

THE
Paul S. Mory, Sr.
COLLECTION



June 22-23, 2000 — Chicago, Illinois



BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES

A Collectors Universe Company

BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES

— A Collectors Universe™ Company —

Box 1224 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894

PRICES REALIZED

THE PAUL S. MORY, SR.

COLLECTION
JUNE 22-23, 2000



MCMVII (1907) High Relief
realized \$24,150



1860 Mormon "Beehive" \$5
gold realized \$34,500



1813 Large Cent
realized \$69,000



1849 Pacific Company
\$1 Gold
realized \$57,500



1839 Proof
Half Dime
realized \$24,150

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1	2300.00	31	368.00	64	575.00	96	632.50	136	345.00	168	690.00	203	230.00	236	690.00	269	201.25
2	1495.00	33	276.00	65	368.00	97	1380.00	138	391.00	169	747.50	204	347.30	238	345.00	270	437.00
3	460.00	34	276.00	66	506.00	98	747.50	140	253.00	170	2070.00	206	253.00	239	92.00	271	368.00
4	1265.00	35	368.00	67	747.50	100	747.50	141	138.00	171	1035.00	207	172.50	240	391.00	272	230.00
5	483.00	36	172.50	68	1725.00	103	1495.00	142	368.00	172	460.00	208	230.00	242	322.00	273	862.50
6	552.00	37	506.00	69	747.50	104	368.00	143	414.00	173	632.50	209	322.00	243	345.00	275	316.25
7	690.00	38	6900.00	70	4370.00	106	287.50	144	184.00	174	632.50	210	345.00	244	431.25	276	368.00
9	437.00	39	8050.00	72	3105.00	107	345.00	145	690.00	175	506.00	212	1495.00	245	201.25	277	805.00
10	1265.00	40	3910.00	73	391.00	108	253.00	146	103.50	176	517.50	213	253.00	246	253.00	278	368.00
11	437.00	41	1265.00	74	230.00	109	1380.00	147	299.00	177	391.00	214	1610.00	247	414.00	279	184.00
12	391.00	43	3910.00	75	529.00	111	218.50	148	126.50	181	230.00	215	2185.00	248	230.00	280	207.00
13	437.00	44	1035.00	76	322.00	112	4887.50	149	805.00	182	391.00	216	161.00	250	3220.00	281	184.00
14	575.00	45	6210.00	77	9775.00	113	4600.00	150	368.00	183	253.00	217	414.00	252	747.50	282	437.00
15	632.50	46	2760.00	78	632.50	114	9775.00	151	299.00	184	529.00	218	253.00	253	437.00	283	253.00
16	747.50	47	1150.00	79	805.00	115	3680.00	153	2300.00	185	632.50	219	632.50	254	368.00	284	299.00
17	632.50	48	8050.00	80	690.00	116	3450.00	154	1265.00	186	506.00	221	747.50	255	161.00	285	977.50
18	575.00	49	437.00	81	368.00	118	862.50	155	977.50	188	345.00	222	483.00	256	299.00	286	483.00
19	2300.00	50	747.50	83	977.50	119	1092.50	156	805.00	189	391.00	223	776.25	257	172.50	287	115.00
20	747.50	51	977.50	84	414.00	120	460.00	157	460.00	190	207.00	224	977.50	258	345.00	288	322.00
21	391.00	52	4830.00	85	253.00	121	517.50	158	391.00	191	69000.00	225	184.00	259	483.00	289	161.00
22	299.00	53	1092.50	86	977.50	126	316.25	159	1035.00	192	2185.00	226	1840.00	260	368.00	290	299.00
23	437.00	54	2185.00	87	310.50	127	391.00	160	345.00	193	414.00	228	299.00	261	1725.00	292	276.00
24	184.00	55	368.00	88	391.00	128	437.00	161	1495.00	194	517.50	229	1150.00	262	977.50	293	460.00
25	391.00	57	431.25	89	2300.00	129	25300.00	162	253.00	195	184.00	230	126.50	263	483.00	294	529.00
26	264.50	58	920.00	90	431.25	130	276.00	163	368.00	196	207.00	231	391.00	264	299.00	295	529.00
27	322.00	59	552.00	91	253.00	131	690.00	164	483.00	198	253.00	232	218.50	265	316.25	297	276.00
28	368.00	61	3105.00	93	1955.00	132	431.25	165	345.00	199	230.00	233	253.00	266	529.00	298	276.00
29	6900.00	62	437.00	94	391.00	133	506.00	166	3680.00	200	345.00	234	322.00	267	253.00	299	506.00
30	828.00	63	747.50	95	402.50	134	552.00	167	632.50	202	322.00	235	299.00	268	1035.00	300	977.50

Prices realized include the 15% buyer's fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
330	368.00	392	805.00	463	862.50	524	632.50	590	1150.00	651	368.00	1023	3335.00	1094	805.00	1166	575.00	1237	862.50
331	2760.00	393	494.50	464	603.75	525	690.00	591	1610.00	652	368.00	1024	3910.00	1096	718.75	1167	483.00	1238	1265.00
332	776.25	394	632.50	465	2300.00	526	368.00	592	1380.00	653	575.00	1026	32200.00	1097	862.50	1168	529.00	1239	4370.00
334	322.00	395	632.50	466	805.00	527	977.50	593	1150.00	654	460.00	1027	9200.00	1098	460.00	1169	747.50	1240	2530.00
335	977.50	396	747.50	467	690.00	528	891.25	594	862.50	655	322.00	1030	5750.00	1099	1437.50	1170	4830.00	1241	546.25
336	6900.00	398	1265.00	468	2530.00	529	483.00	595	1840.00	656	161.00	1031	8625.00	1100	1150.00	1171	552.00	1242	1207.50
337	1380.00	399	2300.00	469	805.00	530	690.00	596	552.00	657	1265.00	1032	9200.00	1101	1092.50	1172	483.00	1243	1868.75
338	529.00	400	621.00	470	718.75	531	287.50	597	805.00	658	1150.00	1034	13800.00	1102	575.00	1173	391.00	1244	691.15
339	345.00	401	1380.00	471	862.50	532	2587.50	598	448.50	659	431.25	1035	5060.00	1103	483.00	1174	575.00	1245	862.50
340	322.00	402	805.00	472	546.25	533	661.25	599	862.50	660	414.00	1036	13800.00	1104	506.00	1175	529.00	1246	460.00
341	345.00	403	2645.00	473	736.00	534	402.50	600	805.00	661	529.00	1037	8625.00	1105	506.00	1176	460.00	1247	3105.00
342	4312.50	404	977.50	474	1121.25	535	552.00	601	1380.00	662	690.00	1038	5175.00	1106	1380.00	1177	345.00	1248	17250.00
343	552.00	405	862.50	475	1610.00	536	437.00	602	690.00	663	368.00	1039	1955.00	1107	690.00	1178	345.00	1249	10810.00
344	805.00	406	1150.00	476	690.00	537	391.00	603	529.00	664	552.00	1040	5060.00	1108	603.75	1179	805.00	1250	24150.00
345	1035.00	407	690.00	477	345.00	538	299.00	604	1092.50	665	632.50	1041	57500.00	1109	345.00	1180	1265.00	1251	598.00
346	253.00	408	316.25	478	431.25	539	322.00	605	1035.00	666	529.00	1043	48300.00	1110	391.00	1181	1725.00	1252	2185.00
347	1725.00	409	1150.00	479	431.25	540	690.00	606	690.00	667	529.00	1044	36800.00	1111	483.00	1182	10350.00	1253	1150.00
348	1380.00	410	1610.00	480	862.50	541	368.00	607	1610.00	668	920.00	1045	9200.00	1112	747.50	1183	690.00	1254	483.00
349	506.00	412	299.00	481	1380.00	542	299.00	608	2530.00	669	414.00	1047	2645.00	1113	1995.25	1184	10350.00	1255	1495.00
350	345.00	413	258.75	482	149.50	543	1150.00	609	1380.00	670	632.50	1048	10925.00	1114	2415.00	1186	529.00	1256	2081.50
351	368.00	414	1552.50	483	546.25	544	483.00	610	862.50	671	747.50	1049	23000.00	1115	5290.00	1187	1610.00	1257	2328.75
352	483.00	415	632.50	484	373.75	545	4600.00	611	1955.00	672	437.00	1050	3910.00	1117	24150.00	1188	1380.00	1258	1495.00
353	1725.00	417	253.00	485	546.25	546	437.00	612	1265.00	673	437.00	1051	2990.00	1118	724.50	1189	667.00	1259	2328.75
354	575.00	418	253.00	486	977.50	547	316.25	613	1092.50	674	402.50	1052	2530.00	1119	805.00	1190	977.50	1260	1840.00
355	253.00	419	603.75	487	920.00	548	368.00	614	1092.50	675	977.50	1054	33350.00	1120	632.50	1191	1322.50	1261	2300.00
356	517.50	420	1150.00	488	1035.00	549	391.00	615	1035.00	676	368.00	1056	21850.00	1121	2415.00	1192	603.75	1262	1092.50
357	632.50	421	3220.00	489	1035.00	550	483.00	616	1035.00	677	253.00	1057	17250.00	1122	143.75	1193	396.75	1263	1782.50
358	218.50	422	2415.00	490	897.00	551	552.00	617	1955.00	678	299.00	1058	4830.00	1124	391.00	1194	345.00	1264	1150.00
359	5750.00	423	24150.00	491	920.00	552	805.00	618	1380.00	679	230.00	1059	19550.00	1125	977.50	1196	2530.00	1265	471.50
360	1035.00	424	805.00	492	805.00	553	552.00	619	747.50	680	460.00	1060	14950.00	1126	747.50	1197	690.00	1266	431.25
361	632.50	425	632.50	493	483.00	554	316.25	620	1495.00	681	414.00	1061	34500.00	1128	460.00	1199	529.00	1267	2875.00
362	575.00	426	529.00	494	1035.00	555	2070.00	621	552.00	682	1150.00	1062	24150.00	1129	368.00	1201	276.00	1268	1495.00
363	483.00	429	391.00	495	805.00	556	3220.00	622	862.50	683	345.00	1065	2530.00	1130	483.00	1203	4370.00	1269	1610.00
364	437.00	430	1150.00	496	345.00	557	4370.00	623	1725.00	684	1380.00	1066	2760.00	1131	345.00	1204	517.50	1270	2127.50
365	506.00	431	1840.00	497	517.50	558	17825.00	624	552.00	685	747.50	1067	8050.00	1132	460.00	1205	506.00	1271	460.00
366	747.50	432	833.75	498	977.50	559	17250.00	625	1265.00	686	552.00	1068	5290.00	1133	391.00	1206	1380.00	1272	632.50
367	690.00	433	460.00	499	529.00	560	4140.00	626	1495.00	687	368.00	1069	6900.00	1134	316.25	1207	805.00	1273	2185.00
368	471.50	434	1322.50	500	2415.00	561	2990.00	627	805.00	688	368.00	1070	24150.00	1135	414.00	1208	529.00	1274	2369.00
369	632.50	435	3795.00	501	345.00	562	1121.25	628	1610.00	689	483.00	1071	115.00	1136	891.25	1210	690.00	1275	1725.00
370	552.00	437	546.25	502	747.50	563	920.00	629	632.50	690	483.00	1072	172.50	1137	977.50	1212	483.00	1276	2070.00
371	506.00	439	862.50	503	483.00	569	2760.00	630	1207.50	691	2645.00	1073	207.00	1138	920.00	1213	805.00	1277	1955.00
372	632.50	441	276.00	504	575.00	570	632.50	631	805.00	692	2645.00	1074	218.50	1140	517.50	1214	805.00	1278	1840.00
373	862.50	442	1437.50	505	1265.00	571	632.50	632	1495.00	693	747.50	1075	391.00	1141	460.00	1215	833.75	1279	1506.50
374	1955.00	443	690.00	506	5290.00	572	517.50	633	1265.00	694	891.25	1076	1495.00	1142	920.00	1216	460.00	1280	2415.00
375	1265.00	444	316.25	507	2300.00	573	718.75	634	632.50	1001	3105.00	1077	3938.75	1143	3220.00	1218	2185.00	1281	718.75
376	920.00	445	805.00	508	3220.00	574	506.00	635	747.50	1003	1955.00	1078	632.50	1144	575.00	1221	2070.00	1283	747.50
377	948.75	446	345.00	509	7475.00	575	546.25	636	920.00	1006	23000.00	1079	575.00	1146	483.00	1222	1380.00	1284	632.50
378	253.00	447	1035.00	510	437.00	576	506.00	637	345.00	1007	11500.00	1080	621.00	1147	2990.00	1223	2875.00	1286	632.50
379	529.00	448	529.00	511	2530.00	577	299.00	638	575.00	1008	5750.00	1081	977.50	1148	575.00	1224	1380.00	1287	2070.00
380	1725.00	449	345.00	512	506.00	578	2760.00	639	483.00	1009	8050.00	1082	1265.00	1149	362.25	1225	4600.00	1288	1380.00
381	690.00	450	552.00	513	4140.00	579	632.50	640	437.00	1010	11500.00	1083	402.50	1150	529.00	1226	690.00	1289	862.50
382	632.50	451	460.00	514	6325.00	580	1380.00	641	1092.50	1012	2760.00	1084	1610.00	1151	39100.00	1227	862.50	1290	575.00
383	862.50	452	6325.00	515	2645.00	581	529.00	642	920.00	1013	1610.00	1085	483.00	1152	230.00	1228	920.00	1291	632.50
384	506.00	453	747.50	516	1725.00	582	862.50	643	575.00	1014	6325.00	1086	276.00	1154	2760.00	1229	368.00	1292	316.25
385	747.50	454	747.50	517	1610.00	583	483.00	644	414.00	1015	5060.00	1087	1207.50	1155	4600.00	1230	862.50	1293	322.00
386	632.50	455	414.00	518	1495.00	584	1265.00	645	506.00	1017	3737.50	1088	1840.00	1156	632.50	1231	8625.00	1294	253.00
387	920.00	456	1610.00	519	977.50	585	632.50	646	1150.00	1018	6900.00	1089	6037.50	1157	5060.00	1232	2242.50	1295	391.00
388	575.00	457	575.00	520	2185.00	586	805.00	647	1092.50	1019	27600.00	1090	747.50	1158	690.00	1233	1035.00	1296	316.25
389	552.00	458	391.00	521	1035.00	587	529.00	648	368.00	1020	2990.00	1091	747.50	1159	632.50	1234	920.00	1297	1265.00
390	690.00	461	1955.00	522	460.00	588	920.00	649	632.50	1021	4140.00	1092	920.00	1160	23000.00	1235	753.25	1298	345.00
391	316.25	462	299.00	523	368.00	589													

Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price	Lot	Price
1300	276.00	1335	575.00	1369	632.50	1402	1955.00	1435	690.00	1468	529.00	1500	172.50	1532	28.75	1565	69.00	1597	34.50
1301	575.00	1336	1495.00	1370	322.00	1403	1035.00	1436	690.00	1469	575.00	1501	224.25	1534	23.00	1566	46.00	1598	63.25
1302	230.00	1337	1150.00	1371	546.25	1404	4945.00	1437	1840.00	1470	414.00	1502	149.50	1535	34.50	1567	57.50	1599	63.25
1303	747.50	1338	2530.00	1372	391.00	1405	690.00	1438	1725.00	1471	345.00	1503	184.00	1536	132.25	1568	57.50	1600	46.00
1304	603.75	1339	373.75	1374	460.00	1406	276.00	1439	368.00	1472	345.00	1504	92.00	1537	149.50	1569	80.50	1601	46.00
1305	1955.00	1340	529.00	1375	747.50	1407	460.00	1440	2530.00	1473	517.50	1505	80.50	1538	97.75	1570	69.00	1602	115.00
1306	805.00	1341	402.50	1376	276.00	1408	402.50	1441	1495.00	1474	460.00	1506	46.00	1539	115.00	1571	40.25	1603	80.50
1307	345.00	1342	1265.00	1377	7475.00	1409	483.00	1442	632.50	1475	977.50	1507	57.50	1540	46.00	1572	46.00	1604	74.75
1309	776.25	1343	632.50	1378	2760.00	1410	316.25	1443	2645.00	1476	747.50	1508	92.00	1541	230.00	1573	69.00	1606	57.50
1310	575.00	1344	517.50	1379	4715.00	1411	316.25	1444	1380.00	1477	632.50	1509	161.00	1542	230.00	1574	46.00	1607	34.50
1311	632.50	1345	948.75	1380	1265.00	1412	253.00	1445	529.00	1478	414.00	1510	132.25	1543	161.00	1575	80.50	1608	51.75
1312	690.00	1346	1380.00	1381	1035.00	1413	862.50	1446	1380.00	1479	833.75	1511	57.50	1544	57.50	1576	46.00	1609	51.75
1313	575.00	1347	747.50	1382	2070.00	1414	529.00	1447	1265.00	1480	552.00	1512	138.00	1545	92.00	1577	46.00	1610	34.50
1315	460.00	1348	488.75	1383	402.50	1415	575.00	1448	391.00	1481	977.50	1513	115.00	1546	34.50	1578	57.50	1611	230.00
1316	460.00	1349	483.00	1384	431.25	1417	356.50	1449	253.00	1482	1391.50	1514	69.00	1547	287.50	1579	92.00	1612	253.00
1317	437.00	1350	517.50	1385	632.50	1418	661.25	1450	391.00	1483	517.50	1515	460.00	1548	34.50	1580	402.50	1613	23.00
1318	483.00	1351	632.50	1386	373.75	1419	529.00	1451	552.00	1484	546.25	1516	126.50	1549	48.30	1581	115.00	1614	69.00
1319	368.00	1352	575.00	1387	391.00	1420	1351.25	1452	603.75	1485	460.00	1517	161.00	1550	34.50	1582	92.00	1615	172.50
1320	391.00	1355	575.00	1388	345.00	1421	920.00	1453	316.25	1486	40.25	1518	63.25	1551	115.00	1583	207.00	1616	57.50
1321	299.00	1356	391.00	1389	276.00	1422	1840.00	1454	483.00	1487	218.50	1519	115.00	1552	149.50	1584	86.25	1617	86.25
1322	690.00	1357	460.00	1390	632.50	1423	1955.00	1455	5750.00	1488	172.50	1520	138.00	1553	149.50	1585	109.25	1618	28.75
1323	690.00	1358	483.00	1391	316.25	1424	690.00	1456	201.25	1489	258.75	1521	46.00	1554	115.00	1586	172.50	1619	34.50
1324	414.00	1359	287.50	1392	460.00	1425	575.00	1457	483.00	1490	207.00	1522	74.75	1555	207.00	1587	115.00	1620	57.50
1325	718.75	1360	805.00	1393	316.25	1426	345.00	1458	494.50	1491	161.00	1523	115.00	1556	138.00	1588	115.00	1621	126.50
1327	316.25	1361	391.00	1394	402.50	1427	345.00	1459	1495.00	1492	63.25	1524	69.00	1557	103.50	1589	69.00	1622	97.75
1328	506.00	1362	483.00	1395	345.00	1428	201.25	1460	299.00	1493	920.00	1525	316.25	1558	80.50	1590	46.00	1623	57.50
1329	862.50	1363	345.00	1396	506.00	1429	253.00	1461	230.00	1494	103.50	1526	149.50	1559	69.00	1591	103.50	1624	34.50
1330	747.50	1364	345.00	1397	391.00	1430	506.00	1462	460.00	1495	23.00	1527	103.50	1560	57.50	1592	80.50	1625	63.25
1331	1265.00	1365	253.00	1398	414.00	1431	345.00	1463	437.00	1496	333.50	1528	184.00	1561	69.00	1593	63.25	1626	86.25
1332	632.50	1366	391.00	1399	1495.00	1432	920.00	1465	920.00	1497	86.25	1529	483.00	1562	69.00	1594	57.50	1627	34.50
1333	316.25	1367	437.00	1400	3680.00	1433	805.00	1466	368.00	1498	149.50	1530	747.50	1563	74.75	1595	80.50	1628	28.75
1334	431.25	1368	373.75	1401	506.00	1434	920.00	1467	201.25	1499	483.00	1531	17.25	1564	92.00	1596	69.00	1629	21.85

Prices realized include the 15% buyer's fee—Lots omitted represent unsold lots known to us as of the sale date.



BOWERS AND MERENA

2000-2001 Auction Schedule

Auction Date	Location
August 9-12, 2000	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania <i>(the American Numismatic Association Sale of the Millennium)</i>
October 26-28, 2000	Baltimore, Maryland <i>(with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention)</i>
November 20-21, 2000	New York City, New York <i>The Bass Collection - Part IV</i>
January 3, 2001	Orlando, Florida <i>The Rarities Sale</i>
March 15-17, 2001	Baltimore, Maryland <i>(with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention)</i>
May 21-23, 2001	New York City, New York



***When great collections are sold . . .
Bowers and Merena sells them!***

Thinking of selling your rare coin collection?

Right now we are planning our next several auction sales. We invite you to telephone John Pack, our Auction Director, toll-free to discuss your holdings, or simply drop us a line. Either way, all details will be kept strictly confidential.

BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES

— A Collectors Universe™ Company —

Box 1224 ♦ Wolfeboro, NH 03894 ♦ Toll Free: 1-800-458-4646 ♦ In NH: 569-5095

THE

Paul S. Mory, Sr.

COLLECTION



Lot 1028 (2x)

Bowers and Merena Galleries

A Collectors Universe™ Company

Box 1224 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894 • 800-458-4646 • In NH: 569-5095 • FAX: 603-569-5319
www.bowersandmerena.com • e-mail: auction@bowersandmerena.com



About the Cover:

Lot 191, an 1813 Sheldon-293 large cent in MS-65 from the Paul S. Mory, Sr. Collection

COLOR PLATE I



29 38 39 40 42



43 45 46 48 54 56



70 77 112 113 114 117



122 129 191 301 336



342 359 423 436 500 508

COLOR PLATE II



509



513

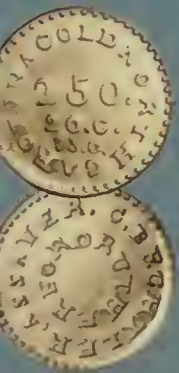


514

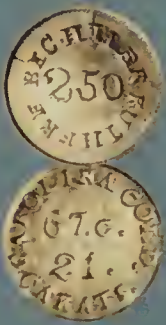


1002

1004



1006



1007



1008



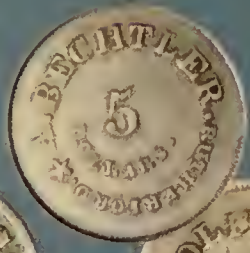
1009



1010



1011



1014



1015



1016



1017



1018



1019



1021



1022



1023



1025



1026



1027



1028



1029



COLOR PLATE III



1030



1031



1032



1033



1034



1035



1036



1037



1038



1041



1042



1043



1044



1045



1046



1048



1049



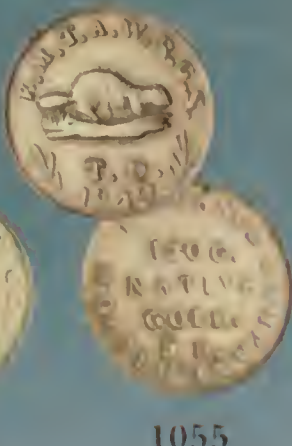
1050



1053



1054



1055

COLOR PLATE IV



1056 1057 1058 1059 1060 1061 1062



1063 1064 1065 1067 1069 1070



1089 1115 1116 1117



1151 1155 1157 1160 1162 1165 1170



1182 1184 1195 1200

COLOR PLATE V



1202



1203



1209



1219



1220



1225



1231



1239



1248



1249



1250



1282



1285



1373



1377



1404

SESSIONS

Signature II Room, DoubleTree Hotel

SESSION I - THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 22

7:00 PM Sharp

United States Coins: Lots 1-554; 556-577

United States Pattern Coin: Lot 555

United States Currency: Lots 578-694

SESSION II - FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 23

6:00 PM Sharp

Private and Territorial Gold: Lots 1001-1071

California Small Denomination Gold: Lots 1072-1075

United States Coins: Lots 1076-1485

Numismatic Americana: Lots 1486-1629

AUCTION LOCATION

Signature II Room, DoubleTree Hotel O'Hare Rosemont

5460 North Riverview Road

Rosemont, Illinois

Telephone: (847) 292-9100

PRICES REALIZED

For prices realized after the sale, call (603) 569-5095, Ext. 98. Limit: 10 lots per caller.

A printed list of prices will be mailed to all subscribers after the sale.

Prices realized will be posted on the Internet soon after the sale at www.bowersandmerena.com

LOT VIEWING

Exhibit Hall B, Rosemont O'Hare Expo Center

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21

11:00 AM — 1:00 PM ♦ 2:00 PM — 6:00 PM

Exhibit Hall D, Rosemont O'Hare Expo Center

THURSDAY, JUNE 22

9:00 AM — 1:00 PM ♦ 2:00 PM — 6:00 PM

FRIDAY, JUNE 23

9:00 AM — 1:00 PM ♦ 2:00 PM — 5:00 PM

HELPFUL SUGGESTION

We strongly recommend that our clients who intend to view a large portion of the sale, plan to do so as early in the lot viewing schedule as possible.

LOT PICK-UP

Exhibit Hall D, Rosemont O'Hare Expo Center

FRIDAY, JUNE 23

9:00 AM — 10:30 AM

SATURDAY, JUNE 24

9:00 AM — 10:30 AM

LOT VIEWING/LOT PICK-UP LOCATION

Rosemont O'Hare Expo Center
9301 West Bryn Mawr
Rosemont, Illinois

BOWERS AND MERENA AUCTION SCHEDULE



AUGUST 9-12, 2000

Philadelphia, PA

The American Numismatic Association Sale of the Millennium

OCTOBER 26-28, 2000

Baltimore, MD

in conjunction with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention
Now accepting consignments.

NOVEMBER 20-21, 2000

New York City, NY

The Harry W. Bass, Jr., Collection - Part IV

JANUARY 3, 2001

Orlando, FL

The Rarities Sale

Now accepting consignments.

MARCH 15-17, 2001

Baltimore, MD

in conjunction with the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention
Now accepting consignments.

PLUS:

Many more sales in 2001, 2002, and onward!

BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES

A Collectors Universe™ Company

Box 1224 ♦ Wolfeboro, NH 03894

Toll-free (800) 458-4646 ♦ In NH: 569-5095 ♦ Fax: (603) 569-5319

www.bowersandmerena.com • E-mail: auction@bowersandmerena.com

THE BOWERS AND MERENA ORGANIZATION

President, Q. David Bowers
Vice President, Christine Karstedt
Auction Director, John M. Pack



AUCTION

John M. Pack, *Auction Director*
Denise D'Eri, *Administrative Assistant*

Professional Numismatists:

Q. David Bowers
Mark Borckardt
Frank Van Valen
John M. Pack
Beth O. Piper
Gail Watson
and various consultants

AUCTIONEERS

John S. Babalis
Q. David Bowers
Christine Karstedt

Appreciation is extended to the following for the preparation of this catalogue:

Cataloguing and numismatic expertise by Q. David Bowers, Mark Borckardt, John Pack, Beth O. Piper, and Frank Van Valen.

Photography by Douglas Plasencia.

Catalogue production by Jennifer Meers, Roberta French, Robert Lawrence, and Stephen Metcalfe. Catalogue coordination and advertising by Christine Karstedt.

AND, thanks to the entire Bowers and Merena staff for help in many ways. The presenting of a sale such as this is a highly coordinated team effort involving many talented people.

All illustrations are of the actual items being sold.

ADMINISTRATION

John S. Babalis, *Manager*
Cynthia LaCarbonara, *Auction Coordinator*
Donna A. Badeau
Carolyn Craigue
Guy Hughes
Kathleen Lancor
Rosalie Minnerly
Donna Pearo

DIRECT SALES

Gail Watson, *Sales Director*
Deborah McDonald, *Sales Associate*

FINANCIAL

Laurel A. Morrill
Natalie Smith

PUBLICATIONS

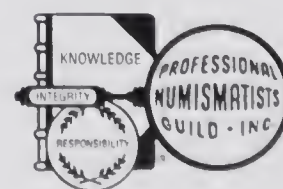
John Babalis
Mary Tocci

GRAPHICS

Jennifer Meers, *Manager*
Roberta French
Robert Lawrence
Stephen Metcalfe

PHOTOGRAPHY

Douglas Plasencia, *Manager*



or use our One Lot Only service and bid on up to five lots and be assured of getting no more than one—or use both features together. Please see points 15 and 16 in the Terms of Sale.

Fax us your bid
 meet (any time, 24
 ours a day). Our di-
 ct fax number is
(303) 569-5319.

WELCOME TO THE SALE!

by Q. David Bowers



Showcased on the pages to follow is the magnificent estate collection formed over a period of decades by the late Paul S. Mory, Sr. Born in Boyertown, Pennsylvania in 1885, he lived there for some time, later relocating to Philadelphia. He began collecting coins around 1929 and by the mid-1930s he had become a dedicated numis-

matist—this in a glorious era in which many opportunities were at hand. It can be envisioned that while tending to his duties as president of Mory-Buckwalter, Inc., in Philadelphia, and as vice-president in charge of the branch of the Boyertown Casket Co., also in Philadelphia, he passed his spare time reading, studying, acquiring, and otherwise enjoying his coin collection—this being his indoor activity, while, outside, he was an avid fisherman.

Years later in 1949, Dr. William H. Sheldon would comment in his book, *Early American Cents*: “An experienced dealer in American numismatic materials recently wrote as follows: ‘Sooner or later, if a collector stays in the business long enough, it is three to one his interest in all the other series will flag and he will focus his attention on the early cents.’” While Paul Mory was a man for all numismatic seasons, there is no doubt that he did *love* his early copper cents, and along the way acquired a marvelous cabinet of this specialty—a display, now offered for sale, that is at once memorable, rarity laden, and extensive. Beyond copper cents of 1793-1857, his properties include just about every other series as well, with highlights throughout. Consignments from selected other sources, including the Robert Lindesmith estate, are varied and bring to

auction many pieces sprinkled throughout the sale—across the board, a sale to be remembered!

The MidAmerica Coin Expo in Chicago, sponsored by Krause Publications, furnishes the venue for our sale. You are invited to come and savor a get-together that will include many vendors of rare coins as well as other interesting collectibles—something for just about every interest it would seem. We have scheduled our two sessions to be in the evening, permitting day-long activities at the dealer bourse and display arena.

Opportunities beckon! In the pages to follow are offerings in just about every series from half cents to double eagles, from commemoratives to patterns, a truly impressive offering in the federal series. Half cents offer a number of desirable pieces highlighted by a choice Proof 1841. Small cents begin with the famous 1856 Flying Eagle cent, and continue to include a gem Mint State set of 1909 cents, including one of each piece issued in that year of design transition. Our sale continues with two-cent pieces, nickel three-cent pieces, and nickel five-cent pieces all having their turn. Silver coins early and late include three-cent pieces, half dimes (highlighted by a rare choice Proof 1839), dimes, quarter dollars, half dollars, and silver dollars. It seems that just about every Bowers and Merena sale has a very worthwhile offering of Morgan and Peace dollars, and the present auction fits in nicely with the rule—with interesting groups and inexpensive pieces for the beginner, complementing great rarities for the advanced collector (check the lovely 1895 Proof), and many other interesting things (a notable run of the low-mintage 1928 Peace dollar comes to mind).

Gold coins, currently in great demand, include pieces of the \$1, \$2.50, \$3, \$5, \$10, and \$20 denominations, again ranging from popular and “type” issues

to selected scarcities and rarities highlighted by a couple of Mint State Dahlonega issues, each exceedingly rare and held in high regard. The relatively low price of gold bullion has made many of the “type” issues quite affordable, more so than in any other recent time. Thus, quite a few new faces have entered the specialty. Moreover, the coming to market of long lost treasure coins from the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* and the *S.S. Central America* has brought nationwide attention to gold—with many buyers of these treasure coins being candidates to expand their collection into other gold areas. Excitement prevails! If gold coins are your forte, you have come to the right place. If you are seeking a new direction in numismatics, gold coins offer a fascinating possibility.

Private and territorial gold coins make up one of the most significant portions of the present sale. Our second session begins with one of the largest offerings of such material ever brought to auction, a simply *incredible* presentation including examples from many coiners in operation in Georgia, California, and between. The *dozens* of choice and rare pieces are highlighted by famous, rarely offered types such as a Proof Kellogg & Company \$50, a Moffat & Company \$16 ingot, a pair of Oregon Exchange \$5 gold coins, a Baldwin & Company “Horseman” \$10, enough octagonal \$50 coins to make the curator of the Smithsonian Institution envious, several Mormon \$5 issues, and many other delicacies. Wow!

Paper money in the present sale includes many interesting and rare pieces of obsolete currency from the Robert Lindesmith Collection. Just about every note can be said to be scarce, many are rare, and some are exceedingly rare.

Tokens and medals are also extensive and interesting. Medals issued by the Philadelphia Mint and described in the text by R.W. Julian, pieces given out as awards or for fairs and expositions, and more await you. Included are many pieces relating to coin dealers of years gone by, among which will be found a number of pieces issued by Augustus B. Sage. Anyone with an interest in the history of numismatics would do well to pay particular attention to this section of the catalogue—the finest selection of old-time dealers’ tokens to appear in any of our auctions since the Part I of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection.

Participation in the Paul S. Mory, Sr. Collection Sale can be in several different ways. First, you are invited to come to the sale itself as part of the MidAmerica Exposition in Chicago. We expect that a good time will be had by all, and we will help make it so! Or, you can do as many, if not most of our clients do, and bid by mail. Our One Lot Only option and our Maximum Expenditure option, both described in our Terms of Sale, will increase your chances of success. Bidding by fax, telephone, and the increasingly popular e-mail are further possibilities.

My recommendation is to bid strongly and deliberately on pieces that you simply cannot live without. Often, today’s record price is tomorrow’s bargain. Besides, if you are the successful bidder you will possess the coin, medal, token, or piece of paper money that you desire, whereas all the others will still be searching, with some *never* fulfilling their goal. For items that you would like to have only “if the price is right,” bid less liberally. Who knows? Perhaps you will be successful. Either way, plan to take part in what will be one of the great sales of the year.

For many months our professional numismatists—including Mark Borckardt, Frank Van Valen, Beth Piper, and I—have been enjoying the coins described on the following pages, while other staffers have been engaged in photography (don’t you agree that Doug Plasencia’s pictures are *marvelous?*), graphics, coordination, and other aspects—over two dozen people in all. Now, it’s *your turn*.

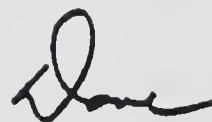
A truism: If you do bid in the Mory Collection Sale, you *may* be successful, and I hope you will be. If you do not bid, then the treasures will go to other buyers. Bidding at auction is exciting, interesting, and the way, at least in part, that just about every important collection has been formed over the years. On a regular basis newcomers to numismatics endeavor to collect our past catalogues—some of which have become very rare and desirable. “I wish I had been a coin collector when you held your [fill in your own preference] sale,” is a comment I hear often. No doubt, in some future time, a new generation of enthusiasts will say, “I wish I had been a coin collector when you held your Mory Collection sale.” *Right now* the Mory Collection is yours for the delectation, yours for the selection!

Thinking of selling? As these words are being written John Pack, our auction director, is gathering consignments for our stellar series of sales planned for the balance of 2000 and for the years ahead. Many fine collections, rarities, and other properties have been consigned. I am personally looking forward to the preparation of the catalogues showcasing these treasures. Each auction and each catalogue will be a first-class attraction, a first-class way to sell your coins, tokens, medals, and paper money to what we believe is the world's finest numismatic clientele. John Pack is one of those remarkable individuals who can just as easily discuss a 1793 cent as a decadrachm of ancient Syracuse or an obsolete bank note from Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. I think you will enjoy talking with him. As has been our policy here ever since we began business (way back in 1953!), we treat you as we ourselves would like to be treated.

Selling your collection will be an pleasant and profitable experience. A telephone call to John Pack or me will bring you complete information. At your service will be what I consider to be the finest, most accomplished auction team in numismatics. Whether your consignment is worth \$10,000, \$100,000, \$1,000,000, or \$10,000,000, let our success be your success. I look forward to hearing from you.

On behalf of everyone at Bowers and Merena Galleries I thank you for your interest. We have done our part—the catalogue is in your hands, and now we look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,



Q. David Bowers, President
Bowers and Merena Galleries

*Another fine
Bowers and Merena sale
is about to begin...*



SESSION ONE

Thursday Evening, June 22, 7:00 PM Sharp

United States Coins: Lots 1-554; 556-577

Pattern Coin: Lot 555

Currency: Lots 578-694

HALF CENTS

Desirable 1793 Half Cent



- 1 1793 Breen-3, Cohen-3. Rarity-3. Flowing Hair. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-35, heavy porosity and light green corrosion on the reverse. Ideal for the collector looking for considerable detail without spending a large sum.



- 2 1794 B-1a, C-1a. Rarity-3. Large Edge Letters. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40 with abraded surfaces. Olive-brown obverse with olive and light tan reverse. A few very light scratches cross the upper hair curls. This is the only collectible variety with large edge letters.

Two edge lettering fonts exist on 1794 half cents, large and small. Although 300 to 400 examples of this die marriage are known with large edge letters, only about 30 additional examples exist from five other die combinations.

- 3 1794 B-5b, C-3. Rarity-5. Small Edge Letters. Net G-5; sharpness of VG-8, reverse prominent surface flaws. This is a very scarce variety missing from many collections, even sometimes from those of advanced specialists.



- 4 1794 B-6b, C-4. Small Edge Letters. Net VF-25; sharpness of EF-40, the obverse rim bruised. The reverse has several scratches resulting from an attempt to remove corrosion. Otherwise, very attractive light brown.

Late die state.

- 5 1794 B-6b, C-4. Small Edge Letters. VG-8. Light brown obverse with spots of corrosion. The reverse is similar light brown and mahogany, with green verdigris. Aesthetically pleasing, given the low condition.

Late die state.

- 6 Quartette of half cents: ☆ 1794 B-9, C-9. High Relief Head. G-7 ☆ 1800 B-1, C-1. VF-30 ☆ 1809 B-6, C-6. Normal Date. VF-30 ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. AU-50. Medium brown surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 7 Pair of interesting half cent die varieties from the 1790s: ☆ 1795 B-2a, C-2a. Rarity-3. Lettered Edge, Punctuated Date. VG-8 ☆ 1797 B-1, C-1. 1 Above 1. G-7. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 8 1795 B-6a, C-6a. Plain Edge, No Pole. VG-8. Light brown with a few minor hairlines and other imperfections. This is an intriguing coin for the specialist. The obverse appears to be perfectly normal while the reverse has the appearance of being bent along the upper rim. Actually, the planchet is split, along the edge, separating the metal and allowing it to be pushed outward. This interesting mint error should be carefully studied, perhaps to yield additional data regarding early minting processes.

- 9 1797 B-3c, C-3a. Rarity-3. Low Head. VG-8. Pleasing olive-brown with a few minor abrasions. A desirable example of this scarce die marriage.

This same obverse and reverse die combination also was used for the scarcer Lettered Edge half cents of this year, and for the extremely rare Gripped Edge half cents.

- 10 Selection of 19th-century half cents: ☆ 1800 B-1, C-1. Net VF-20 ☆ 1804 B-7, C-8. Spiked Chin. Net VF-20, damaged ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. Net VF-25 ☆ 1805 B-4, C-4. Large 5. Net F-15 ☆ 1809 B-6, C-6. Normal Date. Net VF-30 ☆ 1825 B-2, C-2. Net F-15 ☆ 1828 B-1, C-1. 13 Stars. Net VF-35, small rim nicks ☆ 1832 B-3, C-3. Net EF-40 ☆ 1834 B-1, C-1. (2). Net VF-35; Net VF-30 ☆ 1835 B-2, C-2. Net VF-35 ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. (3). Net EF-40, obverse scratches; Net VF-35 obverse marks; Net VF-25, fine scratches ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. Net VF-30 ☆ 1856 B-2, C-1. Net VF-30 ☆ 1857 B-1, C-1. Net EF-45. All are sharper, but have been cleaned except where noted. (Total: 17 pieces)

- 11 1800 B-1b, C-1. EF-40. Sharply struck with dark brown surfaces and splashes of lighter tan, faded from original orange mint lustre. This is a popular candidate for first year of issue type collectors, and necessary to complete a date collection. The only die variety of this date.

- 12 Quintette of half cents: ☆ 1802, 0 B-2, C-2. Rarity-3. Reverse of 1802. Net AG-3; sharpness of G-6, reverse gouges. Interestingly, the 1802 half cent is typically in low grade, with at least 90 or 95% of the extant pieces being below the VF level, and quite a few keeping company to the present piece at the About Good level. A key coin in any season ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. Net VF-25; sharpness of EF-40, light reverse corrosion ☆ 1806 B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-30, scratched ☆ 1810 B-1, C-1. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-30, light porosity ☆ 1825 B-2, C-2. Net VG-10; sharpness of VF-30, porous. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 13 Trio of half cents: ☆ 1803 B-1, C-1. VF-25 ☆ 1804 B-7, C-8. Spiked Chin. VF-35 ☆ 1805 B-1, C-1. Medium 5, Stemless. VF-25. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 14 **Half dozen half cents:** ☆ 1803 B-1, C-1. F-12 ☆ 1805 B-4, C-1. Large 5. VF-30 ☆ 1807 B-1, C-1. VF-20 ☆ 1808 B-3, C-3. Normal Date. VF-20 ☆ 1809 B-6, C-6. Normal Date. VF-35 ☆ 1810 B-1, C-1. VF-20. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 15 Grouping of half cents: ☆ 1803 B-3, C-3. Net VF-25; sharpness of EF-40, polished ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, small obverse corrosion spot ☆ 1808 B-3, C-3. Normal Date. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20, porous ☆ 1835 B-1, C-1. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, bent ☆ 1849 B-4, C-1. Large Date. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-55, cleaned. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 16 **Grouping of half cents:** ☆ 1803 B-4, C-4. Rarity-3. VF-25. Medium brown with splashes of rich dark brown ☆ 1833 B-1, C-1. AU-50. Lustrous brown surfaces ☆ 1835 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Smooth medium brown surfaces ☆ 1835 B-2, C-2. AU-58. Lustrous with a few faint toning spots on both surfaces ☆ 1849 B-4, C-1. Large Date. EF-45. Lustrous ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Subdued reddish brown surfaces ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Medium brown with bluish toning on the high points. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 17 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. AU-50. Attractive light tan with splashes of darker brown. Sharply struck and well centered. This is the most common variety of 1804 and one of the most common of the design type.
- 18 **Grouping of half cents:** ☆ 1804 B-10, C-13. Plain 4, Stemless. VF-35. Light brown surfaces ☆ 1828 B-1, C-1. 13 Stars. EF-40. Splashes of bluish highlights on the reverse ☆ 1828 B-3, C-2. 12 Stars. EF-40. Glossy. Curious and unexplained die variety—perhaps the engraver was daydreaming ☆ 1849 B-4, C-1. Large Date. AU-50. Some spotting is noted ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. AU-55. Soft brown surfaces ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. AU-50. Lustrous reddish brown surfaces ☆ 1856 B-2, C-1. VF-30. Magenta and blue-green highlights on both surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)

Important 1805 Half Cent

Small 5, With Stems



- 19 **1805 B-2, C-2. Rarity-6. Small 5, Stems. Net G-4;** sharpness of VG-8 with heavy scratches, especially on the obverse. Most prominent are gouges at the top of Liberty's head, and scratches in the right obverse field. This is the rarest 1805 variety, and one of the most elusive among all Draped Bust half cents. The reverse is rotated slightly counterclockwise, typical of all known from this die pair. We recommend careful examination prior to bidding.
- 20 **Selection of half cents:** ☆ 1806 B-3, C-1. Small 6, Stemless. EF-45 ☆ 1809 B-6, C-6. Normal Date VF-30 ☆ 1828 B-3, C-2. 12 Stars. VF-20. Obverse struck slightly off center ☆ 1829 B-1, C-1. EF-40 ☆ 1832 B-2, C-2. ☆ 1834 B-1, C-1. EF-40 ☆ 1850 B-1, C-1. EF-45 ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. EF-40 ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. VF-20 ☆ 1855 B-1, C-1. VF-20. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 21 1807 B-1, C-1. AU-50. Lustrous dark tan with faint hints of iridescent patina. A few minor rim marks and other abrasions are noted. This is a pleasing example of an issue that is generally elusive in higher grades.
 Later die state with extensive flow lines and worn peripheral details. This date and the next do not seem to be part of any notable hoards (unlike 1800, 1804, and 1806). The present specimen is nice indeed!
- 22 1808 B-3, C-3. Normal Date. EF-40. Olive-brown and tan are nicely blended with mahogany on the reverse. A few minor hairlines and other abrasions are present, along with some small corrosion spots. Overall, however, a pleasing example of the final Draped Bust half cent issue.
Purchased from Mike Kiscadden, August 1, 1993.
- 23 **Quintette of half cents:** ☆ 1809/6 B-5, C-5. 9 Over Inverted 9 (die blunder, not an overdate). EF-40. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1826 B-1, C-1. EF-40. Smooth dark surfaces ☆ 1828 B-2, C-3. 13 Stars. EF-45. Medium reddish brown surfaces ☆ 1828 B-3, C-2. 12 Stars. EF-45. Dark lustrous surfaces with blue-green highlights. One of the more curious copper issues of its era ☆ 1829 B-1, C-1. EF-45. Medium to dark brown with some lustre remaining. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 24 1811 B-2, C-2. Rarity-3-. Close Date. VG-10. Olive-brown with hints of coppery orange, having been cleaned in the past. Pleasing surfaces with traces of minute porosity and few other minor imperfections. This is a scarce issue with an estimated mintage of 25,000 to 30,000 coins, according to R.W. Julian. The Mint recorded 63,140 half cents for 1811, however, many of these were likely from 1810-dated dies. Today the 1811 is recognized as the key date of its era.
Purchased from John Evans, July 4, 1992.
- 25 Grouping of half cents: ☆ 1825 B-2, C-2. VF-20 ☆ 1828 B-1, C-1. 13 Stars. VF-30 ☆ 1828 B-3, C-2. 12 Stars. EF-40. A popular die blunder that is always in demand ☆ 1835 B-2, C-2. EF-45 ☆ 1849 B-4, C-1. Large Date. EF-45. Only readily collectible half cent dated in the 1840s ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. EF-40. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 26 1826 B-1, C-1. AU-58. Sharply struck and lustrous dark brown and lighter olive. Glossy surfaces with a few very faint hairlines. Very attractive and decidedly elusive in higher quality.
Late die state.
Purchased from Mike Kiscadden, August 22, 1993.
- 27 Grouping of half cents: ☆ 1829 B-1, C-1. EF-40. Medium brown ☆ 1832 B-1, C-1. (2). EF-45. Dark reddish brown surfaces; EF-40. Medium brown ☆ 1832 B-2, C-2. EF-40. Medium brown ☆ 1833 B-1, C-1. EF-45 (2). Both display medium to dark brown surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 28 Grouping of half cents grading AU-50: ☆ 1832 B-1, C-1. Medium brown with iridescent highlights ☆ 1835 B-1, C-1. (3). Two display dark lustrous surfaces. One displays gold and blue-green highlights ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. Lustrous golden brown surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

Lovely 1841 Original Half Cent



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 29 **1841 B-1. Rarity-6. Original. Proof-64 RD.** A delightful example which has remained hidden in a collection for many years. Bright orange lustre with deeply reflective mirrored fields. Hints of bluish green patina are just beginning to form after 159 years. Evidence of a light coating, perhaps lacquer, is noted. A few very light hairline scratches are visible. Approximately 20 to 30 Proofs are known, several impaired.
Weight: 81.8 grains. A die crack from the border above star 2, passes through stars 3, 4, 5, and 6, to the border just above star 7.
The distribution of original half cents of this era is not recorded, but it is presumed that a few were distributed in complete sets through the \$10 gold, some others were distributed as part of copper and silver sets, and still others were made available singly to interested numismatists. We have not come across any account showing that a premium was paid to collectors during this era. Most likely, Jacob Reese Eckfeldt and William E. Dubois, keepers of the Mint Cabinet, were happy to accommodate collectors of the day.

- 30 **Selection of half cents:** ☆ 1849 B-1, C-1. Large Date. EF-45 ☆ 1850 B-1, C-1. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, obverse scratch ☆ 1851 B-1, C-1. EF-45 ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. AU-50 ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. AU-55 ☆ 1855 B-1, C-1. AU-53 ☆ 1856 B-2, C-1. AU-58 ☆ 1857 B-1, C-1. MS-62 BN. Housed in a custom Capital plastic holder. (Total: 8 pieces)
Writing in 1860, Mint Director James Ross Snowden stated that most of the 1857 half cents were held at the Mint and not released.
- 31 Grouping of half cents, all B-1, C-1. EF-45: ☆ 1850 ☆ 1851 ☆ 1853 ☆ 1854 ☆ 1857. Each with some mint lustre remaining. A lovely group, an excellent start on a circulation strike set of Braided Hair half cents—with just a handful needed to complete the collection. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 32 Quartette of half cents: ☆ 1853 B-1, C-1. MS-60 ☆ 1854 B-1, C-1. AU-50 ☆ 1855 B-1, C-1. AU-50 ☆ 1857 B-1, C-1. AU-55. Each displays lustrous surfaces with various degrees of iridescent highlights. Another very desirable lot. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 33 1855 B-1, C-1. MS-64 BN (PCGS). Sharply struck with lustrous medium brown surfaces and splashes of orange lustre, primarily on the reverse.
- 34 1855 B-1, C-1. MS-63 RB (PCGS). Pleasing bluish brown with considerable orange lustre. A few minor abrasions are noted.
- 35 **1856 B-1. MS-64 RB.** Light brown with considerable orange lustre at the obverse border and throughout the reverse. Breen's variety 1 with a rust pit visible at top of the upright of I in UNITED. On this example, the rust pit is faint.
A faint die scratch is visible below E in STATES, beginning near the tip of the leaf below.
Walter Breen reported several variations of the half cent coinage dated 1856. Breen-1 has a rust pit on I of UNITED. Breen-2 lacks this rust pit. Sub-varieties are noted in copper and copper-nickel, the latter being patterns. Breen-3 is from the die normally associated with the First Restrike Proofs of the 1840s.
This example has the rust pit on I, and a die scratch below E of STATES, normally found on the reverse of Breen-2. Thus, we must conclude that the reverse dies of Breen-1 and Breen-2 are the same, therefore, these two die marriages are the same.
- 36 1856 B-2a, C-1. MS-60. Reflective light brown and olive with a few very minor corrosion spots.
Purchased from Mike Kiscadden, August 8, 1993.
- 37 **1857 B-1, C-1. MS-64 RB.** Glossy chocolate brown with considerable orange lustre, especially on the reverse. A small depression below the hair bun is known on several examples, a result of grease or some other foreign material on the coinage die. A struck through error. This cataloguer [Mark Borckardt] first described this error in *Penny-Wise*, May 1976, page 162.

LARGE CENTS

We are pleased to present the Paul S. Mory, Sr. Collection with additional consignments, providing a truly outstanding selection of United States copper cents. The offering extends from the first year of issue, 1793, to the last, 1857. Along the way there are many breathtaking rarities as well as pieces with a more egalitarian appeal. In brief, there is something for anyone having a disposition toward collecting, especially this intriguing series.

More than any other discipline, the collecting of large copper cents has been a foundation stone in our hobby. In early 1857, when the production of such coins ended, newspaper accounts told of the new small-diameter Flying Eagle cent. Immediately, the feeling of nostalgia arouse for the copper pieces that citizens had known since the early days of childhood.

Searches through pocket change and dresser drawers brought to light many pieces, typically, by 1857 it was possible to find cents of the decade in grades such as EF, AU, or occasionally Mint State with traces of red. Examples dated in the 1840s tended to be VF or EF, progressing downward in preservation until for issues prior to 1816, it was not uncommon to find coins worn nearly smooth. There was always the possibility of finding something particularly interesting, rare, and valuable, as related by Dr. Montroville Dickeson, who in his 1859 book, *The American Numismatist's Manual*, commented that he had found 1793 Chain cents in circulation. However, such treasures were few and far between.

On November 1, 1858, George Cogan, a Philadelphia dealer in art and knickknacks, offered a small collection of copper cents he had gathered, by mailing out a list and inviting "letter bids." Response was enthusiastic, record prices were obtained with hundreds of bids being placed on the different lots. The total realization, mounting to about \$200, was very exciting for

what might be considered by unknowing people as miscellaneous pocket change. Cogan was very impressed, and by 1860 had set himself up as a specialist in rare coins, later claiming to be the first such dealer in America (choosing to ignore certain of his predecessors in the trade, such as John Allen, Augustus B. Sage, and John Curtis, to mention just three).

In the same era, the twilight years of the 1850s, Jeremiah Colburn, a highly accomplished numismatist who lived in Boston, studied copper cents and furnished comments about them for the *Evening Transcript* published in the same city (of which we have never seen a copy, but would like to). Coin by coin, collector by collector, interest grew, launching numismatics as an important hobby.

In the years since then, many devotees, ranging from casual to scholarly, have been fascinated with the large copper cents. More monographs, books, discussions, articles, and other recitations have been published concerning this specialty than any other single branch of the hobby. Today, the newcomer or outsider might find fascination with early copper cents to be curious, as such pieces are most often seen in such grades as Good, Fine, VF, and EF, not often AU (except for later dates), and only rarely in any higher grades. However, it is the evidence of wear, the marks of handling, the peculiar-

ity of dies, the different smoothness and roughness of surface qualities, and other characteristic that give these coins an irresistible charm. Dr. William H. Sheldon once wrote that collectors, after exploring more obvious areas of American numismatics, were apt to return to the comfort and enjoyment of early copper cents.

The large copper cents on the following pages, catalogued by Mark R. Borckardt, will be important and exciting to specialists. If you are not acquainted with the series, and this is your introduction, we invite you to study the listings carefully. It just might be possible that you will discover a new area of fascination.



"American Stage Wagon," published by I. Stockdale, Piccadilly, London, December 21, 1798, depicting this scene in the former British colonies. The viewer can't help but wonder how many large copper cents of the early 1790s were jingling in the pockets of the driver and six passengers in the coach.

Popular 1793 Chain AMERI Cent



- 38 **1793 Sheldon-1. Rarity-4-. Chain, AMERI. Net VG-8;** sharpness of VF-25, scratched and corroded. A pleasing example despite the imperfections mentioned. Ebony surfaces with deep tan on the highest points of the devices. A small edge bruise shows as a minor depression on the obverse at 1:30, and as a deeper surface mark on the reverse at 4:30. Light vertical and diagonal scratches are visible on the obverse, obscured by old, hard corrosion.

This Chain AMERI variety with abbreviated legend obverse has been popular with numismatist since day one coin collecting in the United States. Examples are highly prized in any and all grades.

Very light die bulge on U.

It seems that the engraver cutting the reverse die felt that AMERICA in its full form would not fit aesthetically on the die, and were abbreviated it in manner indicated, however, subsequent reverse dies were slightly rearranged and have the name in full. The first examples of the new American cent reached circulation in March 1793, where they quickly spread far and wide throughout the northeastern portion of the country.

Delightful 1793 Chain Cent

AMERI Reverse

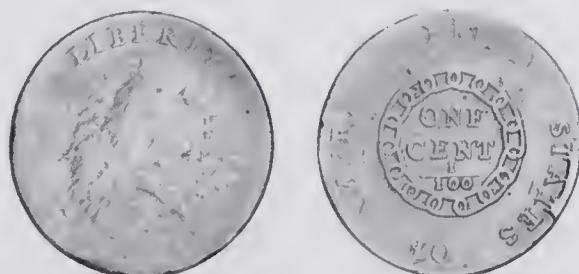


- 39 **1793 S-1. Rarity-4-. Chain, AMERI. VG-8.** This is virtually the perfect coin for the grade. Sure, a few very faint hairlines and other minor imperfections are noted, however, when considering a well-worn early copper over 200 years old, perhaps some tolerance should be allowed. Light olive-brown surfaces. The date is slightly weak, however, all other details are bold. Even the advanced collector who has been at the game for a decade or two will realize that this is, indeed, a very high level example within its grade category.

Minor die bulge at U.

Important 1793 Chain AMERI Cent

Late Die State



- 40 **1793 S-1. Rarity-4-. Chain, AMERI. G-7.** A lovely cent with dark brown surfaces, above average in quality. The date is

weak, as usual for this die variety. Lightly abraded, consistent with the grade. In addition, a few minor rim bruises are noted. This is an extremely important opportunity for the specialist, from a late state of the dies as described below.

Terminal die state. We usually consider ourselves fortunate to have even a single 1793 Chain AMERI cents in an auction sale—and thus having multiple examples is a delight. This late state is very rare with only a few examples known.

From our sale of the Gore and Long Collections, January 1990, Lot 1071.

- 41 **A pair of early large cent rarities:** ☆ 1793 S-1. Rarity-4-. Chain, AMERI. Poor-1 ☆ 1799 Counterstamped WVD on bust. Poor-1. Although the grades of these coins are not exactly MS-70 or within a country mile of perfection, still they are readily identifiable as to date and type and will serve nicely as fillers for the budget-conscious buyer who might otherwise be faced with empty spaces in an album. (Total: 2 pieces)

The 1793 is accompanied by a B. Max Mehl envelope marked "No. 125." There is no proof that the cent was originally part of such a lot.

Desirable 1793 Chain Cent



- 42 **1793 S-4. Rarity-3+. Chain, Periods. Net VG-8;** sharpness of VF-20, minor corrosion and reverse damage. Otherwise, attractive olive-brown surfaces. The Periods variety with small periods sunk in the obverse die after the date and LIBERTY. The obverse die has a different appearance than other Chain cent obverse dies, and was probably by a different engraver. Breen suggested that this may have been by Joseph Wright. Numismatist Harry Salyards, editor of *Penny-Wise*, suggested that this obverse may have been engraved by the person responsible for the Wreath cents.

Early die state with very light obverse die cracks behind the lower hair curls.

Pleasing 1793 Chain Cent

Obverse with Periods



- 43 **1793 S-4. Rarity-3+. Chain, Periods. VG-8.** Dark olive-brown with lighter chestnut highlights. Choice surfaces for the grade with only microscopic roughness. A tiny obverse rim bruise is noted at 2:30 with two others on the reverse. This obverse die had small periods sunk after the date and LIBERTY.

Die state undetermined, however, apparently early. Few numismatic pleasures equal the ownership of a coin of this date—combining numismatic tradition with American history, hand-cut dies, and everything else that goes into creating a specimen worthy of long contemplation and study. Perhaps the ultimate acquirer, actually hoarder of 1793 cents was Prof. Charles Ruby of Fullerton, CA, whose collection was eventually sold by Superior. The writer recalls visiting Ruby in the company of Kenneth W. Randall during a

numismatic trip through California in the summer of 1958. Spending an evening in the Ruby home, we were treated to the amazing sight of *dozens* of 1793 cents of major types, many of them displayed in custom plastic holders containing multiple pieces.

Purchased from W. Enzler, April 4, 1978.



- 44 **1793 S-6. Rarity-3. Wreath, Vine and Bars. VG-8.** Lovely light brown surfaces with a few planchet laminations and minor imperfections. Several tiny rim cuts around the reverse circumference. A very late die state as described below.

This is the "Sprung Die" variety with a bulge in the obverse die extending from left border through hair to jaw. The presently offered example is the latest die state seen, with this bulge now covering most of the obverse field. A large die chip, or break, is just inside the right obverse border at 3:30. A raised die defect extends up from the hair through B of LIBERTY.

From Superior's sale of the Jack H. Robinson Collection, January 1989, Lot 7.

Attractive 1793 Wreath Cent



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 45 **1793 S-8. Rarity-3. Wreath, Vine and Bars. Net VF-35;** sharpness of AU-50 with lightly burnished fields. Deep steel brown and mahogany. Very sharply struck and nicely centered with full borders on obverse and reverse. An aesthetically pleasing example of the variety. The sharpness grade would place this very close to the Condition Census. Even considering the burnished surfaces, this example still remains high on the list of known examples.

An early die state.

Pleasing 1793 Wreath Cent



- 46 **1793 S-9. Wreath, Vine and Bars. VF-20.** Pleasing medium brown with minor abrasions and rim bruises, all consistent with the grade. An ideal candidate for the date or type collector. This is the most available variety of 1793 Wreath cent, one of an estimated 750 survivors. Of course, "available" is relative, and as a reality check and also as indication how inexpensive a coin such as this is, we point out that it is many multiples rarer than *Mint State* 1889-CC silver dollar (the later being worth well into five figures).

Intermediate die state with parallel cracks from the reverse border through R to the wreath, and through CA to the ribbon end. The area between these two cracks is very slightly raised.

Purchased from Jack H. Beymer, July 25, 1988.



- 47 **1793 S-9. Wreath, Vine and Bars. Net VG-8;** sharpness of F-15 with light surface corrosion. Steel brown with a few other very minor imperfections. An attractive example, nevertheless, and ideal for a date or type collection. Another example of this very popular variety.

Early die state with a light reverse crack through CA and right ribbon end.

Pleasant 1793 Wreath Cent

Sheldon-10



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 48 **1793 S-10. Rarity-4. Wreath, Vine and Bars. VF-35.** Medium olive-brown with a few light handling marks as expected. A few very minor rim bruises are noted, along with a rim flaw as struck, and discussed below. A scarcer variety with just 100 to 125 known, and very few of these meet the quality of this example. We estimate this to be within the top 20% of all survivors from the die pair.

The obverse die is generally recognized by the flaw at 2:30, affecting the border beads at this point. Although this obverse is also known in combination with another reverse die, the latter variety is unique with the sole survivor in the American Numismatic Society collection.

The presently offered example of Sheldon-10 is an early die state, with the border flaw visible, however, the beads at this point still completely visible. The reverse has a very narrow rim break, outside the border beads, over NITE.

- 49 **1793 S-10. Rarity-4. Wreath, Vine and Bars. Net G-4;** sharpness of F-12, re-engraved. The obverse has been extensively re-engraved including date, portrait, and LIBERTY. Identification of the die variety is based on examination of the reverse, which matches Sheldon-10. The other possible die marriage with this reverse is for NC-4, a major rarity. This obverse appears to be the same as S-10. An interesting novelty item, quite similar in appearance to the "Smith Counterfeits" of 1793 cents.



- 50 **1793 S-11b. Rarity-4. Wreath, Lettered Edge. Net VG-8;** sharpness of F-15, porous. The porosity appears lightly

smoothed from burnishing, but is still very much evident. A few light edge bruises are noted.

Lettered edge device with two leaves after DOLLAR, unique to this die marriage. Three edge devices are known for the 1793 Wreath cents. The Vine and Bars edge was used for all varieties from Sheldon-5 to Sheldon-10, along with the Strawberry Leaf cents. This Lettered Edge device with two leaves was used just with the Sheldon-11 die pairing. The final edge device, Lettered Edge with a single leaf after DOLLAR, was used for Sheldon-11c and continued for the 1793 Liberty Cap cents.



- 51 **1793 S-11c. Rarity-3. Wreath, Lettered Edge. Net VG-10;** sharpness of VF-25, porous. Mottled chestnut and steel brown with very light porosity and a few small imperfections, including a diagonal planchet flaw across the rear hair curls, a few moderate rim bruises, and a surface scrape from the border through R to the wreath.

Lettered edge with single leaf after DOLLAR, this edge device continuing with the 1793 Liberty Cap cents.

Desirable 1793 Liberty Cap Cent



- 52 **1793 S-13. Rarity-3+. Liberty Cap. Net VG-8;** sharpness of F-15, porous. Steel and olive-brown with very fine surface granularity on both sides. This granularity has the effect of subduing the design details so that the devices have a weak or mushy appearance. Still, an extremely desirable and attractive cent, by far the rarest of all large cent issues when date and major type are considered.

- 53 **Grouping of large cents grading G to VG,** some with problems: ☆ 1794 (2) ☆ 1798 (2) ☆ 1800 ☆ 1802 (2) ☆ 1803 (3) ☆ 1805 ☆ 1807 Comet ☆ 1808 ☆ 1810/09 (2) ☆ 1810 ☆ 1811 ☆ 1812. (Total: 18 pieces)

Important 1794 Liberty Cap Cent

Head and Edge of 1793



- 54 **1794 S-17a. Rarity-5-. Head of 1793. Net VG-10;** sharpness of F-15 with light porosity. Deep steel brown with lighter tan on the highest design points. Very well centered and actually quite attractive, compared to most known examples of this va-

riety. The Head of 1793 cents dated 1794 were the first struck in the new year. The head device, as the name implies, was taken directly from the design of 1793 Liberty Cap cents, prepared by Joseph Wright. Unfortunately, Wright perished in the annual yellow fever epidemic in 1793, never seeing his design on an actual coin.

Intermediate die state. The edge of 1793 has a single leaf following DOLLAR, with the stem and tip pointing down. The other edge device known on this variety, the edge of 1794, has the stem and tip of this leaf pointing upward.

Purchased from Old Coin Shop, San Diego, CA, January 2, 1976.

- 55 1794 S-21. Rarity-3. Head of 1794. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-30, rim nicks and dents. Very dark steel brown with lighter tan highlights. A sharply defined example of the Flat Pole variety.

A light die crack from upper border curves down to the left, through upper serif of B, to the Liberty cap.

Pleasing 1794 Liberty Cap Cent

Mounds Reverse



- 56 1794 S-22. Head of 1794. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50 with very light scratches and very lightly burnished. An attractive example with very light brown surfaces. A relatively common variety that is instantly recognized by the raised "Mounds" on the reverse. Certainly a candidate for the date or type collector. The present example is among the finer known survivors from this die pair, probably among the top 30 or 40 examples.

A late die state with extensive reverse mounds, between terminal leaves of each branch, within the lower left wreath, and the lower right wreath. The obverse has a long die crack through digit 4 almost reaching Liberty's ear. Extensive radial flow lines are prominent on both obverse and reverse.

- 57 1794 S-29. Head of 94. VG-10. This is a lovely light brown example with smooth, attractive surfaces. A few very minor imperfections are noted, including small obverse rim bruises at 4:00 and 7:00, along with a faint scratch in the right obverse field. The reverse has faint bluish patina and a few tiny abrasions. Not a rare variety, however quite elusive in nice quality.

- 58 1794 S-44. Head of 1794. F-15. A lovely cent with medium brown surfaces and light green verdigris on the reverse. A splash of deep reddish patina is visible on the obverse at upper right, and opposite point of the reverse, at lower right. A few very minor surface marks are noted, however, the overall quality is very nice.

Late die state with two obverse cracks joined, and long heavy radial crack from the reverse border between S and O, to E in CENT. The obverse has an additional weak crack from Y to brow.

- 59 Trio of 1794 large cents: ☆ S-44. Head of 1794. Net VG-10; sharpness of VF-20, porous ☆ S-58. Rarity-3. Head of 1794. Net G-7; sharpness of F-12, rim bruises ☆ S-65. Head of 1794. Net VG-8; sharpness of EF-40, very heavy porosity. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 60 Trio of large cents: ☆ 1794 S-58. Rarity-3. Net G-5; sharpness of VG-10, porous ☆ 1795 S-76b. Plain Edge. VG-8. Very late state ☆ 1796 S-83. Rarity-4+. Liberty Cap. AG-3. (Total: 3 pieces)

Each from Superior's sale of the Jack H. Robinson Collection, January 1989, Lots 103, 139, and 153.

Important 1794 Liberty Cap Cent

Sheldon-64

Missing Fraction Bar



- 61 1794 S-64. Rarity-5-. Missing Fraction Bar. VF-20. Deep steel brown with slightly lighter grayish brown on the high points of the devices. Few light surface marks are noted, none serious. This is a very pleasing example and an important variety for collectors of major design variations. A *Guide Book* variety of importance to collectors using this reference as their checklist. The *Guide Book* only lists a few varieties of this date, those with the most obvious differences. The present offering is very important for specialists as well as casual collectors, as we estimate as only 60 or 70 are known from this die pair.

Intermediate die state with a reverse die crack through D to the wreath, very heavy along the upright of this letter. The central reverse is buckled with ONE CENT visible but weak.

- 62 1794 S-64. Rarity-5-. Missing Fraction Bar. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-30, chestnut and steel brown with porous surfaces. This is a scarce and popular variety.

- 63 1794 S-65. Head of 1794. Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-25, minor rim bruises. Otherwise, very pleasing light brown with golden tan on the highest points. A pleasing coin for the date or type collector.

Lightly cracked through left side of final S in STATES, and on into the wreath.

- 64 1794 S-67. Rarity-3. Head of 1794. F-15. sharpness of VF-25, minor rim bruises. Steel and olive-brown with a few minor surface marks. Diagonal obverse planchet rifts are noted, probably as minted. A few minor reverse imperfections are noted.

- 65 1794 S-68. Rarity-5. Head of 1794. Net G-6; sharpness of F-12, porous and cleaned. An important opportunity to acquire this scarce variety.

Later die state with a die crack bisecting the obverse.

- 66 Pair of large cents: ☆ 1794 S-70. Head of 1794. VG-10 ☆ 1795 S-76b. Plain Edge. VG-10. Planchet crack. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 67 1794 S-71. Head of 1794. F-12. Attractive light olive-tan with exceptional surfaces for the grade. Two minute edge cuts affect the obverse border at 7:00 and 7:30, otherwise quite choice. Well-centered obverse with full border, the reverse is slightly off center with missing border at upper right.

Intermediate die state without evidence of the usually seen crack between RT to the forelock.

Attractive 1794 Liberty Cap Cent

Head of 1795



- 68 **1794 S-72. Head of 1795. VF-30.** Smooth steel brown surfaces with sharp design details and only a few minor imperfections. Very well centered with full obverse and reverse borders. A few tiny rim bruises are noted. This is the exact head of 1795 as seen in the next several lots.

Late die state with extensive obverse clash marks, a heavy crack through TY to the forelock, and a die chip along this crack on top of the forelock. The reverse has a light crack through D to the wreath.

Purchased from Doug Bird, July 22, 1988.



- 69 **1795 S-73. Rarity-5-. Lettered Edge. Net VG-10;** sharpness of VF-20 with several depressions and scrapes on the obverse and reverse. Minute raised corrosion is visible over dark steel surfaces.

Late die state and very rare as such. Cracked from the obverse border above Y and into the field towards the pole. The reverse has a light crack through and below UNITED. Our consignor noted the existence of only three examples with these die cracks, and one of those is in the American Numismatic Society.

From McCawley and Grellman's auction of January 1991, Lot 51.

Lovely 1795 Lettered Edge Cent



- 70 **1795 S-74. Rarity-3+. Lettered Edge. VF-35.** Attractive steel brown with much lighter tan on the highest points of the devices. A few typical surface marks are noted, as one would expect for a coin of this caliber. This and Sheldon-75 are the two "common" 1795 Lettered Edge varieties, however, only about 600 are known of both varieties. This Sheldon-74 die combination is actually slightly scarcer, with about 250 survivors. Considering all four varieties of 1795 Lettered Edge cents, the total population is in the order of 700 to 800 pieces, making this one of the scarcer major varieties in the entire series.

The obverse has a die crack from border through digit 9 to the bust.



- 71 **1795 S-74. Rarity-3+. Lettered Edge. F-15.** Light tan with numerous tiny abrasions and three minor rim bruises, located at 3:00, 7:30, and 10:30. A very attractive example, nonetheless, with minute green corrosion outlining various devices.

Early die state with light crack through OF A. The obverse appears to be perfect.

Purchased from Superior's sale of the Jack H. Robinson Collection, January 1989, Lot 133.



- 72 **1795 S-76a. Lettered Edge. Net F-15;** sharpness of VF-30, abraded and scratched with minor rim bruises. Don't discount this example as the surfaces are otherwise glossy light brown with a very pleasing appearance. This is a very scarce variety with lettered edge. Other examples from this die marriage are known with plain edge, the latter being extremely common. The present example approaches Condition Census quality. In fact, the sharpness is equivalent to fourth or fifth finest known.

Light clash marks are noted on obverse and reverse.

Purchased from Mike Kiscadden, August 8, 1994.

- 73 **1795 S-77. Rarity-3+. Plain Edge. F-12.** Olive and chestnut brown are intermingled with a small splash of steel on the reverse. Very attractive despite a few minute rim bruises and other tiny abrasions. This is a scarce variety, although a bit more available than once believed.

Very late die state with extensive die bulges and light die cracks. The obverse die has bulges at 3:00 and from 6:00 to 9:00, weakening the digits 17. The reverse has light die cracks including a crack from the right foot of final A through the stem and ribbon ends to N of UNITED and the border. The reverse is weak opposite the obverse bulges.

- 74 **1795 S-77. Rarity-3+. Plain Edge. VG-10.** Golden tan and olive-brown are nicely blended on the obverse, with the addition of mahogany on the reverse.

Later die state than the preceding, this with the bulges and cracks further developed, and the addition of reverse bulges obliterating ED STA and ERL.

Purchased from P. Berghund, October 29, 1986.

- 75 Trio of early large cents: ☆ 1795 S-77. Rarity-3+. Plain Edge. G-7 ☆ 1796 S-81. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. VG-8 ☆ 1797 S-120b. Grippled Edge. VG-8. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 76 Quintette of large cents: ☆ 1795 S-78. Plain Edge. Net G-5; sharpness of VG-8, obverse scratched ☆ 1802 S-225. Normal Dies. Net F-15; sharpness of EF-45, heavy corrosion and porosity ☆ 1803 S-260. Small Date, Large Fraction. Net F-12; sharpness of EF-40, obverse burnished ☆ 1805 S-267. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20, porous ☆ 1807/6 S-273. Large 7 Over 6. Net G-5; sharpness of VG-8, light scratches. (Total: 5 pieces)

Historical 1795 "Jefferson Head" Cent

Plain Edge
Sheldon-80



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 77 **1795 S-80. Rarity-5+. Jefferson Head. VG-8.** A very pleasing example for the assigned grade with deep brown fields and slightly lighter grayish brown devices. Both obverse and reverse display very faint porosity along with a few minor scratches, however, the aesthetic appeal is considerably high. This is an intriguing coin with much of its history still to be discovered or subject to debate. Two die varieties are known from a common obverse die and two different reverse dies. The two varieties are known from either lettered edge planchets or plain edge. Thus, four sub-varieties have been described in the literature. Approximately 50 coins are known of these different variations.

Walter Breen and others have attributed the production of these coins to John Harper, who earlier had been associated with Albion Cox in production of certain colonial coinage issues including New Jersey coppers. Prior to his appointment as director of the Mint, Representative Elias Boudinot was involved in an investigation of the Mint, as many felt it was a needless extravagance. Albion Cox was then serving as a Mint officer and replied to Boudinot, suggesting that John Harper was very experienced in coinage and would be able to suggest means of saving at the institution. From this exchange of correspondence, Walter Breen surmised that John Harper minted these coins privately. This superstition has translated itself into being *fact* with republication. However, very little concrete evidence exists.

Taking another view in an article appearing in EAC's *Penny-Wise* for March 1993, Mike Hodder stated that it was not possible for Albion Cox and John Harper to have produced these, based on evidence in archives in Birmingham and Sheffield.

Other ideas and theories have reached print over the years—

calling the variety a contemporary counterfeit, or a very unusual pattern, or, as Breen suggested, a private mint proposal by Harper. The jury is still out.

Regardless, the Jefferson Head is one of the most distinctive of all early copper coin designs, and its fame has imparted to it very great desirability—with the result that this is a *must have* issue for just about everyone.

Purchased from John Ashby, March 18, 1981. Earlier from Paramount, April 30, 1965.

- 78 **Quintette of large cents:** ☆ 1796 S-81. Rarity-3-. Liberty Cap. Net VG-8; sharpness of F-15, porous ☆ 1798 S-170. Rarity-3. Second Hair Style. Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-35, porous ☆ 1812 S-289. Large Date. Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-45, corroded ☆ 1834 N-2. Small Date, Large Stars, Medium Letters. EF-40 ☆ 1850 N-12. EF-40, Cleaned. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 79 **1796 S-83. Rarity-4+. Liberty Cap. Net F-15;** sharpness of VF-25 with minute porosity. Dark steel brown with very faint olive on the reverse. A very pleasing example of this issue, almost always seen in low quality. Only about 100 examples of this variety survive today, with the presently offered coin within the top two dozen known.

Intermediate die state. The obverse has a heavy die crack through BERTY and a die flaw in the right obverse field from mouth to border. In later states, this crack becomes a heavy rim break.

Purchased from Robert Shalowitz, May 11, 1986 at the Early American Coppers Convention.

- 80 **Quintette of large cents:** ☆ 1796 S-84. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. G-6 ☆ 1798 S-161. First Hair Style. VG-8 ☆ 1800 S-205. Rarity-4-. Normal Date. VG-8 ☆ 1801 S-216. Normal Dies. F-12 ☆ 1802 S-239. Normal Dies. F-12. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 81 **1796 S-91. Rarity-3. Liberty Cap. VG-8.** Delightful dark brown with lighter chestnut. The obverse appears to be very lightly polished, however, the actual surfaces are very smooth without imperfections. An important opportunity to acquire a nice example of this scarce coinage issue.

Late die state with die bulges in obverse field at 2:00, 4:30, and 7:00. The reverse has bulges at ED ST and RI. Several straight die lines are visible in the right obverse field.

Purchased from D. Deitchman, November 5, 1989.



- 82 **1796 S-92. Rarity-3+. Draped Bust, Reverse of 1796. Net VF-20;** sharpness of VF-35, light porosity. Golden brown and darker steel with green verdigris on either side.

Very late die state with a rim break along the reverse border below the right ribbon.

Purchased from Tom Reynolds, June 6, 1985.



- 83 **1796 S-93. Rarity-3-. Draped Bust, Reverse of 1796. F-12.** Very pleasing olive-brown with widely scattered surface marks. A curved depression in the right obverse field suggests the planchet cutter missed on its first attempt. Most 1796 Draped Bust large cents are of very poor surface quality, the present example being a glorious exception.

Later die state with a heavy crack through tops of ERICA and the left ribbon end to the denomination. Small rim breaks are over ER and CA.

Purchased from New England Rare Coins, August 23, 1977.

- 84 Trio of large cents: ☆ 1796 S-98. Rarity-3+. Draped Bust, Reverse of 1795. Net G-5; sharpness of VG-8, porous and bent ☆ 1798 S-161. First Hair Style. F-12. Late die state ☆ 1804 S-266. Net AG-3; sharpness of F-15, porous and edge damage. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 85 1796 S-102. Rarity-4. Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. Net VG-8; sharpness of VF-25, dark and porous with minor damage at 11:00 on the reverse, also evident at 7:00 on the obverse. This example is typical of the quality found on most 1796 Draped Bust cents.

Early die state.

Purchased from Richard Brandt, April 22, 1990.



- 86 **1796 S-104. Rarity-3+. Draped Bust, LIHERTY. F-12.** Light olive-brown with exceptional surfaces for the grade. A few minor scratches are in the lower right wreath. This is a popular variety, listed in the *Guide Book*, and in high demand from collectors.

Early die state with perfect obverse.

Purchased from Bob Grellman, December 20, 1980.

- 87 1796 S-104. Rarity-3+. Draped Bust, LIHERTY. Net VG-8; sharpness of F-12. Very pleasing, smooth light brown surfaces with minor scratches across the center of Liberty. Popular LIHERTY variety listed in the *Guide Book*.

Purchased from Mike Kiscadden, August 8, 1994.

- 88 **1796 S-106. Rarity-5. Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. VG-10.** A pleasing two-tone example with deep steel brown fields and light tan devices. Microscopic porosity is noted, especially on the reverse. Such a situation is quite common among 1796 Draped Bust cents, and in fact, finding an example without some type of light porosity requires considerable patience. A scarce variety, one of just 50 to 60 known.

Lovely 1796 Draped Bust Cent



- 89 **1796 S-108. Rarity-3+. Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. Net VF-20;** sharpness of VF-30 with a few small rim nicks and other very minor handling marks. This otherwise exceptional example has smooth, light tan surfaces, unusual for examples of this date issue. This issue is relatively common among 1796 Draped Bust cents with the present example among the finer known for the die marriage. In fact, had the minor defects not been present, this would certainly rank among the top 10 known.

Late die state with extensive cracks in the lower obverse. The reverse has right ribbon and stem completely severed from knot.

- 90 **1796 S-110. Draped Bust, Reverse of 1794. F-12.** Smooth dark brown with maroon patina. Very faint porosity does not affect the appearance. A desirable example of this issue, ideal for date or type collectors.

Early die state. A faint crack joins the tops of RT with another from this T to the forelock.

Purchased from Richard Brandt, September 30, 1990.

- 91 1796 S-112. Rarity-5-. Draped Bust, Reverse of 94. VG-8. Steel brown surfaces with a few minor abrasions, however, aesthetically desirable. Most 1796 Draped Bust cents have dark and very porous surfaces. A few minor abrasions are present, including a small scratch in the right obverse field. Minor spots of localized corrosion are noted. In addition, several minor rim marks are visible on the obverse. An important opportunity for the specialist.

Late die state with a central reverse bulge obliterating most of the reverse design detail inside the wreath.



- 92 **1796 S-116. Rarity-5. Draped Bust, Reverse of 1796. Net F-12;** sharpness of VF-35 with heavy porosity. 1796 Draped Bust large cents, regardless of variety, are extremely difficult to locate today. This is a scarcer variety and probably among the top dozen known. Finest known for this variety is just VF-35.



- 93 **1796 S-119. Rarity-3. Draped Bust, Reverse of 1797. F-15.** Medium olive-brown with very few minor surface marks. Well centered with full obverse and reverse borders. This is one of

three Nichols Find varieties, with numerous Mint State survivors. Seldom found in circulated grades.

The reverse has a narrow rim break, confined to six dentils over AT. The obverse has thin die cracks from the border through lower curl to 17, and from the border below digit 6 through the drapery.

- 94 **Quartette of large cents:** ☆ 1797 S-120b. Grippled Edge. VG-8 ☆ 1798 S-172. Second Hair Style. F-12. Rim break over ICA ☆ 1798 S-173. Second Hair Style. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20 with minor surface roughness ☆ 1801 S-224. Normal Dies. F-12. Rim break over AME. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 95 1797 S-121b. Rarity-3. Grippled Edge. F-12. Pleasing dark brown, slightly lighter on the devices. Nicely centered with only a few very minor abrasions. Scarcer of two varieties with Reverse of 1796 and gripped edge.

Early die state.

- 96 **1797 S-125. Rarity-5. Reverse of 1797. VG-8.** This is a scarce variety with all survivors in lower grades. Perhaps 40 to 50 are known, the finest just VF-25. A minor clip is located at 5:30. Smooth dark brown surfaces and very slightly bent inside the wreath.

Very late die state with extensive die failure from the date across the bust, and behind the hair ribbons. Heavy clash marks are noted on the obverse.

Formerly in the collections of Paul Munson, Denis Loring, and C. Douglas Smith.



- 97 **1797 S-128. Rarity-3-. Reverse of 1797. VF-30.** An important opportunity for the specialist. Glossy surfaces with grayish tan and dark brown patina. Quite sharply struck and very well centered. Minor verdigris is noted on both obverse and reverse. This pleasing example just misses the Condition Census for the variety.

Intermediate die state with several obverse cracks around the date and lower drapery.

From the collections of Dr. William H. Sheldon, Dorothy Paschal, and Jake Hendin.

- 98 1797 S-139. Reverse of 1797. VF-20. Although a common variety, this example represents an important late die state. Glossy chestnut and steel brown surfaces. A very small rim nick is noted at 2:30.

Two die cracks exit the border at 8:00. The first extends slightly up to the right, into the hair curls. The other extends down to the right, to the lowest hair curls and date. The area between these two cracks is raised, indicating a piece of the die had sunk below the balance of the die surface.

Purchased from Ray Chatham, August 13, 1978. Previously from Dr. William H. Sheldon and Dorothy Paschal.

- 99 1798 S-147. Rarity-5-. First Hair Style. Net VG-10; sharpness of VF-25 with light hairlines and several heavy pit marks, primarily on the obverse. Light olive-tan with traces of darker green patina. A scarce variety with the present example among the top dozen known.

Late die state with a crack through the fraction and ribbon ends to CA.

Purchased from C. Douglas Smith in November 1981. Previously from Stack's sale of June 1962, Lot 266.

- 100 **Quartette of early large cents:** ☆ 1798 S-148. First Hair Style. F-12. Obverse rim break at ERTY (LIBERTY) ☆ 1803 S-260. Small Date, Large Fraction. VF-20 ☆ 1804 S-266c. AG-3 ☆ 1805 S-267. VG-8. (Total: 4 pieces)

Pleasing 1798/7 Overdate Cent



- 101 **1798/7 S-151. Rarity-3+. Overdate. F-15.** Attractive chestnut brown surfaces, darker on the reverse, with a glossy appearance, perhaps very lightly burnished at one time. This variety is extremely difficult to grade, due to die failure and weakness of obverse detail, even on high quality examples.

Very late die state with several die cracks and bulges, similar to Eliasberg, Lot 507.

Purchased from C.F. Gordon, Jr., January 12, 1979.

- 102 1798/7 S-151. Rarity-3+. Overdate. VG-8. Steel brown with lighter tan on the obverse. The reverse has deep green fields and lighter tan devices. Very pleasing surfaces with only a small edge bruise and a couple of very fine scratches noted.

Important 1798 Sheldon-153 Cent

Late Die State



- 103 **1798 S-153. Rarity-3. First Hair Style. VF-30.** Olive-brown with splashes of mahogany and steel. An attractive, well-centered example with few very minor imperfections. Slightly scarce as a variety, yet very rare in this die state.

A heavy rim break joins the drapery from 4:00 to 5:00. This is the final state of this obverse die.

Described many years ago by George H. Clapp as variety 9d-Ed, meaning that this was his obverse 9 for 1798, in die state d, combined with his reverse E, also in die state d. As various obverse and reverse dies were interchanged throughout coinage production, Clapp described the die states of obverse dies and those of reverse dies independently, then noted the various combinations he had observed.

Purchased from Jake Hendin, July 30, 1978. Earlier from the collections of Henry C. Hines, Judge Thomas Gaskill, Dorothy Paschal, and Allen McDowell.

- 104 **1798 S-157. First Hair Style. VF-20.** Grayish tan and steel brown are intermingled with splashes of mahogany, and traces of light green corrosion. Quite attractive with sharp design details for the grade, and full borders on both obverse and reverse.

Late die state with a line of rust from neck to border, several die cracks, and die crumbling along the profile.

Purchased from Kagin's, May 12, 1978.



- 105 1798 S-163. Rarity-4. First Hair Style. F-12.** Grayish steel surfaces with a few light to moderate abrasions, including a curved scratch through the lower hair curls. A very important die state for the specialist.

The obverse has several die cracks, most important being a heavy crack from the border below the hair curls, turning right through the base of 17, and back to the border below 7. This crack later becomes a rim break. The upper reverse has a network of fine die cracks.

- 106** Half dozen large cents: ☆ 1798 S-163. Rarity-4. First Hair Style. G-7. Late die state ☆ 1798 S-164. Rarity-4. First Hair Style. Net G-6; sharpness of F-12 with scratches and surface roughness ☆ 1801 S-219. Three Errors. AG-3. Late die state ☆ 1802 S-226. Rarity-3. Normal Dies. G-5 ☆ 1803 S-243. Stemless. G-6 ☆ 1803 S-256. Rarity-3. Small Date, Small Fraction. G-6. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 107 1798 S-167. Second Hair Style. VF-20.** Lovely dark steel with splashes of lighter olive-brown. Choice surfaces at this grade level. This obverse die is common to three varieties, which together make the Large 8, Second Hair subtype.

Very late die state with numerous die cracks on obverse and reverse. A rim break joins the first T in STATES, with two other rim breaks confined to the dentils over NI and TE.

- 108 1798 S-173. Rarity-3. Second Hair Style. Net F-15; sharpness of EF-45** with the fields lightly tooled to diminish porosity and other imperfections. Dark brown surfaces with splashes of gold patina at central reverse.

Intermediate die state with an obverse rim break from the upright of R to the right top of Y.

Desirable 1798 Sheldon-174 Cent



- 109 1798 S-174. Second Hair Style. EF-40.** Dark grayish brown with a hint of lighter chestnut brown. A few minor imperfections are noted on the surfaces, including very faint scratches. This is an exceptional example of the variety, probably among the top dozen known.

Heavy clash marks are visible within the wreath.

- 110 1798 S-181. Rarity-3. Second Hair Style. VF-20.** Attractive olive and mahogany brown. A few minor surface marks are noted. This is a late die state as noted below.

A die crack right of the 8 curves up into the drapery and back to the rim, with the area below this crack slightly sunken; a retained cud.

From the 1981 Early American Coppers Convention auction.

- 111 1798 S-187. Second Hair Style. Net VF-25; sharpness of EF-40** with light corrosion and minor obverse scratches. Mahogany brown surfaces.

Intermediate die state with obverse die cracks and a rim break at 2:30.

Desirable 1799/8 Overdate Cent



- 112 1799/8 S-188. Rarity-4. Overdate. VG-8.** An exceptional example for the grade, with dark olive fields and lighter brown devices. Very slight edge bruises are visible from 10:30 to 12:00, with a small pit mark inside the border at 8:00 and a few other minute handling marks. Aside from the aforementioned edge bruises, the reverse is superb and would be described by most as choice.

Large cents dated 1799 are among the scarcest of all issues. Two varieties are known from this overdate obverse and a third from a normal date obverse as offered below. Currently, population estimates include six examples of variety NC-1, approximately 150 examples of this Sheldon-188 overdate, and about 650 examples of the Sheldon-189 variety with normal date. Total population of 1799 large cents, therefore, is just over 800 coins.

Early die state without cracks through RTY.

More than any other date, the 1799 has worn a mantle of great fame over the years. In the 1850s and the 1860s it was common for dealers to ride through small towns to prospect for rare coins in the hands of the public. One early account noted that attention was drawn by putting a sign on the side of a wagon, "\$25 paid for 1799 cents."

Important 1799/8 Overdate Cent

Late Die State

Heavy Obverse Die Cracks



- 113 1799/8 S-188. Rarity-7. Overdate. G-6.** Dark steel brown with lighter olive-tan on the high points. This is a very attractive example for the grade, with pleasing obverse and reverse surfaces, displaying minute granularity. Most known 1799 large cents, regardless whether overdate or normal date, are low quality with dark and rough surfaces. This is an extremely important opportunity for the specialist, being one of only six examples known with heavy obverse die cracks through TY. Of the six known, three are in "Basal State" or Poor condition. This and two others are much finer quality.

Very heavy die cracks from the border extend through TY and curve to the right border at 2:30. The reverse has a light die crack through the traction, ribbon, and wreath to E of AMERICA.

Purchased from Denis Loring, June 1, 1987. Earlier from Henry Chapman's sale of March 1917, Lot 291, to Henry C. Hines, Dr. William H. Sheldon, R.E. Naftzger, Jr., and Jackson C. Storm.

Important 1799 Cent

Normal Date



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 114 1799 S-189. Normal Date. F-12.** Light olive-brown obverse with lighter tan reverse. Moderate surface marks are present, with a rim bruise at 9:00. Light verdigris is present on the reverse. This is a wonderful example, much finer than most known, and no doubt among the top 100 or so survivors from this die pair. An important aspect is the relative strength of both LIBERTY and the date. Very few examples have both of these design elements strongly defined.

Clearly the most famous date of all large cents, and the second rarest, next to the 1793 Liberty Cap coinage. Although the Mint reported 904,585 cents struck in 1799, virtually all of these were dated 1798. Various numismatists have attempted to estimate a mintage for those which actually carried the 1799 date. Our guesstimate: in the range of 50,000.

Minor rim breaks over F AM.

Although we don't know if anyone has ever done a Mohs Scale test, conventional wisdom is that the metal used in 1799 was softer than typical, and the details wore down very quickly. Whatever the reason, the distribution pattern of the 1799 is heavily weighted toward the lower end, with any coins above Fine or better being a minority, and anything EF or finer being exceedingly rare.

Very Sharp 1799 S-189 Cent



- 115 1799 S-189. Normal Date. Net VG-8;** sharpness of F-12 with light porosity. Dark steel with a greenish patina. A few minor abrasions and rim bruises are noted, along with a bisecting scratch diagonally across the reverse. Although far from perfect, the demand for this issue will necessitate strong bidding in order to be successful. Both date and LIBERTY are very sharp.

Purchased from Mike Kiscadden, April 24, 1993. A note on the accompanying "flip insert" notes that this coin was authenticated by Jules Reiver, May 25, 1993.



- 116 1799 S-189. Normal Date. G-7.** An exceptional example for the grade, with dark brown and lighter tan surfaces. Although a few abrasions and imperfections are noted, this must qualify as "choice" for the grade. Strong date and LIBERTY. Long the key date issue in the large cent series, although the 1793 Liberty Cap is actually scarcer among the combination major types and dates (without regards to my new die varieties). We expect considerable bidding interest.

Purchased from Jess Peters, April 1, 1973.

Wonderful 1800 Overdate Cent

First Hair Style



- 117 1800/79 S-191. Rarity-3. Overdate, First Hair Style. EF-40.** Actual sharpness slightly finer with very minor hairlines and other imperfections, including faint obverse verdigris, surrounded by minute scratches. Light tan with bluish green patina. An important type issue, and one of only two collectible varieties of 1800 coinage with the first hair style last minted early in 1798. Although various observers will come to their own grade opinions, there is no doubt that this is among the very finest survivors of this die marriage, and among the finest of the First Hair Style 1800 cents. Based on the current Condition Census of all four varieties, only six examples of the type are rated at EF-40 or better.

Late die state with extensive bulges, clash marks, and die cracks.

- 118 1800/79 S-191. Rarity-3. Overdate, First Hair Style. F-15. Olive-brown with splashes of tan behind Liberty's head. A very attractive example of the First Hair Style overdate. This obverse die was mated with four different reverse dies, two varieties relatively common, the other two extremely rare.

Late die state with extensive reverse die failure.

Purchased from Ray Chatham, March 29, 1980. Earlier from New Netherland's 50th Sale, Lot 1130.

Important 1800 Overdate Cent

Sheldon-193



- 119 1800/79 S-193. Rarity-4. Overdate. Net VF-25; sharpness of EF-40, however, finely porous. Attractive light olive-brown surfaces without serious imperfections. This example is within the top 10 known for this variety. Just two examples are known above the Very Fine category. An important opportunity for the variety specialist.

Intermediate die state with a die crack through the fraction bar to UN, however, without a rim break that eventually develops below the fraction.

Purchased from Chuck Furjanic, July 8, 1978.

- 120 1800 S-197. Normal Date. F-15. Pleasing light olive-brown surfaces with only a few very minor abrasions. This is the popular "Q" variety, with die chips through the first zero of the date.

Later die state with rust pits below the hair ribbons and around TES on the reverse. The final die state has a rim break over AT, although such a rim break is not visible on this example.

Purchased from C.F. Gordon, March 26, 1979.

- 121 1800 S-202. Rarity-4-. Normal Date. VG-8. Steel brown fields with lighter grayish brown devices. A popular variety due to the pattern of obverse die cracks and die failure. Survivors range between 150 to 200 in number. This late die state will be of interest to variety specialists.

The obverse has extensive die cracks around the lower hair curls, with the die bulged above these cracks. The reverse has die bulges obliterating nearly all of STATES.

Purchased from Jack H. Beymer, October 26, 1977. Earlier from Superior's sale of the Charles Ruby Collection, February 1974, Lot 549.

Outstanding 1800 Cent

Sheldon-203



- 122 1800 S-203. Rarity-3-. Normal Date. VF-35. Exceptional quality for this variety, and for the date as most 1800 large cents are dark and rough. This example has smooth olive-brown surfaces with only a few minute surface marks. Sharply detailed and very well centered although the borders are quite weak.

Heavy clash marks from the drapery and date are visible at upper reverse, with TES OF slightly distorted.

Purchased from Jake Hendin, July 30, 1978.

- 123 1800 S-203. Normal Date. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-20 with fine obverse abrasions on the profile. Otherwise delightful dark chestnut and steel brown surfaces. A few very minor old surface marks are noted, quite consistent with the grade. Overall, the surfaces are very smooth and desirable.

Late die state with heavy reverse clash marks from the bust and date, behind ATES OF.

- 124 Trio of 1800 Normal Date cents, each a late die state and each Rarity-3: ☆ S-204. VG-10 ☆ S-208. VG-8 ☆ S-209. VG-10. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 125 1800 S-208. Rarity-3. Normal Date. VG-10. Bluish green fields with golden tan devices. A few minor scratches and other imperfections are visible.

- 126 1800 S-209. Rarity-3+. Normal Date. Net VF-20; sharpness of AU-50 or even finer with heavy old scrapes across Liberty's chin, neck, bust, and shoulder. Otherwise, a lovely example with lustrous dark olive and mahogany. Without the damage, this would have qualified as third or fourth finest known. Even as is, we would not be surprised to learn that this is among the top 20 known for the variety.

Die crack through RICA.

Purchased from Richard Brandt, September 30, 1990.

- 127 1800 S-210. Rarity-5+. Normal Date. AG-3. Although low grade, the surfaces are exceptional. A rare variety and desirable to the die state specialist.

The reverse has a rim break over AM.

Purchased from Denis Loring, August 15, 1978.

- 128 1800 S-212. Rarity-3. Normal Date. F-15. Desirable grayish brown surface, quite choice for the grade. A late die state as described below.

Horizontal die cracks have developed on the obverse, first from the rim to forehead and hair, second from the left rim to hair, just touching top of the ribbon. ERTY are extremely weak due to die failure.

Purchased from J. Edeburn, September 23, 1978.

Amazing 1801 Three Errors Reverse Cent

Second Finest Known

Sheldon-218



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 129 **1801 S-218. Rarity-5+. Three Errors. Net VF-20;** sharpness of VF-30 with very light porosity. Dark steel brown intermingled with lighter golden tan. There are no individual defects that stand out, with this example having delightful aesthetic appeal. Furthermore, this is second finest known for the variety, and the finest available to collectors, with the only finer coin in the ANS Collection.

This is one of several delightful surprises from the Paul S. Mory, Sr. Collection. This amazing cent resided in the collection as an example of the very popular Three Errors Reverse, well known to casual large cent collectors and specialists alike. Not recognized, however, was the unusual characteristic of the obverse, with LIBERTY farther to the right than normal. As such, its identity is Sheldon-218, a high Rarity-5 variety with only 30 to 40 examples known.

Perfect reverse die.

- 130 **1801 S-220. Rarity-3-. Error Fraction 1/000. Net F-15;** sharpness of EF-45 with numerous scratches on both sides. Medium olive and chestnut brown. An important late die state.

Obverse rim break below 01 with a rim break on the reverse over AM and another, much smaller, over A in STATES.

From Stack's sale of the Kissner Collection, Lot 338.

- 131 **Selection of 19th-century large cents:** ☆ 1801 S-220. Rarity-3. Error Fraction 1/000. VG-8 ☆ 1802 S-228. Error Fraction 1/000. F-12 ☆ 1802 S-239. Rarity-3. F-15 ☆ 1802 S-241. Stemless. VF-20 ☆ 1805 S-269. F-15. A nice grouping each with smooth surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 132 **1801 S-221. Corrected Fraction. VF-20.** Deep olive-brown blended with golden chestnut. Very pleasing surfaces save for a tiny edge bruise and associated patch of faint porosity on the reverse below the left ribbon end. A popular *Guide Book* variety.

Perfect dies.



- 133 **1801 S-221. Corrected Fraction. VF-20.** Dark steel with light tan on the higher points of the devices. Very pleasing surfaces for the grade.

Later die state. The reverse has a rim break over STA.

Purchased from Del Bland, January 15, 1989. Earlier from the 1972 ANA Sale, Lot 1418.

- 134 **Quartette of large cents:** ☆ 1801 S-221. Corrected Fraction. VG-8 ☆ 1802 S-231. Stemless. VF-30 ☆ 1805 S-267. VF-20 ☆ 1806 S-270. VF-25. All with slight porosity or other surface problems. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 135 **1801 S-223. 1/000. VG-8.** An important opportunity for the die state specialist, per notes below. Olive and chestnut brown with moderate abrasions on both sides.

The obverse has two large rim breaks. The first is above LIBERTY and completely covers the tops of RT. This rim break is quite common and known on many examples of this variety. The second rim break covers most of the drapery at end of the bust. This latter rim break is known only on a very few examples of this variety, representing the terminal die state.

Purchased from "Jim's C.R., Iowa," September 28, 1985.

- 136 **1802 S-225. Normal Dies. VF-20.** Light brown with splashes of mahogany. Faintly abraded surfaces are noted, however, this is an extremely appealing cent.

A heavy rim break is below 802 with light clash marks to the right.

Purchased from Durigan, September 10, 1988.

Exceptional 1802 Cent

Error Fraction



- 137 **1802 S-228. Error Fraction 1/000. EF-45.** Slightly finer with fine, hard porosity. Olive and steel brown obverse. Golden tan, olive, and iridescent patina grace the reverse. Reverse has error fraction 1/000, the same die cutting blunder found in 1801.

Later die state with the reverse cracked between TA.

Purchased March 31, 1984. Earlier from Stack's sale of October 1978, Lot 582.

- 138 Quintette of 1802 late die state cents: ☆ S-230. Normal Dies. VG-8 ☆ S-234. Rarity-3+. Normal Dies. F-12. Rim break over BERT ☆ S-236. Normal Dies. VG-8. Rim break over ST ☆ S-237. Normal Dies. VG-8 ☆ S-241. Stemless. VG-8. Rim break over F A. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 139 1802 S-234. Rarity-3+. Normal Dies. Net VF-25; sharpness of EF-45 with porous tan surfaces.

Intermediate die state.

From Superior's sale of the Robert E. Matthews Collection, May 1989, Lot 419.

- 140 1802 S-235. Normal Dies. F-15. Deep steel brown with slightly lighter grayish brown on the devices. A few minor surface blemishes are noted. An important die state.

Intermediate die state with an obverse rim break joining TY.

Purchased from B. Schick, April 15, 1988.

- 141 1802 S-239. Rarity-3. Normal Dies. F-15. Light olive-brown with a few minor rim bruises and other imperfections.

Late die state with heavy crack in right obverse field and faint cracks on the reverse.

Purchased April 2, 1977.

- 142 1802 S-240. Rarity-3+. Normal Dies. F-15. Very lightly corroded with deep steel and dark brown surfaces. Rare late die state is described below.

Late die state with a nearly straight, nearly vertical die crack in the right obverse field. Reverse has clash marks through AMERICA.

- 143 Grouping of large cents: ☆ 1802 S-241. Stemless. Net VG-8; sharpness of VF-20, rough reverse damage ☆ 1803 S-249. Corrected Fraction. Net G-7; sharpness of VF-20, porous and scratched ☆ 1803 S-260. Small Date, Large Fraction. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20, porous and scratched ☆ 1806 S-270. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-30, light porosity. The 1806 is generally regarded as a scarcer date. ☆ 1808 S-277. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-25, porous. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 144 1803 S-245. Rarity-3. Small Date, Small Fraction. Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-40 with dark, moderately corroded surfaces. Lightly burnished. An important opportunity for the die state specialist.

Late die state with a heavy rim break over RICA.

Purchased from Ray Chatham, November 11, 1977.



- 145 1803 S-246. Rarity-3+. Small Date, Small Fraction. VF-25. Dark steel and olive-brown are intermingled with splashes of chestnut. The surfaces are very lightly corroded. Rare late die state.

The reverse has a heavy rim break over STA.

Purchased from Ray Chatham, August 13, 1978.

- 146 1803 S-249. Corrected Fraction. VF-8. Dark steel brown fields and lighter chestnut devices. An important opportunity for the die state specialist.

Two large rim breaks are present. First is a small reverse rim break over RIC, and joining the tops of these letters. The second, and more important, is a massive rim break on end of the drapery. A very rare die state.

Purchased September 16, 1977.

- 147 Quartette of 1803 Small Date large cents, each a late die state: ☆ S-251. Small Fraction. F-12 ☆ S-254. Small Fraction. F-12 ☆ S-255. Small Fraction. F-15. Rim break over ST ☆ S-257. Large Fraction. VG-8. Die sinking over STATE. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 148 1803 S-253. Small Date, Small Fraction. VF-20. Dark steel surfaces with light abrasions. A small edge bruise is below the date. A very rare die state for the specialist.

Late die state with a rim break below the date and left. Heavy curved die cracks through and below STATES.

Purchased September 22, 1982.

- 149 1803 S-260. Small Date, Large Fraction. VF-25. A pleasing example with medium brown surfaces and few very minor blemishes. Although a common variety, this is a scarce late die state as described below.

The reverse has a narrow rim break confined to the dentils above S OF.

From the 1990 Early American Copper Convention Auction, Lot 70.

- 150 1803 S-261. Small Date, Large Fraction. VF-30. Pleasing grayish brown with above average surfaces. A few very tiny surface marks are noted.

This obverse die was altered, many years later to read "1804" and was used to produce the 1804 "Restrike" cent. The obverse has a curved crack between 83, through the hair curls, to the border at 9:00. A die bulge appears at the lowest hair curls.

Purchased from Del Bland, April 15, 1989.

- 151 1803 S-263. Rarity-3. Small Date, Small Fraction. VF-20. Chestnut and mahogany brown with a few very minor blemishes. An attractive example and important as a late die state. This reverse die was later used for the very rare and popular Large Date, Small Fraction variety.

Late die state with rim break below date and heavy die crack through the upper wreath, a bulge developing above this crack at STA.

Purchased from Phil Ralls, March 30, 1980.



- 152 1803 S-265. Rarity-5. Large Date, Large Fraction. VF-20. Sharpness slightly finer with very light, almost microscopic porosity. Nicely centered with full obverse and reverse borders. This is one of only two varieties with Large Date, the other with Small Fraction is very rare.

Late die state with extensive reverse die cracks. STATE are weakened by the various die cracks.

From the 1989 Early American Coppers Convention Auction, Lot 151.



- 153 1804 S-266a. Original. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20 with lightly abraded surfaces. Dark steel and chestnut brown. Nicely centered and quite appealing, despite the imperfections discussed. This is one of the key dates among early large cents.

actually the rarest individual issue of the 19th century, and is on countless want lists. The desirability of the present specimen is further enhanced by its being the scarce early die state without rim breaks.

Early die state with a fine die crack through tops of ERTY, but without obverse or reverse rim breaks. This is the scarcest of three die states.

Purchased from Del Bland, April 15, 1989.



- 154 1804 S-266b. Original. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-25 with moderate porosity. Pleasing medium brown and darker steel brown are blended together. A few minor rim bruises and other tiny surface marks are noted. A key date among early large cents and certain to generate spirited bidding.

Intermediate die state with obverse rim break over RTY but no reverse rim break.

- 155 1804 S-266c. Net VG-8; sharpness of F-15, rim bruised. Attractive olive-brown surfaces. The obverse die break has been lightly filed in a misguided attempt to remove the same.

Purchased from Mike Kiscadden, April 24, 1993.

- 156 1804 S-266c. G-5. A very pleasing, low-grade example of this popular key date issue. Certain to garner considerable bidding interest.

Large rim breaks on obverse and reverse, the most common die state of this issue.

All 1804 large cents were struck from the same obverse and reverse dies. However, they are known in three important die states. Sheldon-266a has perfect obverse and reverse dies, or sometimes with thin die cracks through the tops of letters. This die state is rare. Sheldon-266b has an obverse rim break over RTY. This intermediate die state is more common than the earlier state, but much scarcer than the later die state. Sheldon-266c, in addition to the obverse rim break, has a reverse rim break over MERIC. This latter state is the most available, but on an absolute basis is scarce.

- 157 1804 Restrike. AU-58 BN (NGC). Dark steel brown and lighter chestnut brown are intermingled with considerable lustre visible. A very popular and highly collectible product of the 1860s, produced by an unknown manufacturer.

- 158 1804 Restrike. AU-50. Attractive light tan with traces of lustre visible. This is the popular Restrike issue, produced by private parties in the 1860s. The obverse is a die first used for 1803 Sheldon-261, offered earlier. The reverse is from a die used for 1820 Newcomb-12. Both obverse and reverse show extensive signs of die rust, creating an unmistakable appearance, even at arm's length or farther.

From Superior's sale of the Jack H. Robinson Collection, January 1989, Lot 597.



- 159 1805 S-268. Rarity-3. VF-35. An important opportunity for the specialist to acquire a Condition Census example of this variety. Tied with several others for fourth finest known. Olive-

brown obverse with splashes of mahogany. The reverse is intermingled olive and golden tan. Choice surfaces save for a tiny pit mark inside the obverse border at 8:30.

Light obverse and reverse bulges are noted.

From the 1989 Early American Coppers Convention Auction, Lot 156.

- 160 1805 S-269. VF-20. Olive-brown and golden tan with splashes of pinkish orange on the reverse. No doubt cleaned in the past and naturally retoned. A few light abrasions are noted. Still attractive.

Lovely 1806 Draped Bust Cent



- 161 1806 S-270. EF-45. An exceptional example with light tan and dark brown blended on the obverse. The reverse is primarily darker brown. A few insignificant surface marks are visible. Substantial lustre remains, especially on the reverse. This is the only die variety of the year, and although the variety is common, additional demand from date collectors has diminished the market availability. We expect considerable interest in this lot.

Late die state with slight die bulges below the lowest curls and at 06.

Purchased from American Heritage Minting, January 5, 1985.

- 162 1807 S-271. Comet. F-12. Mahogany and olive-brown with minute porosity. A few very minor rim bruises are visible on the reverse. This is a very popular variety due to the die flaw, which resembles the tail of a comet.

Intermediate die state with the comet flaw bold and other die flaws indistinct.

Purchased October 22, 1977.

- 163 1807/6 S-273. Overdate, Large 7 over 6. VF-20. Pleasing grayish brown surfaces with a few very minor defects. A very popular overdate variety due to the ease in viewing the underdigit.

Late die state with minor obverse and reverse die bulges, a short crack from the obverse border at 7:00, and a narrow rim break confined to the dentils over D ST.

Purchased from Denis Loring, July 16, 1982.

- 164 1807 S-274. Rarity-3+. Small Fraction. VF-20. Lightly cleaned with light brown obverse including considerable orange copper, not original lustre. The reverse is golden olive. This is a very scarce variety with a low Condition Census, extending below EF-40.

- 165 1807 S-276. Large Fraction. VF-20. Attractive golden brown with very pleasing surfaces. This is the most common variety of 1807. Thus, the availability of the issue makes it easy to collect for its die states and "round the clock" die rotation. This particular example is very close to "medal alignment," in this instance about 350°.

Purchased April 1, 1985.

Lovely 1808 Classic Head Cent



- 166 1808 S-277. AU-50.** An exceptional, lustrous light tan example with darker brown patina on the highest points. Very faint traces of faded mint red are visible around a few devices. A few faint scratches and surface marks must be mentioned. Very seldom do examples of the Classic Head series from 1808 to 1814 appear for sale with attractive surfaces such as this. First star is weak due to the reverse die cracks described below. On some examples, this first star is entirely missing, giving the "12 Star" name sometimes associated with this die variety. A small nick down from the obverse border at 11:30 may serve as a convenient pedigree marker.

Intermediate die state with obverse border weak at lower left, and star 1 weak as well. The reverse has an arc crack through D, wreath, and final S to the border. Extensive clash marks are visible within the wreath.

Apparently from Barney Bluestone in the early 1940s and accompanied by an envelope identifying this coin as from the Syracuse Coin Shop at 526 South Warren Street. Bluestone conducted auctions and sold coins privately from the Hotel Syracuse Building at 526 South Warren Street between April 1939 and April 1945, according to the various addresses published in his auction catalogues. This lot is also accompanied by a small coin box, manufactured by T. James Clarke at this same time. Clarke was also an avid collector of large cents, and Bluestone actively advertised the Clarke boxes for sale in his catalogues.



- 167 1808 S-277. VF-30.** A lovely example with pleasing olive-brown surfaces and very faint corrosion. This is the latest die state this cataloguer has seen. An important opportunity for the die state specialist.

The usually seen die cracks from D, curving through the wreath to the final S, and from D through the wreath to ON are both present, with a small die chip between the two cracks, inside D. In addition, a small rim break is over ED and confined to the dentils. A further crack, currently not recorded, is confined to the dentils over N in UNITED.

Purchased from Denis Loring, May 12, 1990.

- 168 Quartette of Classic Head cents:** ☆ 1808 S-278. F-12 ☆ 1810 S-282. Normal Date. F-12 ☆ 1811 S-286. Rarity-3. Overdate. VG-10 ☆ 1814 S-295. Plain 4. F-12. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 169 1808 S-279. VF-30.** Exceptionally choice olive-brown surfaces, seldom seen among coins of the Classic Head design.

Late die state with eroded dies, clash marks, and a die chip in the wreath below A in STATES. An additional rim break on the obverse at 10:00 is not visible, if it existed on this example, due to centering.

Purchased from Denis Loring, May 5, 1983.



- 170 1809 S-280. VF-25.** A lovely example of this very scarce and popular date. Olive-brown with splashes of darker steel. The surfaces are exceptionally choice with only a few minute abrasions. The connoisseur of choice quality large cents (not necessarily high grade), will appreciate the quality of this example.

Late die state with clash marks, die bulges, and reverse die cracks. A small die chip is attached to the top leaf below the final S.

Purchased from Peter Boisvert, November 1, 1984.

- 171 1809 S-280. VF-20.** Lightly abraded surfaces with pleasing dark brown patina, highlighted by lighter brown on the devices. This is a key-date issue, especially among Classic Head cents, and is certain to generate considerable bidding activity.

- 172 Quartette of 19th-century large cents:** ☆ 1809 S-280. F-12 ☆ 1810-0/9 S-281. VG-8 ☆ 1813 S-292. VG-8 ☆ 1814 S-295. Plain 4. G-7. Each displays smooth medium to dark surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 173 Selection of large cents:** ☆ 1809 S-280. Net G-5 ☆ 1810 S-284. Rarity-3. Normal Date. G-5 ☆ 1811/0 S-286. Rarity-3. Overdate. VG-8 ☆ 1811 S-287. Normal Date. G-7 ☆ 1814 S-295. Plain 4. VG-8 ☆ 1819/8 Overdate N-1. F-15 ☆ 1820/19 N-3. F-12 ☆ 1826 N-6. Normal Date. VF-25. Each displays smooth brown surfaces of various shades. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 174 1810/09 S-281. Overdate. VF-25.** Very dark brown with bluish green patina and very minor surface marks. A popular overdate variety due to the clarity of the underlying digits.

- 175 1810/09 S-281. Overdate. VF-20.** Attractive two-tone appearance with dark steel fields and lighter tan devices. The resulting cameo appearance is especially desirable among experienced collectors.

Purchased from Wesley Rasmussen, April 15, 1983.



- 176 1810 S-283. **Rarity-3. Normal Date. VF-25.** Pleasing olive and mahogany surfaces with minor surface marks expected for the grade.

Late die state with dentils crumbling above second through sixth stars.

Purchased from Coin Investments, October 3, 1987.

- 177 Selection of large cents: ☆ 1810 S-283. **Rarity-3. Normal Date.** Net G-5; sharpness of VF-20, porous and bent ☆ 1813 S-292. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-25, porous ☆ 1825 N-1. **Rarity-4.** Net VG-10; sharpness of VF-20, rough surfaces ☆ 1829 N-1. **Rarity-3.** Medium Letters. Net VG-8; sharpness of VF-25, porous ☆ 1831 N-6. Large Letters. Net VF-25; sharpness of EF-40, corroded ☆ 1834 N-4. Large Date, Small Stars, Medium Letters. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1838 N-1. Net VG-8; sharpness of F-15, cleaned. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 178 1810 S-285. **Rarity-3. Normal Date. Net VF-25;** sharpness of EF-45 with dark, corroded surfaces. Sharply struck and nicely centered.

Late die state with traces of a narrow rim break over RI in AMERICA.

Purchased from S. Emerson, March 6, 1978.



- 179 1811 S-287. **Normal Date. VF-30.** A pleasing example of this scarce issue, with attractive light brown surfaces and minor handling marks. A larger mark is hidden in the hair curls above BE. This is an elusive issue with pleasing surfaces.

- 180 1811 S-287. **Normal Date. VF-20.** Dark olive with minor surface marks and traces of verdigris on the reverse. A pleasing example of this key date issue.

Later die state with narrow rim breaks from second to fourth stars.

- 181 1811 S-287. **Normal Date. F-15.** Dark steel with light brown on the higher points. A pleasing example.

Later die state with narrow rim breaks from second to fourth stars.

- 182 1811 S-287. **Normal Date. F-15.** Smooth grayish brown and mahogany surfaces, quite attractive for the grade. A scarce issue among Classic Head cents.

Purchased from Orrick, February 14, 1975.

- 183 1811 S-287. **Normal Date. F-12.** Light tan and darker brown are blended together in a woodgrain pattern. A few very minor rim bruises and other imperfections are noted.

Purchased from Mike Kiscadden, August 8, 1994.

- 184 1812 S-288. **Large Date. VF-25.** Dark olive-brown with a few minor surface marks. A very pleasing coin for the date or type collector.

Very late die state.

- 185 1812 S-289. **Large Date. VF-25.** A lovely example with choice dark grayish brown surfaces. Exceptional quality for the grade and sure to delight the new owner.

Light obverse flow lines and reverse clash marks.

Purchased from Pete Smith, June 1, 1984.

- 186 1812 S-289. **Large Date. VF-20.** Medium brown surfaces of exceptionally nice quality.

Heavy obverse and reverse flow lines. Reverse clash marks are visible within the wreath.

Purchased January 7, 1978.



- 187 1812 S-291. **Small Date. VF-30.** Dark steel surfaces with minute roughness, more so on the reverse. Highly desirable despite the minor imperfections.

- 188 1812 S-291. **Small Date.** Net F-15; sharpness of VF-25 with lightly porous, dark steel brown surfaces.

Intermediate die state.

Purchased April 27, 1975.

- 189 1813 S-292. **VF-20.** Very choice surfaces for the grade. Medium brown. A small edge bruise is visible over the final A.

Late die state.

Purchased from Tom Reynolds, March 15, 1991.

- 190 1813 S-292. **F-15.** Pleasing dark brown surfaces with iridescent patina. Lovely surfaces for the grade.

Late die state.

Purchased from Andy Muller, December 5, 1993.

Phenomenal 1813 Large Cent

Finest Known Sheldon-293

Considerable Mint Red

Catalogue Cover Coin



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 191 1813 S-293. MS-65 RB.** This is arguably the most important large cent discovery in recent times. Brilliant mint red over approximately 50% of obverse and reverse, blended with light brown. Full "cartwheel" lustre is present. Ever so slightly off-center with weak obverse border at 1:30 and opposite point of reverse. This is a superb gem example with a tiny planchet flaw over star 8, and a small spot on the wreath below first A in AMERICA. Other than these two imperfections, one of which was mint made and still shows original red lustre within the flaw, this cent could be called perfect.

Prior to the discovery of this cent in the Paul S. Mory, Sr. Collection, the finest 1813 large cent known was graded just MS-61 by Del Bland. This gem cent will receive an MS-65 grade, even by conservative EAC standards. At the recent EAC convention held in Florida this past April, many heads turned and necks strained to get a look at this gem which was on display.

The obverse of this coin is illustrated on the cover of the present catalogue.

Later die state with radial flow lines, especially on the obverse. Light die cracks through tops of ITED and ST and bases of ED to first S.

Accompanied by an envelope from the Syracuse Coin Shop of 526 South Warren Street, Barney Bluestone's address from 1939 to 1945. See our early notes, above, at 1808 Sheldon-277. Also accompanied by a T. James Clarke collector box.

Exceptional 1813 Large Cent



- 192 1813 S-293. EF-45.** Sharply defined with light tan and darker brown attractively blended together. This is a lovely example of the date and variety, which we would have described as one of the nicest we have handled in recent years, had we not just offered the gem in the previous lot! Of course, this also represents an exceptional opportunity for the specialist who does not have the middle five-figure budget required for the lot above.

Late die state with die cracks through ED STA.

Purchased from Mike Kiscadden, August 1, 1993.

- 193 1813 S-293. VF-20.** An attractive Classic Head cent with intermingled mahogany, chestnut, and steel brown.

Late die state.

Purchased from Tom Reynolds, March 18, 1990.



- 194 1814 S-294. Crosslet 4. VF-35.** Pleasing chestnut brown surfaces are far above average. Slightly off-center, less than 5% and not quite enough to constitute an important mint error.

- 195 1814 S-294. Crosslet 4. Net VF-20;** sharpness of AU-50 with heavy porosity. Very sharp design details, struck ever so slightly off center.

Purchased from B&G Coins, March 1, 1992.

- 196 1814 S-295. Plain 4. Net VF-20;** sharpness of EF-45 with dark steel and olive moderately porous surfaces.

- 197 Selection of 19th-century large cents:** ☆ 1814 S-295. Plain 4. G-5 ☆ 1816 Newcomb-2. Net G-7; sharpness of VF-20, heavily porous ☆ 1818 N-2. Rarity-4. G-5 ☆ 1822 N-4. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20, tooled ☆ 1830 N-4. Large Letters. G-4 ☆ 1831 N-11b. Medium Letters. G-7. Rim break over TES ☆ 1851 N-7. F-12 ☆ Undated Blank Planchet. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 198 1816 N-2. AU-55.** Lustrous light brown with a few minor abrasions. The reverse is rotated 90° clockwise. A pleasing example of this Randall Hoard variety.

Purchased from Mark Hotz, January 17, 1992.

- 199 1816 N-2. AU-50.** Attractive olive-brown with ample lustre remaining. From the Randall Hoard.

Obverse rim breaks along the dentils from 1:00 to 3:00.

From our sale of the Gore and Long Collections, January 1990, Lot 1143.

- 200 Half dozen Newcomb large cents:** ☆ 1816 N-7. Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-45, rim filed ☆ 1817 N-16. 15 Stars. VF-25 ☆ 1818 N-7. VF-20 ☆ 1821 N-2. VG-8 (2) ☆ 1827 N-11. VF-30. All display attractive dark brown surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

201 1817 N-6. 13 Stars. AU-58. Lustrous dark brown with splashes of gold patina, faded from mint red. A very pleasing example of this marriage with a few minor surface marks, none serious. Bold, crisp obverse and reverse borders are seldom found on this variety.

202 1817 N-6. 13 Stars. EF-45. A pleasing steel brown example with considerable lustre. A tiny rim bump is noted at 6:00 on the reverse.

203 Trio of large cents: ☆ 1817 N-10. 13 Stars. VF-30 ☆ 1823/2 N-1. Overdate. VG-8 ☆ 1826 N-1. Normal Date. VF-35. (Total: 3 pieces)

204 1817 N-13. 13 Stars. MS-60. Sharply struck with lustrous dark brown surfaces and traces of blue toning around the borders and devices. A few very minor abrasions are noted on both sides.

Early die state.

Purchased from Wesley Rasmussen, August 15, 1984.



205 1817 N-16. 15 Stars. EF-40. Attractive chestnut brown with a few light handling marks. A pleasing example of this popular and unusual variety.

Purchased from Fred Borchardt, July 11, 1982.

206 1818 N-10. MS-60. Sharply struck and attractive cherry brown with traces of steel patina. Although this variety constituted the majority of Randall Hoard coins, the present example does not have the typical olive-brown and mint red appearance associated with coins from the hoard.

207 1818 N-10. AU-55. Sharply struck with dark olive surfaces, retaining considerable lustre. A few very minor surface marks are noted. A pleasing example of this most common Randall Hoard variety.

Purchased from Bach's Coin Box, April 14, 1991.

208 1819 N-2. Large Date. AU-50. Lovely light brown with considerable tan lustre. A pleasing example of the Large Date variety, which may have originated as a second 1819/8 overdate. In fact, this variety has sometimes been catalogued as an overdate.

Light die cracks join several stars. Slight raised areas in the field around the lower portion of the final date digit, which represent low spots in the coinage die, may have resulted from an attempt to efface parts of an original digit 8 prior to punching the final digit in the die.

Purchased from Wesley Rasmussen, June 15, 1987.

209 1820/19 N-1. Overdate. VF-30. Light tan and darker brown with a few minor surface marks. Three different varieties of overdate are known for this coinage year, each from a different obverse die!

Purchased from Richard Brandt, April 22, 1990.

210 1820 N-2. Overdate. EF-45. An attractive example with intermingled chestnut brown and steel. A few minute surface marks are present.

Early die state with considerable traces of digit 9 under the final digit.

211 1820 N-5. Rarity-3. Small Date. EF-45. Steel brown with blue-green overtones. Microscopic surface roughness is noted along with a reverse rim nick at 12:00.

Early die state.

Purchased from Ossie's Coin Shop, August 18, 1982.

Exceptional 1820 Cent

Newcomb-13

Randall Hoard

Nearly Full Orange Lustre



212 1820 N-13. Large Date. MS-66 RB. An exceptional gem specimen with nearly full orange lustre, just beginning to fade on the obverse to light bluish brown. The reverse has full pinkish orange lustre. Very sharply struck with full hair details on the obverse and sharp leaf details. The peripheral star details are slightly lacking. No doubt an example from the Randall Hoard, consisting of one or more kegs of large cents, of different varieties, and mostly or completely dated between 1816 and 1820. These were found in Georgia just after the Civil War.

Lightly cracked through date and stars, as always on this die marriage. This feature is definitive for identification of this variety.

Purchased from J. Stiller, November 21, 1987.

213 1820 N-13. Large Date. MS-63 BN. Sharply struck with lustrous light gray patina and a few minor to moderate surface marks. From the Randall Hoard.

Important 1821 Cent



214 1821 N-2. AU-50. Sharply detailed with medium brown surfaces and reflective surfaces, apparently very lightly burnished. A few minor surface marks are noted. This is a desirable example, seldom seen in higher grades.

Accompanied by an envelope from the Syracuse Coin Shop and with a T. James Clarke collector box. See our earlier notes, above, under 1808 Sheldon-277.



- 215 **1821 N-2. EF-40.** This is an exceptional 1821 large cent, one of the nicest cents in this sale from an aesthetic viewpoint. Sharply struck and nicely centered with full obverse and reverse borders. Attractive tan fields with slightly darker brown devices. Although a few minor surface marks are noted, none of these are serious. A scarce date that is seldom seen in higher grades such as this.

Purchased from Schaffers, April 14, 1985.

- 216 **1821 N-2. VF-20.** A scarce date which is quite elusive with pleasing surfaces. This example is chestnut brown with light scratches on the bust. Otherwise, very pleasing.

- 217 **1822 N-6. EF-40.** Attractive dark brown and steel obverse with lighter tan reverse. Reflective, prooflike fields on both sides.

Early die state.

- 218 **Pair of large cents from the scarcest single date of the 1816-1857 series:** ☆ 1823/2 N-1. Overdate. F-12 ☆ 1823 N-2. VG-8. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 219 **Selection of 19th-century large cents ranging from G to VG with the average grade being Fine:** ☆ 1823/2 (2) ☆ 1823 ☆ 1825 ☆ 1826 ☆ 1827 (2) ☆ 1830 Large Letters ☆ 1832 Medium Letters (2) ☆ 1834 Small 8, Large Stars. (2) ☆ 1835 Large 8, Large Stars ☆ 1835 Small 8, Small Stars ☆ 1835 Head of 1836 ☆ 1836 (2) ☆ 1837 Head of 1838. (2) ☆ 1838 ☆ 1839 Head of 1838 ☆ 1839 Silly Head ☆ 1839 Petite Head. (2). Some with minor surface problems. (Total: 24 pieces)

- 220 **1823 N-2. Normal Date. Net F-15;** Very heavily abraded surfaces with slightly reflective surfaces. Possibly struck through foreign matter on the reverse die. We suggest in-person inspection before bidding.



- 221 **1823 Restrike. Rarity-3. AU-50.** 160.9 grains. Prooflike mahogany brown with hints of underlying orange lustre. An extremely important early die state as described below.

The obverse normally has a rim break over stars 4 through 7. On the present example, as on several we have seen, this rim break has been very carefully filed away and dentils re-engraved. This is actually similar to approximately 80% of the early die state examples we have seen. It is our belief that such filing actually took place at the time of production in the 1860s. In no respect do we consider this to be damage to the specimen, however, instead, we feel that such filing was part of the manufacturing process.

Early die state. There is no evidence of the obverse bisecting die crack seen on most 1823 restrikes including the others in the present sale. The bisecting crack should not be confused with the obverse rim break, missing on the present coin, and described above. In addition, there is no trace of the curved bisecting reverse crack seen on most examples. This is an extremely important opportunity to acquire an early die state.

- 222 **1823 Restrike. Rarity-3. AU-55.** 161.8 grains. Light olive-tan with prooflike surfaces. Careful examination yields minute traces of original orange lustre.

Early intermediate die state. Obverse bisected by die crack from 10:00 to 4:00. Reverse die crack is not visible. Numismatic intrigue: the obverse die crack is actually visible *on top of* the rim break. Since the rim break does not represent a piece of the die that actually broke away, but represents a series of small depressions or voids in the die at the location of the break, the die crack was necessarily deep enough in the die to extend through the lower portion of the die where the rim break occurred. Obviously the crack also had to be deep enough to extend through the head of Liberty.

Purchased from NASCA, November 1977.

- 223 **1823 Restrike. Rarity-3. AU-50.** 176.9 grains. Olive-brown with reflective obverse and reverse fields. A narrow planchet lamination is responsible for a depression between stars 3 and 4. Small splashes of steel toning are noted on the reverse.

Later intermediate die state. The obverse rim break is heavy and the bisecting crack bold. A branch crack crosses Liberty's cheek, eventually reaching the border between stars 1 and 2. The reverse is cracked from the border through right side of D, curving up through the wreath and over ON(E), swinging downward through (ON)E to the inside leaf just right of this letter.

Purchased from Superior, October 1979.

- 224 **1823 Restrike. Rarity-3. MS-60.** 176.8 grains. An extraordinary example with sharp design details (the hair sharper than on any previously offered), and reflective prooflike fields. Medium brown with bluish patina. The surfaces are exceptional.

Latest die state we recall handling. Obverse rim break and die cracks heavier. Curved bisecting crack on reverse is heavier and continues through R to the border. A branch crack extends up through TE of STATES.

Purchased from Superior, October 1979.

- 225 **1824 N-1. Overdate. VF-25.** Dark steel and mahogany surfaces with a few minor surface marks and light tooling on either side to remove corrosion. Still attractive and desirable.

From William Doyle's sale of December 1984, Lot 402.



- 226 **1824 N-2. Normal. AU-50.** Lustrous, attractive dark brown with splashes of lighter tan. A delightful presentation with only a few minute surface marks. This issue is scarce in higher grades, becoming a rarity if fully Mint State.

- 227 **1825 N-4. Rarity-3. VF-30.** Pleasing medium olive-brown with splashes of darker steel and lighter golden tan. A few minor surface marks are consistent with the grade. This is a scarcer variety; a candidate for the specialist.

- 228 **1826 N-4. Normal Date. EF-45.** An exceptional example with light tan and olive-brown surfaces. Considerable lustre is visible as are a few minor abrasions and tiny scratches.

Purchased from Wesley Rasmussen, July 1, 1985.



- 229 1826/5 N-8. Overdate. AU-50. Sharply struck with dark steel brown surfaces displaying faint traces of deep orange lustre. Moderately abraded surfaces with a few small rim bruises. A pleasing example of this overdate variety.

Early die state with the crossbar of digit 5 visible beneath top of digit 6.

Purchased from Henry Hettger, June 30, 1988.

- 230 1826/5 N-8. Overdate. VF-20. A lovely medium olive-brown example of this overdate variety. Light surface marks are noted, along with a few orange scratches at U of UNITED.

- 231 1827 N-8. Rarity-3. EF-45. Lustrous light tan with splashes of steel and mahogany patina. A few minor surface marks are noted. This example is probably among the top dozen or so known.

Cracked through stars 1 through 3, through stars 6 and 7, and through stars 10 through 13.

- 232 1827 N-11. EF-40. Dark olive-brown and quite pleasing.

Early die state.

From Kagin's sale of February 1986, Lot 4325.

- 233 1828 N-3. Large Date. EF-40. Delightful olive with grayish brown on the high points of the devices.

A late die state.

- 234 Trio of large cents: ☆ 1828 N-10. Small Date. VF-20 ☆ 1830 N-6. Medium Letters. VF-20 ☆ 1831 N-2. Medium Letters. VF-30. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 235 1828 N-12. Rarity-3+. Large Date. F-15. Pleasing olive-brown with very minor surface marks, as expected for the grade. A small spot of greenish verdigris is noted on the wreath. This scarce variety has a relatively low Condition Census.



- 236 1829 N-5. Rarity-3-. Medium Letters. VF-35. This is a very difficult coin to grade due to the blunt strike, especially noticed as flatness among top hair curls. We would not be surprised to see this coin in a certification service holder graded AU. Considerable steel brown lustre remains visible. A candidate for the Condition Census.

An early die state with crisp obverse and reverse dentils.

Purchased from Stack's, June 1984.

- 237 1829 N-7. Rarity-3+. Large Letters. F-15. Dark steel brown and lighter grayish brown on the devices. Hints of mahogany are noted. The surfaces are extremely nice for the grade. Perhaps finer with a blunt strike, as nearly always seen.

Later die state with several radial cracks on the reverse: the Wheel Spoke variety. Cracked from the border to wreath at the following locations: 6:00 to the ribbon; 9:30 just left of first S; 11:00 through second T in STATES; 2:00 through first A in AMERICA; and 3:30 through R.

- 238 1829 N-8. Large Letters. EF-45. A lovely example with smooth, lustrous light brown surfaces and darker highlights. Sharply struck and well centered with nearly complete border dentils. A tiny edge bump can be seen from the reverse at 6:30.

Purchased from Del Bland, April 1, 1981.

- 239 1830 N-1. Large Letters. EF-40. Dark brown with minor surface corrosion.

Purchased from Bach's Coin Box, January 19, 1990.

- 240 Trio of 19th-century large cents: ☆ 1830 N-8. Rarity-3. Large Letters. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-55 with light porosity ☆ 1831 N-1. Large Letters. EF-40 ☆ 1832 N-1. Medium Letters. EF-40. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 241 1830 N-10. Rarity-4+. Large Letters. VG-8. A scarce variety that is often missing from specialized cabinets. Medium brown fields with lighter tan devices. A few minor imperfections are noted.

Late die state with a heavy rim break over TATES.

- 242 1831 N-3. Medium Letters. AU-50. Highly lustrous olive and steel with sharp design details. The obverse is well centered with full dentils while the reverse has a heavier border to the right.

Purchased from N. Clasen, January 9, 1988. Earlier from Superior's sale of June 1975, Lot 584.

- 243 1832 N-2. Rarity-3-. Medium Letters. EF-45. Lovely chestnut brown with darker patina on the higher points of devices. Pleasing quality with very few minute surface marks. Considerable lustre remains visible.

- 244 Grouping of large cents from the 1830s: ☆ 1832 N-3. Large Letters. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45, reverse rim cuts ☆ 1833 N-5. EF-40. Medium brown ☆ 1834 N-1. Small Date, Large Stars. EF-45. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1839 N-2. Head of 1838. EF-45. Dark surfaces ☆ 1839 N-4. Silly Head. EF-45. Dark glossy surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 245 1832 N-3.5. Large Letters. AU-50. Light tan with dark steel patina and faint traces of orange lustre on the obverse. An important opportunity for the specialist as this features a strong double profile from chin to forehead. This may actually qualify as a triple profile.

Purchased from John Ashby, August 1, 1982.

- 246 1833 N-5. AU-50. Lustrous dark brown with exceptional surfaces and only a few minute marks.

A die crack connects all stars and date.

- 247 1833 N-6. AU-55. A lustrous example with intermingled tan and light brown, and with darker grayish brown on the high points of devices.

Late die state with extensive reverse cracks through the legend. A small break between two individual cracks closes the base of N in UNITED.

Purchased from Wesley Rasmussen, May 9, 1986.

- 248 1834 N-1. Small Date, Large Stars, Medium Letters. AU-50. Light tan and darker brown with traces of faded orange lustre. A few very minor surface abrasions are visible.

Obverse cracked through stars and reverse through legend as on most, or all known specimens.

- 249 1834 N-4. Large Date, Small Stars, Medium Letters. EF-45. Dark brown with grayish highlights and a splash of green corrosion on the obverse.

Purchased from March Wells, August 10, 1989. Earlier from the 1988 Early American Coppers Convention auction, Lot 274.

Important 1834 N-5 Cent



- 250 **1834 N-5. Rarity-5-. Large Date, Large Stars, Medium Letters. EF-45.** Attractive olive-brown with traces of lustre and splashes of bluish green patina. A few minor surface imperfections are noted. This is an extremely important opportunity for the specialist, representing a near Condition Census example of the rarest circulation strike large cent variety dated 1834. Approximately 100 to 125 examples of this variety survive, and the fact that this is a single-variety type coin adds to the demand. In *The Cent Book, 1816-1839*, author John Wright noted: "This is a very scarce and popular one-variety type whose value is separately listed in most catalogues—look under the heading 'LD, LS/SL.'"

Obverse cracked through stars, as always.

Purchased from Wesley Rasmussen, August 15, 1984. Earlier from the John D. Wright Collection.



- 251 **1834 N-5. Large 8, Large Stars, Small Letters. Net VF-20;** sharpness of EF-45, porous with obverse scratches. Dark olive-brown beneath the porosity. A second example of this elusive variety.



- 252 **1834 N-6. Rarity-6. Large Date, Large Stars, Large Letters. EF-45.** Sharply struck and nicely centered with full obverse and reverse dentils. An attractive blend of mahogany, light olive-tan, and darker brown. Numerous minute handling marks are noted. From the same obverse die as Newcomb-5, however, with a Large Letters reverse die. Similar to N-5 in that this is a single variety type coin, however, with a large quantity existing today. Perhaps 300 to 400 coins survive from these dies.

Obverse cracked through date and stars. Reverse very lightly cracked through tops of UNITED.

Purchased from Larry Knee, July 19, 1986.

- 253 **Trio of 1835 head styles:** ☆ N-1. Large 8, Large Stars. EF-40 ☆ N-6. Small 8, Small Stars. EF-45 ☆ N-14. Head of 1836. EF-45. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 254 **Pair of 1836 cents** grading AU-50: ☆ N-3. Medium reddish brown surfaces with splashes of dark brown on the reverse ☆ N-6. Smooth glossy brown surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 255 **1836 N-3. AU-50.** Light brown with faint blue and iridescent patina. The surfaces retain considerable lustre. Minor corrosion is noted.

- 256 **Pair of large cents:** ☆ 1837 N-3. Plain Hair Cords, Medium Letters. AU-55 ☆ 1839 N-2. Head of 1838. EF-45. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 257 **1837 N-6. Plain Hair Cords, Medium Letters. AU-55.** Lustrous chestnut brown with darker steel at left obverse. A pleasing example for the date or type collector.

Purchased from Bach's Coin Box, January 19, 1990.

- 258 **Quartette of large cents:** ☆ 1837 N-6. Plain Hair Cords, Medium Letters. EF-40. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1845 N-2. MS-60. Dark lustrous surfaces with deep magenta highlights on the obverse ☆ 1851/81 N-3. "51 Over 81". EF-40. Medium brown surfaces ☆ 1855 N-9. Knob on Ear. EF-45. Medium brown surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 259 **1838 N-1. MS-63 BN.** Lustrous light brown with ample orange lustre around devices on the obverse. A few very minor surface marks are noted, none serious. A delightful candidate for the date or type collector.

Purchased from Bowers and Ruddy, January 28, 1982.

- 260 **1838 N-6. MS-63 BN.** Lustrous light olive-brown with traces of mint red.



- 261 **1839/6 N-1. Rarity-3. Overdate. F-15.** A pleasing example with very lightly abraded surfaces. Intermingled light tan and dark brown on the obverse, primarily light tan on the reverse. A very popular overdate variety, featuring an obsolete hub device. Plain Hair Cords as on the cents of 1835 through 1837. During the course of the year in 1837, a new hub device was introduced with beaded hair cords, this device to continue until 1839. The obsolete hub device found on this obverse, and only used from 1835 to 1837, proves that this is actually an 1839 over 6 overdate, and not simply an 1839 over inverted 9, as is known on other similar overdates.

Late die state with the obverse bisected by three die cracks. These three die cracks are all approximately horizontal and close to each other, providing the appearance of a single crack across the obverse die from 9:00 to 3:00.

Purchased from Del Bland, March 19, 1982.

- 262 **1839/6 N-1. Rarity-3. Overdate. F-12.** Lightly abraded olive-tan surfaces with traces of verdigris remaining around certain devices.

Early die state without traces of obverse die cracks.

- 263 **1839/6 N-1. Rarity-3. Overdate. VG-8.** Chestnut brown fields with lighter grayish brown devices. A few light surface marks are noted.

Faint trace of the obverse crack at 9:00.

- 264 **1839/6 N-1. Rarity-3. Overdate. VG-8.** An affordable example of this overdate for most coin budgets. Dark brown and steel are blended with light porosity. Very slightly bent. How unusual it is to have a little run of this very rare overdate in a single sale!

Purchased from Mike Kiscadden, September 22, 1994.

- 265 1839 N-6. Booby Head. AU-50. The obverse has intermingled dark steel and lighter tan lustre, while the reverse has lighter olive-brown and light tan. A delightful example of this popular head style.

- 266 **Trio of Braided Hair cents, each EF-45:** ☆ 1839 N-8. Head of 1840 ☆ 1843 N-4. Obverse of 1842, Reverse of 1844 ☆ 1843 N-6. Type of 1844. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 267 1839 N-9. Silly Head. AU-50. Sharply struck with rich brown lustre and traces of olive. A few minute surface marks are noted. This is a very pleasing example of the so-called Silly Head.

Late die state with a bisecting obverse crack from 11:00 to 5:00, and another crack from the nose through lips and chin to junction of bust and neck.

Purchased from John Ashby, May 15, 1982.



- 268 **1839 N-13. Booby Head. MS-60.** A lovely Booby Head cent with light brown surfaces and exceptional lustre. Only a few minute surface marks are visible. Very sharply struck.

Late die state with a crack through NITED STATES. A few other cracks are present.

The name Booby Head describes this particular head punch with the exposed shoulder. John Wright wrote in *The Cent Book*, "The origin of the term 'Silly Head' and 'Booby Head' has been traced in print to the 1860s and may have been in common verbal use even before that. Though only minimally descriptive, these labels are just whimsical enough to suit the personality of the kind of soul that collects large cent varieties." We might add that the term "Bobby Head" was occasionally used to describe certain other coins, particularly among the Classic Head gold varieties.

- 269 1839 N-13. Booby Head. EF-40. Light olive-brown with iridescent toning. Lightly cleaned and naturally retoned.

- 270 Grouping of 1840s and 1850s cents, with grades ranging from VG to EF, with an average grade being VF: ☆ 1840 Large Date ☆ 1840 Small Date ☆ 1841 (2) ☆ 1842 Large Date ☆ 1843 Petite Head, Small Letters ☆ 1845 ☆ 1846 Small Date ☆ 1846 Tall Date ☆ 1847 (2) ☆ 1848 (2) ☆ 1850 ☆ 1851 ☆ 1851/181 ☆ 1852 ☆ 1853 ☆ 1855 Upright 5s ☆ 1856 Upright 5. (2). Some with minor surface problems. Lots of potential for marketing with a group such as this. The other day we saw a well worn copper cent of the 1840s, surrounded by an attractive frame, priced at nearly \$150 as an office decoration. Old coins are always interesting, and a group such as this can afford a lot of pleasure. (Total: 21 pieces)

- 271 **Trio of 1840s era cents, each AU-50:** ☆ 1840 N-3. Small Date ☆ 1845 N-6 ☆ 1846 N-12. Tall Date. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 272 1840 N-6. Large Date. MS-60. Sharply struck with lustrous light tan surfaces and a hint of bluish green on the reverse. Several light scratches are noted inside the wreath.

From Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown, Jr. Collection, October 1986. Earlier from B. Max Mehl, June 1946.

- 273 1841 N-6. MS-64 BN. Medium and darker brown form a woodgrain appearance, with light tan faded from mint orange. A coin for the connoisseur.

- 274 1842 N-2. Small Date. AU-55. Olive-brown with a depression between the head and stars 7 and 8. Otherwise highly attractive.

We were very impressed with the excellent study on four-digit date logotypes used on various series in 1842, a presentation by Dr. John McCloskey in an issue last year of *The Gobrecht Journal*. In our own studies of gold coins we have concluded that all gold coins of the Liberty Head type from 1840 through 1908 used four-digit logotype punches on the working dies, except for a few \$10 dates which used three-digit punches plus another digit added. Interestingly, among regular issue gold coins of this period, each and every date is arranged in a straight line—none being curved. There is a fertile field to follow the steps of Dr. McCloskey and to relate the different logotypes that were used for all of the dates. We do not have the answers, and the work we have done on gold coins is just our beginning—but we would be pleased to share it with anyone else seriously interested in the study.

Purchased from C. Johnson, December 6, 1988.

- 275 1842 N-8. Large Date. MS-63 BN. Steel brown with tinges of orange lustre around the devices on the obverse. The reverse has numerous light scratches inside the wreath.

Purchased from Doug Bird, August 15, 1987.

- 276 1843 N-8. Large Date. AU-58. Sharply struck with dark brown surfaces and full lustre. Traces of orange lustre are visible around the devices. Lightly abraded surfaces.

Digits 1 and 8 are very slightly recut below.

- 277 1844 N-3. Rarity-3+. Type of 1842. MS-63 BN. Bluish green with considerable orange lustre on the obverse. Numerous tiny abrasions on the obverse are reminiscent of those found on blank planchets. These may be as minted.

Late die state with a heavy obverse rim break from 2:00 to 3:00 and minor reverse die cracks.

Purchased from Robinson, Victor-McCawley on March 21, 1987. Previously from the collections of Howard R. Newcomb and Floyd Starr. The firm of Robinson, Victor-McCawley was a partnership consisting of Jack H. Robinson, publisher of "Copper Quotes by Robinson," and Chris Victor-McCawley, who remains a specialist dealer in early copper coinage.

- 278 **Group of large cents:** ☆ 1845 N-2. EF-40. Dark rich surfaces ☆ 1849 N-4. AU-50. Medium to dark brown ☆ 1852 N-18. Rarity-3. EF-40. Medium brown ☆ 1854 N-26. Rarity-3. AU-58. Medium brown ☆ 1855 N-9. Knob on Ear. EF-45. Medium brown surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

Grades such as EF and AU are highly collectible today and furnish a nice meeting ground between high grade and low price. Lots of value here.

- 279 1846 N-2. Small Date. MS-60. Sharply struck with dark brown surfaces and traces of orange lustre. A tiny obverse rim nick is noted at 7:30.

Late die state with heavy rim break on reverse from 11:30 to 12:30 and a small rim break at 2:00.

From Superior's sale of the Robinson S. Brown Collection, October 1, 1986, Lot 1030. Earlier from Gordon Wrubel.

- 280 1846 N-11. Medium Date. MS-60. Attractive medium and dark brown with splashes of mahogany.

Late die state with minor reverse die cracks.

From our sale of April 1983, Lot 1013.

- 281 1846 N-18. MS-60. Attractive and lustrous dark brown surfaces with splashes of orange lustre on the reverse. Sharply struck and with only a few minor surface marks. A small corrosion spot is in the left obverse field.

- 282 1847/7 N-2. Rarity-3. 7 Over Small 7. AU-58. Sharply struck with attractive medium brown surfaces. A few minor scratches are visible on both obverse and reverse. Remnants of the smaller 47 are clearly visible.

Purchased from Richard Brandt, April 22, 1990.

- 283 1847 N-38, 16. MS-62 BN. Light olive-brown with considerable orange mint lustre. A few very light surface marks are present.
Purchased from Denis Loring, March 20, 1987.
- 284 1848 N-8. Rarity-3-. AU-58. Delightful chestnut brown with full mint lustre and splashes of orange on the reverse.
Late die state.
From Stack's sale of the Floyd Starr Collection, December 1984, Lot 1851. Earlier from Henry Chapman and Henry Hines.
- 285 1849 N-11. **MS-65 BN.** An exceptional example and possibly Condition Census. Highly lustrous light steel with darker brown on the devices, an attractive cameo. Very sharply struck.
Early die state with flaws and die lines in the fields.
Purchased from "Ferris," September 15, 1984.
- 286 1850 N-14. Rarity-4. MS-63 BN. Light olive with reddish tan, faded from orange mint lustre. A pleasing example for the specialist, possibly in the Condition Census.
Late die state with several rim breaks at top of reverse, however, these are hard to see due to centering.
Purchased from Robinson, Victor-McCawley, January 1, 1987.
- 287 1850 N-15. AU-55. A pleasing example with light brown surfaces and nearly full lustre.
Early die state.
Purchased from Robinson, Victor-McCawley, January 1, 1987.
- 288 1851 N-7. MS-64 BN. An exceptional example with dark olive-brown surfaces and lilac mint lustre faded from original orange.
Early die state.
Purchased March 5, 1983.
- 289 1851 N-27. Rarity-4. EF-45. Dark steel obverse and lighter brown reverse. A few minor rim bruises and other imperfections are visible. A scarce variety.
- 290 1852 N-3. MS-63 BN. Superb dark brown with sharp design details and full lustre. Low areas on the reverse suggest this coin was struck through grease on the die.
Very late die state.
From Stack's sale of March 1988, Lot 676. Earlier from Stack's sale of the Floyd Starr Collection, December 1984, Lot 1901.
- 291 1852 N-15. Rarity-3. MS-63 BN. Lustrous golden brown and darker steel brown are attractively blended together with very pleasing surfaces, free of all but the most minute imperfections. Extremely sharp strike.
An earlier die state with most identifying die defects visible.
- 292 1853 N-25. MS-64 RB. Full orange lustre on the obverse, just beginning to fade to light bluish brown. The reverse is primarily orange with bluish brown toning. An attractive cent for the date or type collector.
Late die state.
From M & R Auctions sale of September 1984, Lot 528.
- 293 1854 N-3. MS-64 RB. A lovely example with medium brown surfaces and considerable mint red. Probably within the Condition Census for this die marriage.
- 294 **Trio of 1850s cents, MS-60 or finer:** ☆ 1854 N-3 ☆ 1855 N-8. Upright 5s ☆ 1856 N-6. Upright 5. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 295 **Quartette of large cents including a pair of scarce 1857s:** ☆ 1855 N-1. Rarity-3. Upright 5s. MS-60 BN. Attractive antique surfaces ☆ 1856 N-2. Italic 5. AU-55. Some mint red visible at the devices on the reverse. A small ding is noted at rim and date on the obverse ☆ 1857 N-1. Large Date. AU-50. Lustrous medium brown surfaces ☆ 1857 N-4. Small Date. EF-45. Medium with splashes of darker brown. (Total: 4 pieces)

Exceptional 1855 Large Cent



- 296 **1855 N-4. Upright 5s. MS-65 RD (NGC).** This delightful example has bright orange lustre on both obverse and reverse. A few very minor spots are noted. Although this is a common variety and numerous Mint State examples are known, we cannot imagine any finer example known.
- 297 1855 N-10. Slanting 5s. MS-63 BN. Sharply struck with chestnut brown surfaces and faint traces of original orange mint lustre.
Early die state with star 6 bold.
Purchased from Steve Fischer, February 1, 1986.
- 298 1855 N-10. Slanting 5s. MS-63 BN. A coin for the connoisseur. Exceptional dark chestnut brown lustre with sharp design details. A filled die has caused star 6 to disappear, thus the 12-star label for this variety.
Late die state.
From the 1982 Early American Coppers Convention auction.



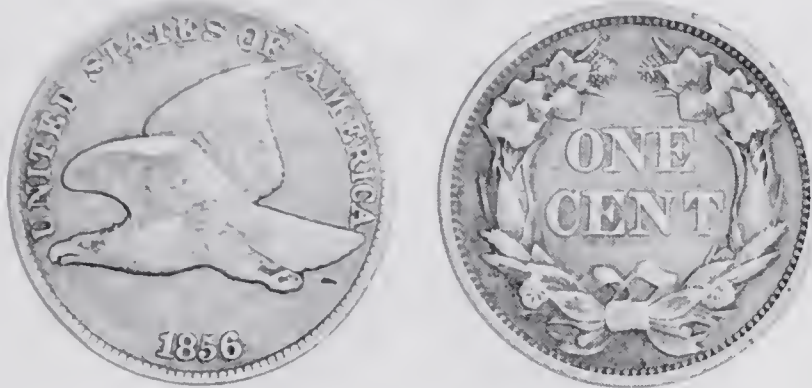
- 299 **1856 N-14. MS-65 RB (NGC).** A lovely example with bright orange mint lustre just beginning to fade to light brown. A large dark steel brown toning spot is located on the coronet. This is a common variety with many Mint State examples known. An excellent candidate for the type collector.
- 300 **Trio of large cents, each MS-60 or finer:** ☆ 1856 N-21. Slanting 5 ☆ 1857 N-1. Large Date ☆ 1857 N-4. Small Date. (Total: 3 pieces)

Following the cessation of the large copper cent in February 1857, it is likely that many pieces struck but still on hand were melted at the Mint. For reasons beyond the scope of the description it seems that the number of coins actually released into circulation was very small—quite possibly in the range of 10,000 to 20,000, if indeed that many.

SMALL CENTS

Classic 1856 Flying Eagle Cent

America's Rarest Small Cent



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 301 1856 VF-20.** Medium golden brown. A tiny gouge is noted below the eagle's tail and some faint detritus is seen in the reverse wreath, otherwise the time this classic rarity spent in circulation was not overly traumatic. One of the most popular of all American rarities, the 1856 Flying Eagle cent is a truly classic issue in every sense of the word. The design is distinctly American, the rarity of the date is undisputed, and nearly every collector has dreamed of owning an example of the date. Here, then, is an affordable and reasonably attractive example of a near legendary small cent issue.

Probably somewhere close to 2,500 1856 Flying Eagle cents were produced, a combination of circulation strikes made in the year 1856, plus Proof restrikes made in several subsequent years. The piece offered here, which obviously did a stint in commerce, is an original as noted.

Although this design and format (72 grains weight, 88% copper and 12% nickel alloy) was not authorized until the Coinage Act of February 21, 1857, quite a few were produced before that date as patterns, for distribution to congressmen, newspaper editors, and others of influence. Soon thereafter, in February 1857, it was announced that the large copper cent would be discontinued. Immediately a great rush ensued as citizens endeavored to acquire as many dates as possible, usually with some fair success to about 1820, perhaps excepting the scarce 1823 date. Before that, scattered issues were available back to 1793 (in 1859 when Dr. Montroville W. Dickeson's book, *American Numismatological Manual*, was produced, the author told of finding 1793 Chain cents in circulation!). However, it is likely that such dates as 1793, 1799, and 1804 were few and far between.

Almost immediately it was recognized that the 1856 Flying Eagle cent was a scarce item, especially in comparison to the flood of 1857-dated Flying Eagle cents which entered circulation in May. A scramble arose for the 1856 pieces, and values climbed to 25¢ per coin, then 50¢, then \$1, achieving the \$2 mark by 1859. Beginning in the summer of 1859 the Mint restruck coins for interested collectors and dealers, usually distributing them privately and keeping mum on the details. Front row center in popularity seems to have been the 1856 Flying Eagle cent, and probably close to 2,000 restrikes were made, all with Proof finish (rather than the frosty lustrous finish of the originals), as it was felt that Proof was a *better* condition than Mint State (today, the Proof format is recognized as being *different from* a circulation strike, not necessarily better or worse in terms of quality and desirability).

As time went on and numismatics increased in popularity, just about every collector wanted to own an 1856 Flying Eagle cent. By the turn of the 20th century, this was the best known of all small denomination American coins in terms of a combination of rarity and wide appeal.

Important 1856 Flying Eagle Cent



- 302 1856 VF-20.** Golden brown surfaces with darker grayish patina. A small patch of hairlines is visible just above the date. Otherwise, a very attractive, lightly circulated example of this popular key issue. The key date among all small cent issues, the first year of issue for the type, and the first year of issue for the (small cent) denomination.

This example appears to be attributable as Snow-6. The reverse is definitely die D as delineated in Richard Snow's reference *Flying Eagle & Indian Cents*. Four different obverse dies are known in combination with this reverse. Obverse 2 has a point at the base of U, not present on this coin. Obverse 4 is noted for the left edge of 1 over center of a dentil, not the case with this example. Obverse 5 has a short die line connecting the right top of I in UNITED with the border, also not visible on this coin. Therefore, the only remaining possibility is obverse 3, which has a repunched date. Although such a feature is not visible here, considerable verdigris would mask the doubling in any event.

- 303 1857 Flying Eagle.** MS-63. Lustrous light golden tan with exceptional surfaces for the grade. Quite sharply struck and highly attractive.

From our sale of the William R. Sieck Collection, July 28-August 1, 1981, Lot 1799.

- 304 Trio of small cents:** ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1864 L On Ribbon. VF-30 ☆ 1870 EF-40. Mottled light golden brown surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 305 1858 Large Letters.** MS-64. Lustrous golden surfaces with sharp design details. Few minute spots are noted, along with a planchet depression inside the wreath. A delightful example for the date or type collector.

- 306 Quartette of small cents:** ☆ 1858 Flying Eagle. Large Letters. MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous ☆ 1894 Indian Head. MS-60 RB (PCI). Lustrous with bluish highlights on the devices ☆ 1916-D Lincoln. MS-64 BN (NGC). Attractive surfaces ☆ 1941 Proof-64 (PCI). Brilliant reflective surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 307 1858 Small Letters.** MS-63. Wonderful light golden tan with exceptional lustre. Only a few minute surface marks keep this out of the gem classification.

From our sale of the William R. Sieck Collection, July 28-August 1, 1981, Lot 991.

- 308 Grouping of Indian Head cents:** ☆ 1859 AU-50. Only year with the laurel wreath reverse ☆ 1867 MS-62 BN ☆ 1868 MS-60 BN ☆ 1879 MS-62 BN ☆ 1898 MS-63 BN ☆ 1908-S VF-30. First mintmark issue in the series. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 309 Grouping of Indian Head cents:** ☆ 1860 EF-45 ☆ 1862 AU-50 ☆ 1864 Copper-nickel. EF-45 ☆ 1867 AU-50 ☆ 1875 AU-58 ☆ 1876 AU-55 ☆ 1894 AU-58. Each with some lustre remaining. A nice group including some semi-scarce dates. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 310 Selection of Mint State cents:** ☆ 1863 MS-62. Lustrous with splashes of golden toning ☆ 1876 MS-60, scratched. Lustrous golden brown with pale green highlights ☆ 1883 MS-60, obverse scratch. Lustrous ☆ 1884 MS-64 BN. Lustrous with magenta and blue highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1887 MS-63 BN. Semi-reflective fields with magenta and blue highlights ☆ 1889 MS-63 BN. Bright magenta toning on the obverse. The reverse displays some mint red in the protected areas ☆ 1892 MS-62 BN. Lustrous ☆ 1893 MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of golden green and reddish toning ☆ 1895 MS-64 BN. Attractive ☆ 1896 MS-60. Spotting is noted on both surfaces ☆ 1901 MS-64 BN. Splashes of gold, magenta, and blue highlights. (Total: 11 pieces)

- 311** 1864 Copper-nickel. Proof-62. Deeply mirrored obverse with lustrous, cameo devices. The reverse is subdued olive with shallow reflectivity. Several small spots are noted.

The desirability of Proof strikings of the 1864 copper-nickel cent is enhanced by the generally sharp features of Proofs, while in contrast most circulation strikes are weak.



- 312 1864 L On Ribbon. MS-65 RB.** An interesting example with considerable orange mint lustre intermingled with brown patina. Somewhat weak around the periphery on obverse and reverse. The fields, especially on the obverse, are somewhat reflective. This is clearly not a Proof, although it was attributed in the Mory Collection as a Proof.

The obverse has a raised die line from the Indian's earlobe, diagonally down below the jaw. The reverse has a light crack from the border through left side of the shield.

- 313 Half dozen Indian Head cents** that have been lightly cleaned at one time: ☆ 1864 L on Ribbon. Net VF-25 ☆ 1864 Bronze. Net AU-50 ☆ 1871 Net AU-50 ☆ 1872 Net F-12 ☆ 1873 Open 3. Net AU-55 ☆ 1885 Net EF-40. All are finer for sharpness. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 314 Trio of Indian Head cents:** ☆ 1864 L On Ribbon. VF-20 ☆ 1908-S F-15 ☆ 1909-S Net F-12; sharpness of VF-20, surface roughness. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 315 Quartette of Indian cents:** ☆ 1864 L On Ribbon. VF-20 ☆ 1867/7 VG-8. Light porosity ☆ 1872 F-15 ☆ 1877 VG-8. Obverse ticks. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 316 Grouping of cents grading MS-64 RB:** ☆ 1865 ☆ 1881 ☆ 1882 ☆ 1890 ☆ 1891 ☆ 1903 ☆ 1904 ☆ 1905 ☆ 1908. All are lustrous with some displaying magenta highlights. (Total: 9 pieces)

- 317 Selection of Indian cents:** ☆ 1865 Net MS-60 ☆ 1871 Net AU-55 ☆ 1880 Net AU-50 ☆ 1885 Net Proof-60 ☆ 1886 Type I. Net MS-60 ☆ 1892 Net MS-61 ☆ 1893 Net AU-55 ☆ 1902 Net MS-60 ☆ 1903 Net MS-60 ☆ 1904 Net MS-60 ☆ 1905 Net MS-60 ☆ 1906 Net AU-50 ☆ 1907 Net AU-55 ☆ 1908 Net AU-55 ☆ 1909 Net MS-60. All finer for sharpness, but each lightly cleaned or with other surface problems. (Total: 15 pieces)

- 318** 1866 MS-64 RB. Sharply struck and highly attractive, with nearly full orange lustre. A few minor spots are noted, along with traces of brown patina, just enough to prevent us from describing this as full "red."

- 319 Quartette of Mint State RB cents:** ☆ 1866 MS-63 ☆ 1873 Closed 3. MS-63 ☆ 1878 MS-63 ☆ 1879 MS-64. Each displays lustrous surfaces. A very nice group. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 320** Grouping of Indian cents: ☆ 1867 VF-25 ☆ 1869 VG-8 ☆ 1870 F-12. Rotated reverse. Probably quite scarce—certainly representing but a tiny fraction of the coinage of this year ☆ 1878 AU-55. Dark brown surfaces with some lustre remaining ☆ 1893 AU-58. Splashes of dark brown over golden surfaces ☆ 1908-S AU-55. Smooth brown surfaces. A fairly high-grade example of the very first branch mint cent. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 321** Quartette of Mint State Indian cents: ☆ 1868 MS-62 RB ☆ 1874 MS-63 RB ☆ 1892 MS-63 RD ☆ 1898 MS-63 RD. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 322 Quartette of cents:** ☆ 1869 EF-40 ☆ 1870 EF-40 ☆ 1872 VF-30 ☆ 1874 EF-45. Each displays smooth medium brown surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 323 1874 MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Bright lustre on pale red surfaces. A few faint flecks present when viewed under low magnification.

An obverse die crack connects the bottom of the 1 in the date with the tops of UNITED STATES.

- 324** 1875 MS-64 RB. Considerable orange mint lustre is blended with brown toning. A few minor spots are present on the obverse, with a small obverse rim nick at 7:00.



- 325 1877 EF-40.** Pleasing chocolate brown with few marks of any size. Strong design details for the grade. A choice example of the key date in the Indian cent series.



- 326 1877 VF-20.** Medium brown with traces of lighter tan. Cleaned in the past and now naturally and attractively retoned. This is the key date issue among Indian cents and has been recognized as a rarity since shortly after the time of issue.

- 327 1877 F-12.** LIBERTY is complete on the headband, with the bottoms of BER very weak. Very attractive light brown with only a few minor surface marks.

- 328** 1877 VG-10. Attractive medium brown with several tiny circulation marks. An affordable example of this key issue.

- 329** Trio of Proof Indian cents: ☆ 1879 Proof-63 RB. Minor spotting is noted on both surfaces ☆ 1888 Proof-65 BN. Blue-green and magenta highlights ☆ 1899 Proof-62 RB. Some minor spotting is noted. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 330 1884 Proof-65 RB (PCGS). A lovely Proof example with nearly full orange lustre on the obverse, mostly brown or gold on the reverse. Boldly struck with only a few microscopic spots.



- 331 1885 Proof-66 RD (PCGS). An important opportunity for the specialist. This is a scarcer date that is seldom found in high quality. Sharply struck with deeply reflective orange obverse and reverse, the obverse with just a hint of lilac toning.



- 332 1894 Recut Date. MS-64 BN. Although described by us as "brown," this actually has a delightful blend of orange, lilac, gold, and olive. This is the most dramatically repunched date among Indian cents, and it is extremely popular with specialists.

- 333 Selection of MS-65 Indian cents: ☆ 1897 BN. Golden brown surfaces ☆ 1899 RD. Minute spotting is noted on both surfaces ☆ 1900 RB. Splashes of magenta highlights on the obverse ☆ 1902 BN. Golden green, blue, and magenta highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1906 BN. Lustrous ☆ 1907 BN. Bright magenta and blue-green highlights ☆ 1909 RB. Lustrous. (Total: 9 pieces)

- 334 Pair of scarce San Francisco Mint cents, Indian Head design: ☆ 1908-S Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1909-S Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned. A possibility for the bargain hunter—sharp coins, but with surfaces that are far less than museum quality. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 335 1909 Indian. MS-66 RD (PCGS). Incredible mint lustre blazes on satiny deep red surfaces.

Impressive Gem 1909-S Indian 1¢



- 336 1909-S Indian. MS-66 RD (PCGS). Intense cartwheel lustre graces essentially immaculate satiny rose-red surfaces. A touch of striking weakness is noted at the first feather in the Indian's headdress. One of the key dates in the Indian cent series. Only 309,000 examples of the date were produced, that figure being the lowest regular mintage figure in the *entire* small cent series, 1857-present.

PCGS Population: 8; 1 finer (MS-67). This population listing refers to RD coins only.

- 337 1909-S Indian. MS-64 RD. A wonderful example and very nearly gem quality. Full orange mint lustre with a few very minor spots and abrasions. The final Indian cent issue and only the second year of small cent production at San Francisco. Year in and year out this has been one of the most popular issues in the series.

- 338 1909-S Indian. AU-58. Light brown obverse with considerable tan lustre, the reverse retaining generous portions of deep orange lustre. Most would call this fully Mint State.

- 339 1909-S Indian. EF-45. Lustrous deep tan surfaces. A patina spot is seen at the top of the Indian's headdress.

- 340 1909-S Indian. VF-30. Pleasing medium brown surfaces with lighter tan on the devices. An attractive example of a scarce issue.

- 341 Pair of certified Lincoln cents grading MS-66 RD: ☆ 1909 V.D.B. (PCGS). Minute spots are noted on both surfaces ☆ 1909 (NGC). Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Mint State 1909-S V.D.B. 1¢



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 342 1909-S V.D.B. MS-66 RD (PCGS). Bright blazing lustre on lively red surfaces. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. Low magnification reveals a few tiny flecks, but this key date Lincoln is still impressive. A gorgeous example of one of the most important and desirable of all small cent issues.

- 343 1909-S V.D.B. EF-40. Attractive deep tan surfaces. A choice example for the grade.

- 344 Grouping of Lincoln cents including key issues: ☆ 1909-S V.D.B. F-15 ☆ 1909-S F-15. ☆ 1914-D F-12. Very scarce, actually even more elusive than the 1909-S V.D.B., but not as much publicized ☆ 1924-D EF-40. One of the key issues of its decade ☆ 1927-S MS-62 RB. Lustrous surfaces ☆ 1928-S MS-62 RD. Some minor spotting is noted on both surfaces ☆ 1931-S EF-40. This coin may have been the linchpin of the collecting boom of the 1930s—a deep and very intriguing subject. (Total: 7 pieces)



- 345 1909-S MS-66 RD (PCGS). Lustrous and bright orange-red with a whisper of deeper toning on the obverse. A popular semi-key branch mint issue from the first year of the design type.

- 346 Trio of Lincoln cents: ☆ 1909-S VF-25. Slight planchet roughness ☆ 1914-D VG-10 ☆ 1931-S EF-40. All have pleasing golden brown surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 347 **1936 Type II. Proof-65 RD (PCGS).** Brilliant red mirror surfaces. Choice for the grade. From the first year of Proof coinage in the denomination since 1916 (or arguably, 1917, of which a very small number of Matte Proof coins are said by some to have been produced).



- 348 **1955 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-63 RD.** Lightly dipped yet still with full pinkish orange mint lustre. This is a very attractive example of a very popular Lincoln cent variety, the first Doubled Die variety to gain wide recognition among the general collecting public when it caught the attention of numismatists and non-collectors alike, shortly after its release late in 1955.

It is believed that about 24,000 examples of this variety were released, primarily in Massachusetts and New York. All of these went into circulation, but a few were fished out before they acquired wear or toning. As Dave Bowers related in his 1964 book, *Coins and Collectors*, our firm was an early specialist in 1955 Doubled Die cents—many interesting stories could be told.

- 349 **1972 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-66 RD.** Brilliant orange lustre with very few minor surface marks. A pleasing example of this popular variety.

Although there are literally hundreds of Doubled Die varieties among various coinage series, very few are listed in the *Guide Book*, a reference that serves as a checklist for many collectors. Inclusion in this annual reference insures widespread popularity for a given variety.

- 350 **1972 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-65 RD.** Light pinkish orange lustre with a few minor abrasions.

The 1972 Doubled Die cents offered in the present sale are of the "Type I" variety with considerable doubling among date and letters. Only examples of this specific variety command the premiums listed in the standard price guides. Other obverses, with less doubling, are worth considerably less today.

- 351 **1972 Doubled Die Obverse. MS-65 RD.** Lustrous and brilliant orange surfaces with a few minute spots and other abrasions.

There are actually several different Doubled Die obverse varieties among 1972 Lincoln cents. Walter Breen noted a total of eight different obverse dies with various types and degrees of doubling.

- 352 **Pair of 1972 Doubled Die Obverse cents:** ☆ MS-64 RD ☆ MS-63 RD. Both are brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 353 **1864 Small Motto. MS-64 RD (PCGS).** Lustrous light orange with traces of brown only on the very highest points. A few small spots are present. A popular variety and the first struck in 1864, sharing the Small Motto letter style with patterns of

1863 and 1864. The Small Motto is *dozens of times rarer* than the 1864 Large Motto, although the price differential does not reflect this.

Lightly cracked through bases of TATE OF AMER.

- 354 **Trio of certified two-cent pieces:** ☆ 1864 Small Motto. AU-55 BN (NGC) ☆ 1871 (2). AU-58 BN (NGC) and AU-55 (PCGS). Each displays smooth brown surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 355 **1864 Large Motto. MS-65 RB (NGC).** Subdued red lustre on satiny deep tan surfaces. The first year of the denomination.

This is the first regular issue U.S. coin design to bear the motto IN GOD WE TRUST.

- 356 **Quartette of NCG certified two-cent pieces:** ☆ 1864 Large Motto. MS-63 BN ☆ 1866 MS-64 RB ☆ 1867 MS-64 RB ☆ 1870 MS-64 BN. Each is lustrous with attractive surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 357 **Selection of two-cent pieces:** ☆ 1864 Large Motto. AU-55 (2). Splashes of original mint red visible ☆ 1865 EF-40. Brown surfaces with pale rose and blue green toning on the high points ☆ 1867 MS-60 RB. Lustrous ☆ 1868 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1869 (2). AU-53 and AU-50. Both display attractive brown surfaces ☆ 1870 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1871 AU-55. Mostly medium brown surfaces. A running start on a date set, with an extra 1869 to trade or perhaps display the reverse design. (Total: 9 pieces)

- 358 **Trio of Mint State two-cent pieces:** ☆ 1865 MS-63 RB. Lustrous mottled surfaces ☆ 1868 MS-63 RB. Lustrous ☆ 1869 MS-60. Golden brown surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

NICKEL THREE-CENT PIECES

Gem Proof 1865 Nickel 3¢

Key to the Proof Series



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 359 **1865 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A delightful pale golden cameo with splashes of rose and pale violet iridescence on both sides. An aesthetic delight. Date numerals noticeably repunched. From an unknown mintage, probably amounting to only a few hundred. The Breen *Encyclopedia* notes: "Proof mintage is that of silver sets issued after this denomination was authorized." The *Guide Book* gives the mintage of this denomination as 500+.

In Proof finish the 1865 nickel Proof three-cent piece is the key to the Proof series, far and away the rarest of all Proof issues, handily eclipsing any and all contenders.

Breen-2412. "Double date west. Proof, Breen-2B (over 90% of Proofs of this date are from these dies)."

Four distinct raised obverse die lines run from the rim through and around STA of STATES, with shorter lines above the second T and final S of the word. On the reverse, a pair of raised parallel die lines run nearly the entire length of the left ribbon end.

TWO-CENT PIECES



- 360 **1871 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous golden gray with reflectivity evenly dispersed over motifs and fields. Some tiny patina spots have gathered at the uprights of the denomination on the reverse; they are mainly visible under low magnification.
- 361 **1878 Proof-64.** Pale rose highlights on lightly frosted motifs and mirrored fields. A tiny speck is noted at the bottom of the third upright in the reverse denomination. This is one of a handful of Proof-only varieties among 19th-century coinage. No related specimens were struck for general circulation. Today the market value of the 1878 in Proof-64 finish is incredibly, almost unbelievably low—just a few hundred dollars!
- 362 **1881 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Satiny motifs and lightly mirrored fields display pale rose and gold toning highlights. Some tiny flecks are noted on the reverse.
- 363 **1881 Proof-65.** Lightly frosted motifs and mirror fields exhibit a touch of pale gold.
- 364 **1882 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with frosty motifs and mildly reflective fields aglow with pale golden toning.
A reverse die crack runs from the rim at 9:00, through a dentil, and then into the leaves in the wreath.
- 365 **1883 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous silver gray with modest cameo contrast on both sides.
- 366 **Pair of Proof-63 nickel three-cent pieces:** ☆ 1883 ☆ 1884. Both display mottled toning over reflective surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)
The nickel three-cent pieces of this decade are fairly available in Proof format—actually quite scarce in any format other than Proof—but have tremendous appeal in that the overall mintage figure is very low. Thus, such pieces have played to an enthusiastic audience virtually since the time they were issued.
- 367 **1884 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Lively splashes of pale rose and sky blue iridescence grace both sides of this attractive gem.
- 368 **1885 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous silver gray with pale rose iridescence and modest cameo contrast.
- 369 **Pair of nickel three-cent pieces grading Proof-63:** ☆ 1885 ☆ 1886. Proof-only date; no examples were made for circulating purposes. Both display reflective surfaces with some spotting noted. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 370 **1886 Proof-65 (PCGS).** A lustrous and satiny gem with a whisper of pale violet iridescence.
- 371 **1888 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Dusky rose lustre on somewhat matte-like surfaces. A nice looking coin overall.
- 372 **Pair of Proof nickel three-cent pieces** ☆ 1888 Proof-64. Reflective with splashes of frost mostly on the obverse ☆ 1889 Proof-63. Reflective. Both pieces display minute spotting. (Total: 2 pieces)

SILVER THREE-CENT PIECES

- 373 **Half dozen silver three-cent pieces including several scarce dates:** ☆ 1856 AU-55. Very scarce in any grade, actually *rare* at the AU level ☆ 1857 AU-50. Same comment as preceding ☆ 1858 AU-55. Same comment as preceding. Also, the last year of the very desirable Type II design ☆ 1860 AU-55 ☆ 1861 AU-58 ☆ 1862 AU-58. Each displays lustrous medium silver gray surfaces. A well matched grouping. (Total: 6 pieces)



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 374 **1861 MS-66 (PCGS).** Mainly brilliant with subdued rose toning at the rims. A satiny matte-like gem of near-perfect quality. Nicely struck for the date, with virtually complete design details in all areas. Struck from lightly clashed dies.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 375 **1867 Proof-65.** Fully brilliant with a pale nuance of golden toning in places. Deep mirror fields support frosty design elements, the result being delightful cameo contrast. A very elusive and famous date—a rarity in any grade. Gem Proofs such as this are few and far between.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 376 **1873 Proof-64 (PCGS).** Frosty motifs and deep mirror fields show a touch of deep rose toning. A Proof-only issue from the terminal date of the denomination, one of just 600 pieces struck in Proof finish—with no related circulation strikes. A key issue that is always in demand.

NICKEL FIVE-CENT PIECES

377 Grouping of Shield nickels, each with minute spotting: ☆ 1866 EF-45 ☆ 1867 Rays. Repunched Date. AU-55 ☆ 1867 No Rays. Proof-60. Mirrored surfaces ☆ 1868 AU-55 ☆ 1869 AU-50 ☆ 1872 AU-55 ☆ 1873 Closed 3. AU-55 ☆ 1876 Proof-60. Mirrored surfaces with a hint of golden toning ☆ 1882 MS-60 ☆ 1883 Proof-60. Milky frost on the obverse with pale gold frost on the reverse. Each displays soft silver gray toning with light corrosion mostly on the edge or rims. (Total: 10 pieces)

Reality check: In our catalogues we endeavor to describe coins as we see them. There is never enough time or space for us or anyone else to treat each and every detail, but we often say a bit more about a coin than simply its numerical grade. Thus, in the present lot, while we say that there is "minute spotting" on the pieces, in reality this is true of many other coins on the market in these grades, certified and uncertified, although light spotting is almost never mentioned.

378 1880 Proof-64. Lightly frosted motifs and mirror fields display pale golden toning. A few tiny flecks are noted on the obverse.

379 1881 Proof-65 (NGC). Sharply struck and deeply reflective with pewter gray surfaces and a whisper of champagne toning. A wonderful gem for the date or type collector.

The 1881 is one of a trio of dates of this era—1879, 1880, and 1881—which had very low related circulation strike mintages, placing extra demand and desirability on the Proofs.

380 Trio of nickels grading Proof-64, three different design types: ☆ 1882 Shield. Lovely bluish gray with a splash of gold on the reverse ☆ 1883 Liberty Head, No CENTS. Reflective with pale bluish gray at the devices ☆ 1909 Liberty Head. Mirrored surfaces with whispers of champagne toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

381 1883 Shield. Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous nickel gray with very slightly reflective fields, retaining ample cameo contrast with the devices. Sharply struck with only a few very minor surface marks and spots.

382 1883 Shield. Proof-65. Strong lustre on satiny, reflective fields and frosty motifs. From the final year of the design type.

383 Grouping of Liberty Head nickels: ☆ 1884 MS-62. Lustrous with splashes of pale golden orange toning ☆ 1887 MS-62. Pale golden gray over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1891 MS-61. Pale greenish gray over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1892 AU-50. Pearl gray ☆ 1897 MS-60. Lustrous with splashes of mottled toning ☆ 1898 AU-50. Subdued surfaces with splashes of mottled golden toning ☆ 1901 AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1902 MS-62. Subdued lustre ☆ 1906 MS-61. Lustrous with golden highlights ☆ 1910 MS-61. Golden orange toning over somewhat reflective surfaces. Minor spotting is noted on most of the pieces. We believe Liberty Head nickels are very attractive and very interesting—and a group such as this provides a head start on a date set, an interesting opportunity. The expense is relatively modest in today's market. (Total: 10 pieces)

384 1885 Proof-60. Pale sky blue mirrors and lightly frosted golden devices display deep golden speckling on both sides. A highly affordable example of this famous key date—the most elusive 19th-century Liberty Head nickel.

385 Quintette of Proof-62 nickels: ☆ 1886. Mottled golden gray frost over mirrored surfaces. The second most elusive Philadelphia Mint Liberty nickel in the regular 1883-1912 series, a key date always in demand ☆ 1889. Sunset orange with

splashes of iridescent blue and gold ☆ 1890. Mirrored surfaces with some spotting on both surfaces ☆ 1893. Mirrored fields, lightly frosted devices with splashes of frost and some spotting ☆ 1895. Pale orange highlights with some spotting. (Total: 5 pieces)

386 Quartette of Proof Liberty nickels: ☆ 1888 Proof-60. Golden toning on the obverse with pearl gray on the reverse. Minute spotting is noted ☆ 1894 Proof-61. Mottled pale golden frost on both surfaces ☆ 1899 Proof-62. Splashes of milky frost ☆ 1909 Proof-60. Golden toning on both surfaces, also minute spotting. (Total: 4 pieces)

387 Pair of Proof-65 certified nickels: ☆ 1894 (NGC). Golden frost on both surfaces ☆ 1910 (PCGS). Mirrored surfaces with soft rose highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

388 Trio of nickels grading Proof-63: ☆ 1896. Mirrored fields with golden frost and spotting noted ☆ 1903. Mirrored with some spotting ☆ 1904. Mirrored fields with some spotting on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

389 1903 Proof-66 (NGC). Sharply struck and deeply reflective with mild cameo contrast and a hint of light yellow toning.

390 Grouping of nickel five-cent pieces: ☆ 1911 MS-63 ☆ 1912 MS-63 ☆ 1913 Buffalo. Type I (4). MS-64 (2), MS-63, and MS-62 ☆ 1913-S Buffalo. Type I. MS-63 ☆ 1913 Buffalo. Type II. MS-64 ☆ 1914 MS-64 ☆ 1916-D MS-60 ☆ 1917 MS-61. Each is lustrous with various degrees of golden iridescent toning. A very nice group—lots of lustre, high grade, and attractive designs—a "fun" acquisition if you are the successful bidder. (Total: 11 pieces)

391 1912-D MS-62. Pale rose iridescence on lustrous surfaces. The first year of branch mint coinage in the denomination (San Francisco also produced nickel five-cent pieces of the date).

392 1912-S MS-61. Rich rose and lavender iridescence on satiny, lustrous surfaces. Year in and year out the 1912-S Liberty Head nickel has been one of the most desired issues in the series. Its remarkably low mintage plus its status as the only San Francisco coin of the design combine to make this a very desirable piece. In relation to the demand for them, Mint State specimens are rare.

393 Half dozen Buffalo nickels including several in the scarce category: ☆ 1913-D Type I. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1913-D Type II. F-12 ☆ 1913-S Type II. F-15 ☆ 1914-D F-12 ☆ 1914-S AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1921-S F-12. (Total: 6 pieces)

394 1913-S Type II. MS-63. Highly lustrous with mildly reflective surfaces. A scattering of tiny flecks is visible under low magnification. The scarcest and most desirable of the 1913 Buffalo nickel issues.

395 Quartette of MS-63 nickels: ☆ 1918 ☆ 1920 ☆ 1927-D ☆ 1928-D. Lustrous with various degrees of golden toning and spotting. Overall a very nice group—a bit above average. (Total: 4 pieces)

396 Trio of MS-64 nickels: ☆ 1919 ☆ 1921 ☆ 1923. Lustrous with various degrees of golden toning and spotting on each piece. A somewhat above average group, leading us to believe that we might err in mentioning the spotting. However, such mention is precisely why so many buyers from all over the world bid with confidence in Bowers and Merena sales. (Total: 3 pieces)

Elusive 1920-S Buffalo 5¢

Choice Mint State



- 397 **1920-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous and somewhat reflective surfaces display delightful rainbow iridescence at the rims. Scarce at MS-64, and quite rare in finer grades. A goodly amount of central detail is present; the strike is not sharp, but it is not as weak as some examples of this date appear.

- 398 **Baker's dozen of Mint State Buffalo nickels:** ☆ 1924 MS-62 ☆ 1926 MS-62 ☆ 1926-D MS-62. One of the "story" coins of the Buffalo nickel series, lightly struck as virtually always (but rarely mentioned in print or price guides), a fascinating variety that has as its striking counterpart the 1926-D quarter ☆ 1927 MS-61 ☆ 1928 MS-60 ☆ 1928-S MS-62 ☆ 1929-D MS-60 ☆ 1929-S MS-60 ☆ 1931-S (2). MS-61 and MS-60. Remarkable for its low mintage, but not its *absolute* rarity, for a fair number of these found their way into numismatic hands—although the related 1931-S Lincoln cent stole the limelight ☆ 1934-D MS-60 ☆ 1935-D MS-62 ☆ 1936 MS-62. Each displays lustrous surfaces with various degrees of light golden toning. A delightful lot, one that will repay the successful bidder with much enjoyment. (Total: 13 pieces)

Outstanding Gem Mint State 1934 5¢

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



- 399 **1934 MS-67 (PCGS).** A lustrous, satiny gem. Lively golden iridescence graces both sides of this delightful gem. Well struck with just a whisper of lightness at the bison's shoulder.

PCGS Population: 10; none finer.

- 400 **1934-D MS-65 (PCGS).** Intense sky blue and peach iridescence on lustrous, reflective surfaces. Typical strike for the date, with some weakness on the bison's shoulder.

Several small obverse die cracks are noted on and around the Indian's portrait.



- 401 **1935 MS-67 (PCGS).** A glistening steel gray gem with delightful pale blue, pale violet, and faint rose iridescence. Sharply struck and aesthetically appealing. No examples of this date have been awarded a finer grade by PCGS.

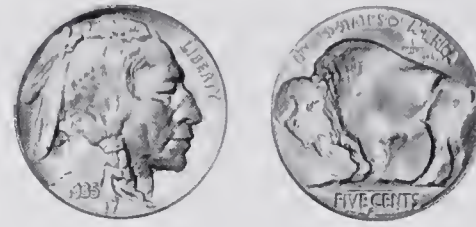
PCGS Population: 24; none finer.

Raised diagonal die lines at RTY of LIBERTY.

- 402 **1935-D MS-66 (PCGS).** Fully brilliant with glimmering gold iridescence on both sides. Nicely struck.

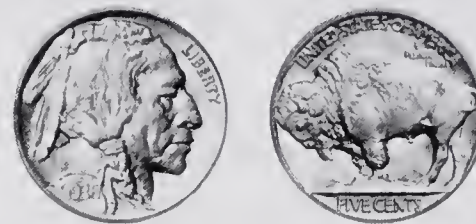
Superb Gem 1935-S Buffalo 5¢

Tied for Finest Certified by PCGS



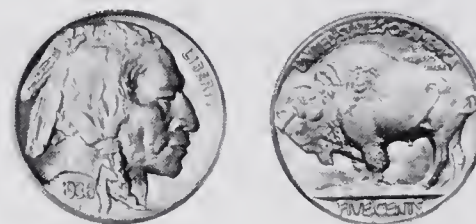
- 403 **1935-S MS-67 (PCGS).** A veritable rainbow of pale pastel iridescence leaps from the surfaces of this highly lustrous gem. Choice for the grade, with virtually mark-free surfaces. Essentially unimprovable quality.

PCGS Population: 9; none finer.



- 404 **1936 MS-67 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous steel gray with a whisper of pale champagne iridescence. Sharply struck. A satiny gem of the highest order.

PCGS Population: 24; none finer.



- 405 **1936-D MS-67 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous. Satiny steel gray with a nuance of pale rose iridescence. Sharply struck.



- 406 **1936-S MS-67 (PCGS).** A superlative gem. Satiny pale gray surfaces exhibit a lustrous display of rose and pale golden iridescence. A beauty.

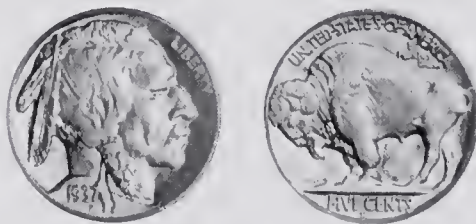
PCGS Population: 24; none finer.

- 407 **1937 Proof-64.** Intense lustre is present on the devices, set against deep mirror fields. A sharply struck beauty!

- 408 **1937 MS-67 (PCGS).** Pale sky blue iridescence on satiny, highly lustrous surfaces.

Superb Gem 1937-D 5¢

Tied for Finest Seen by PCGS



- 409 **1937-D MS-67 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre graces reflective pale rose and sky blue surfaces. A delightful gem.

PCGS Population: 10; none finer.

Impressive Gem 1937-S 5¢



- 410 **1937-S MS-67 (PCGS).** Satiny matte-like surfaces show a hint of pale blue and rose toning. A lovely gem, one of a baker's dozen of the date certified by PCGS at the assigned grade, with none graded higher.

PCGS Population: 13; none finer.

Superb Mint State 1938-D

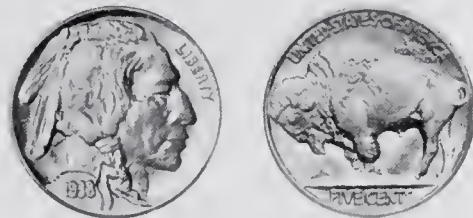


- 411 **1938-D MS-68 (ICG).** Incredible deep orange, gold, and violet iridescence virtually explodes on the lustrous, reflective surfaces of this outstanding gem. A problem-free beauty.
- 412 **1938-D MS-67 (PCGS).** Incredibly lustrous surfaces show intense sky blue and bright peach iridescence.
- 413 **1938 D/D. MS-67 (NGC).** Highly lustrous with rich golden toning highlights.

Repunched D mintmark variety.

Gem Uncirculated 1938-D/S 5¢

Tied for Finest Graded by PCGS



- 414 **1938-D/S MS-67 (PCGS).** Intense lustre on reflective surfaces. Rich blue, gold, and rose iridescence abounds. A popular overmintmark variety, a meeting of two mints.
- 415 **1939 Doubled Die Reverse. MS-65 (NGC).** Pale golden highlights on silver gray surfaces. A sharp and highly lustrous specimen of this popular variety with boldly doubled MONTICELLO and FIVE CENTS on the reverse.

PCGS Population: 15; none finer.

- Breen-2665. "Doubled reverse die."
- 416 **1939 Doubled Die Reverse. MS-65 (NGC).** Highly lustrous and aesthetically appealing. Another pleasing gem specimen of this popular variety.

Breen-2665. "Doubled reverse die."

- 417 **1939 Doubled Die Reverse. MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. A faint spot is seen on the obverse at E in LIBERTY.

Breen-2665. "Doubled reverse die."

- 418 **1939 Doubled Die Reverse. MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant and lustrous. A final choice example of this popular issue.

Breen-2665. "Doubled reverse die."

- 419 **Selection of 1942-P nickels** grading Proof-63 to Proof-64. Each is reflective. Five display lovely orange-gold highlights. In perennial demand as the only "wartime" silver-content nickel variety in Proof format. A number of years ago the well known dealer John J. Ford, Jr., told of buying tremendous quantities of these at the time of issue—and wishing that he had held on to them! (Total: 9 pieces)

HALF DIMES



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 420 **1795 Valentine-6, Logan McCloskey-9. Rarity-4. Net VF-20;** sharpness of EF-40; faint scratches at the rims and at the reverse center. Attractive steel gray with a hint of gold. Considerably finer than our grade and description imply.

Bisecting obverse die crack runs from rim through Y in LIBERTY, then across the field, Liberty's nose, cheek, neck, and shoulder, then through the 7 in the date to the rim below.

Attractive 1797 Half Dime

15 Obverse Stars



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 421 **1797 V-2, LM-1. Rarity-3. 15 Stars. EF-40.** Deep lilac-gray with a nuance of deep gold. Nicely struck with plenty of eye appeal present despite a few stray marks. An appealing specimen of a popular die variety.

Three varieties of 1797 half dimes are known, their variance being in the obverse stars. One variety has 13 stars, the second has 15 stars, while the third has 16 stars.

- 422 **Lustrous pair of Mint State half dimes:** ☆ 1834 V-3, LM-3. Rarity-3. MS-62. Frosty surfaces with pleasing peripheral toning. A small nick is noted in the field, near star five, though the overall appeal is only slightly affected ☆ 1850 MS-62. Lustrous and pleasing with mottled golden brown and blue toning on the obverse. Both are original and attractive. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice Proof 1839 Half Dime

Repunched 39 in Date

Off the Market for Over a Century!



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 423 1839 Breen-3013, V-2. Rarity-6. No Drapery, Repunched 39. Proof-64 (NGC). An incredibly beautiful, incredibly rare specimen from an old-time estate, a coin that has been off the market for more than a century! Now it is available once again to delight a new generation of admirers and bidders. Reflective gunmetal-blue with splashes of rose and violet iridescence. Sharply struck in all areas. A rarity in Proof finish, an issue with a mintage of no more than a few pieces.

The present specimen is previously unchronicled in literature and is not among the pieces listed in Breen's *Proof Encyclopedia*. This specimen has resided undisturbed for over a century in a collection formed by an attorney in Vicksburg, Mississippi in the late 1890s. The coin was purchased by the original owner in a Chapman brothers sale in the 1890s, and is now offered to the collecting community after an absence from the auction arena of nearly 110 years. Proofs of this date come few and far between, and many great collections do not contain a specimen. Here is a grand opportunity to add this rarity to your cabinet; it will certainly rank as a highlight there.

Breen-3013. "Repunched 39. Valentine-2. Business strikes and about four Proofs."

Repunching noticeable at the tops of the 3 and 9, particularly so at the 9. Accompanied by an NGC Photoproof certificate.

- 424 Selection of Liberty Seated half dimes: ☆ 1847 EF-45 ☆ 1850 EF-45 ☆ 1853 Arrows (4). VF-35; VF-30 (2); VF-20 ☆ 1854 Arrows. VF-35 ☆ 1855 Arrows. VF-30 ☆ 1857 EF-45 ☆ 1858 EF-40 ☆ 1859 (2). VF-35; VF-25 ☆ 1860 VF-20 ☆ 1861/0 EF-45 ☆ 1861 EF-40 ☆ 1862 AU-50 ☆ 1868-S EF-45 ☆ 1870 (2) EF-40; VF-30 ☆ 1872 VF-30 ☆ 1873 Closed 3. EF-40. Some with mint lustre still remaining. A few are richly toned while others have delicate toning. An attractive selection. (Total 21 pieces)

- 425 Pair of half dimes from the 1860s: ☆ 1860 MS-63. Satiny lustre with just a hint of gold mostly on the reverse ☆ 1863 AU-58. Rich greenish gray toning over both surfaces darker at the rims. A rarity in circulation strike format—one of the lower mintage varieties. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 426 Trio of Liberty half dimes: ☆ 1865 VG-8. Remarkable for its rarity ☆ 1868 EF-45. Rich steel gray ☆ 1871 AU-50. Rose and gunmetal-blue toning over both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 427 1867-S MS-63 (NGC). Satiny lilac-gray surfaces show bursts of lively golden iridescence, particularly on the reverse. Strong design details in nearly all areas. A nice coin for the grade.

Gem Proof 1870 Half Dime



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 428 1870 Proof-66 (NGC). Deep lilac-gray blends evenly on devices and fields on the obverse, small areas of original mint brilliance mingle with gunmetal-blue mirror fields and frosty motifs on the reverse. Sharply struck. A gem survivor from a Proof mintage of 1,000 pieces.

DIMES

- 429 Pair of early dimes: ☆ 1796 John Reich-1. Rarity-3. Net Fair-2; sharpness of F-12, tooled and re-engraved. A well known rarity, but in this grade a piece which just about anyone can afford. Better to have a low-grade example than none at all, we say ☆ 1807 JR-1. Net AG-3; sharpness of G-5, surface damage. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 430 1798 JR-4. Rarity-3. Large 8. VF-35. Bright silver gray with a touch of rose on the obverse and with deeper lavender on the reverse. Perhaps dipped long ago, now naturally retuned. Free of major marks.

Obverse with die crack from rim along the left side of Y in LIBERTY, then to Liberty's nose; another crack juts downward into the field from Liberty's chin. A reverse die cud connects the eagle's right (viewer's left) wing to the dentils. There is noticeable crumbling in the dentils above ES OF as well.

Elusive 1802 Dime

A Popular Low-Mintage Date



- 431 **1802 JR-4. Rarity-4. VF-20.** Light silver gray. A few stray marks are present, most noticeable of those at the second T of STATES. From a small mintage for the date of 10,975 coins, or, put another way, a net of just \$1,097.50 in face value produced by the Philadelphia Mint for the denomination that year.
- 432 **1805 JR-2. Four Berries. VF-20.** Medium gray with attractive golden highlights in the protected areas. Few marks of any consequence are present, and the overall appeal is above average for the grade and design type.
- 433 **Quartette of dimes:** ☆ 1805 JR-2. Four Berries. AG-3. Partial puncture ☆ 1821 JR-6. Large Date. VF-30. Lovely rose highlights ☆ 1853 Arrows. EF-45. Lustrous ☆ 1858-S. F-15. Splashes of rich silver gray toning. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 434 **Selection of Capped Bust and Liberty Seated dimes:** ☆ 1821 Small Date. VF-20 ☆ 1821 Large Date F-12 ☆ 1827 VF-25 ☆ 1829 VF-20 ☆ 1831 (3). VF-20 (2); F-15 ☆ 1832 VF-35 ☆ 1834 (2). EF-45; VF-35 ☆ 1835 (2) EF-40; VF-35 ☆ 1836 VF-30 ☆ 1837 Capped Bust. EF-45 ☆ 1891 AU-50. Last year of the Liberty Seated type. All display various degrees of toning from delicate rose to deep silver gray. (Total: 15 pieces)

Important 1829 Dime Rarity

Curl Base 2 in Date



- 435 **1829 JR-10. Rarity-6. Curl Base 2. G-5.** Medium golden gray with deeper toning areas on both sides. Well worn, but relatively mark free for a coin at the assigned grade level. A faint, old scrape is seen near the fourth obverse star; not apparent to the unaided eye. Portions of LIBERTY are visible on Liberty's cap. The obverse rim is about 75% complete, while the reverse rim is 95% or more complete. This variety was called "an extremely rare variety that is one of the rarest in the Capped Bust series. Finest seen is F-15 (the discovery piece purchased from a dealer's stock in Dayton, Ohio in 1973)," in the *John Reich* reference.

Only a handful of examples of this rare die combination have shown up since its discovery in 1973, and most are in low grades. Indeed, an example of this variety in VF or so would be an event of the highest order. Another great numismatic treasure that has reposed in the collection of Paul S. Mory, Sr. since the 1930s, finally to see the light of day nearly 70 years later.

Gem Mint State 1832 Dime



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 436 **1832 JR-7. Rarity-3. MS-66 (NGC).** Lustrous and satiny with pale rose, pale blue, and light gold iridescence. The fields are faintly reflective as well. Nicely struck for the design type, with just a hint of central weakness on the reverse, characteristic of the type. An impressive coin, one that would be extremely difficult to improve upon, and worthy of consideration for a high-grade early U.S. type set as such.

NGC Census: 4; 1 finer (MS-67).

- 437 **1838-O No Stars. EF-45 (NGC).** Medium lilac-gray with some golden lustre in the recessed areas. Scarce and popular.

There are three 1838-O coin varieties, all silver: the half dime being the most available of the trio; the considerably scarcer dime, as offered here; and the legendary 1838-O half dollar rarity.



- 438 **1873 No Arrows, Closed 3. MS-65 (NGC).** Intermingled pale orange and sky blue compete for dominance on the obverse, while the reverse is a mix of violet, gold, and electric blue. Satiny and lustrous. A richly toned gem.



- 439 **1879 Breen-3415. Repunched 18. MS-65 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous and somewhat prooflike surfaces richly toned in deep rose and lavender with a trace of gunmetal-blue. Some lightness of strike at Liberty's head, not unusual for the date (or the era). From a business strike mintage for the date of only 14,000 pieces, and a fairly popular date in all grades as a result. In gem Mint State, the date becomes highly desirable. This variety was called "very rare" in Breen's 1988 *Encyclopedia*.

Breen-3415. "Repunched 18. Very rare. Business strikes."

Repunching plain at the base of the 1 and in both loops of the 8.

Beginning in 1879, the mintages for the currently circulating silver denominations—the dime, quarter, and half dollar—dropped precipitously. This is due to the resumption of silver coin payments beginning in a large way on and after April 20, 1876, following a period since 1862 when silver was not seen in general circulation. In 1876, millions of freshly minted coins were placed in the channels of commerce, almost immediately taking the place of Fractional Currency paper notes, most of which were quite tattered. When the public realized that silver coins would continue to be freely available, long stored pieces were spent by those who had hoarded them, further swelling the supply. By 1878 there was a glut, and in 1879 mintages were sharply reduced.



- 440 **1899 Barber. Proof-65.** Lilac-gray with splashes of gold. Sharply struck. Some light spots are noted at the obverse periphery.

- 441 **1919-S Mercury. MS-61 FB (ANACS).** Highly lustrous with rich indigo and violet iridescence on the obverse; the reverse is mainly brilliant. Choice for the grade.



- 442 **1921-D MS-64 FB (NGC).** Subdued lustre on pale golden surfaces. A pleasing example of the lowest mintage date in the Mercury dime series—a coin that is always in demand. Without a doubt this piece will be among the most prized possessions of the successful bidder.

- 443 **Pair of key date certified Mercury dimes:** ☆ 1921-D VF-20 (PCGS). Attractive surfaces ☆ 1942/1 AU-50 (ANACS). Lustrous with golden orange toning on both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 444 **1928-S MS-66 (NGC).** A lustrous, satiny gem with splashes of deep violet and gold on both sides.



- 445 **1936 Proof-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant and reflective silver surfaces with a tiny sliver of amber toning at upper obverse. A few other minor splashes of toning are noted. This is the first Proof coinage after a 20 year intermission. A full set of Proof Mercury dimes consists of one of each date 1936-1942, with the 1936 (the date with the smallest mintage) being the object of greatest desire. The present coin is of exceptionally high quality.

- 446 **1937 Proof-66 (NGC).** Bright and lustrous with highly reflective surfaces. Reverse die nominally misaligned.

Die alignment: 170°.

- 447 **Quartette of Proof dimes:** ☆ 1937 Proof-64. Brilliant and reflective ☆ 1939 (3). Proof-64; Proof-63 (2). Mirrored surfaces with various degrees of golden brown and blue toning at the peripheries. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 448 **Quartette of certified Proof dimes:** ☆ 1938 Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant ☆ 1939 Proof-66 (NGC). Reflective with minor spotting noted on the obverse ☆ 1941 Proof-67 (NGC). Brilliant ☆ 1942 Proof-64 (PCGS). Reflective with whispers of soft golden rose highlights. (Total: 4 pieces)

A running start on a set of Proof Mercury dimes—a short-lived series commenced in 1936 and curtailed in 1942.

- 449 **1942/1 VF-30.** Medium silver gray. A perennial favorite with Mercury dime collectors and overdate specialists. Perhaps the best known overdate in U.S. numismatics.

QUARTER DOLLARS

- 450 **Trio of early quarters:** ☆ 1805 Browning-3. Rarity-3. F-12. Tiny edge nick ☆ 1806 B-3. Rarity-3. VG-8 ☆ 1807 B-1. Rarity-4. G-4. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 451 **Half dozen quarter dollars:** ☆ 1806/5 B-1. Rarity-4. Draped Bust. Overdate. AG-4 ☆ 1815 B-1. Capped Bust. F-12 ☆ 1854 Liberty Seated. Arrows. VF-35. Splashes of golden toning with some mint lustre remaining ☆ 1856 Liberty Seated. EF-45. Mixture of magenta, lavender, and gold over both surfaces ☆ 1900-S Barber. AU-50. Lustrous with splashes of olive green and golden toning ☆ 1917 Standing Liberty. Type I. AU-50. Lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)

Lovely 1807 Draped Bust 25¢



- 452 **1807 B-1. AU-58.** Lustrous silver gray with rich golden highlights on the obverse. Lightly struck in places, but the overall design is sharp in most areas. A delightful example of Draped Bust quarter coinage, a coin possessed of strong aesthetic appeal and equally strong physical quality. In fact, the only flaw worthy of note is a faint scratch from the reverse rim through the final A in AMERICA. Some might call this lovely coin Mint State, while others will readily concur with the assigned grade. All will almost certainly agree, however, that the present coin is a truly delightful Draped Bust quarter.



- 453 **1835 B-2. MS-62 (NGC).** Sharply struck save for peripheral weakness. Silvery gray with traces of amber toning and several light abrasions.

Lightly cracked through the base of 5 and right, toward star 13. Light obverse clash marks are visible.

From our sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr., Collection, April 1997, Lot 1409.

- 454 **1849-O VG-10.** Medium slate gray with golden gray highlights on the high points. L of LIBERTY somewhat weak, otherwise complete. A few stray marks are noted, but the overall appearance is strong. A rarity in all grades.

The mintage for the 1849-O quarter is included with that of the 1850-O issue, that figure being 412,000 coins. Of that number, Walter Breen suggested some 16,000 coins was the actual mintage for the 1849-O issue. That number may be close to the truth; a mintage figure that low would account for the rarity and desirability of the date.

The 1849-O is one of the "mystery issues" among 19th-century coinage. The mintage figures are not known with precision for certain denominations, and, further, most pieces in numismatic hands are well worn. The same situation happened some years later with the 1866-S No Motto, silver, and gold coinage, another tantalizing area that invites study.

- 455 1857 MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous with a touch of pale golden toning. A touch of striking weakness is present on both sides.

Choice Proof 1863 Quarter



- 456 1863 Proof-64 Cameo (NGC). Fully brilliant with a whisper of rose toning. Strong cameo contrast heightens the overall appeal. From a small Proof mintage of just 460 pieces, the lowest Proof production figure in the series after 1858.

In 1863 the Philadelphia Mint would not accept federal paper money at par for the purchase of Proof silver coins. Those desiring to acquire them had to buy circulation strike silver coins from a specie or bullion broker paying a premium for them, and then remit the coins to the Mint, face value plus a proof charge. This complicated procedure resulted in low mintages and distribution rates during the era.



- 457 1880 Proof-64. Deep slate gray with iridescent gray and rose highlights. Nicely struck. Always in demand due to the exceedingly low mintage figure for related circulation strikes.

- 458 Grouping of Barber quarters including the key 1913-S: ☆ 1895-O EF-45. Rim bumps ☆ 1909 VF-25 ☆ 1912 VF-30 ☆ 1913-D VF-20 ☆ 1913-S AG-3. The lowest-mintage quarter dollar in the 1892-1916 Barber series, a key issue in perennial demand ☆ 1914 EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1915 EF-40. Pale golden brown toning ☆ 1916 -D EF-40. Dark toning over both surfaces. (Total: 8 pieces)



- 459 1899 Proof-64. Deeply toned in lilac-gray with a lively sheen of rich blue iridescence on both sides. Sharply struck. Somewhat dark but highly appealing. One of 846 Proofs of the date struck.



- 460 1902 Proof-65 (NGC). Splashes of gold and amber on reflective fields and frosty motifs. One of 700 Proofs of the date struck. A very nice example of this date and type—a piece which no doubt is in the top 10% to 20% of survivors, quality-wise.



- 461 1904 Proof-65 (NGC). Deeply reflective with lustrous devices and wonderful cameo contrast. A trace of rose and lilac toning adds to the aesthetic appeal of this gem. Just 670 Proofs were struck.

- 462 1917 Type I. MS-63 FH (PCGS). Lustrous pale golden surfaces. An attractive example of the type and grade.

In 1917 the standing figure of Miss Liberty was redesigned to cover her previously exposed right breast (as shown on the present coin) and to encase her in a suit of armor—seemingly to represent America's preparedness in what became known as World War I.



- 463 1924 MS-65 FH (NGC). Lustrous silver surfaces with a hint of rose toning on the obverse, attractive champagne toning on the reverse. Sharply struck with nearly full shield details in addition to sharp head details.

- 464 Quartette of Proof quarters: ☆ 1937 Proof-64 ☆ 1939 (3). Proof-64; Proof-63 (2). Each displays mirrored surfaces with various degrees of golden brown toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

HALF DOLLARS



- 465 1794 Overton-104. Rarity-5. Flowing Hair. Net G-6; sharpness of F-15, but with faint graffiti and an attempted puncture behind Liberty's head, and with a tiny mark at the 4 of the date. Medium steel gray with some deeper areas on both sides. Planchet adjustment marks at the obverse rim. Struck from clashed dies. A rare and popular date, the first year of half dollar coinage for our young nation. Finer to the eye than our description implies, and worthy of in-person inspection.

- 466 Pair of half dollars: ☆ 1795 O-104. Rarity-4. Flowing Hair. VG-8 ☆ 1805 O-109a. Rarity-3. F-15. Attractive surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 467 1795 O-119. **Rarity-3. Flowing Hair. F-12.** Light silvery gray with dark steel blue patina around stars and devices on the obverse. The reverse is similar, lacking the dark patina. A few very minor hairlines are noted, typical for the grade.



- 468 1795 O-131. **Rarity-4. Net VF-30;** sharpness of AU-50; surfaces brushed. Deep gold and umber toning in the protected areas. Light edge bruises and scattered marks are seen, but the overall appearance is finer than the description suggests. An affordable high-grade specimen of the Flowing Hair half dollar design type.
- 469 **Selection of early half dollars:** ☆ 1807 O-110. Draped Bust. VF-25 ☆ 1811 O-110. Net EF-40; sharpness of EF-45, scratches ☆ 1812 O-103. Net VF-25; sharpness of VF-30, cleaned ☆ 1813 O-104. **Rarity-4.** Net EF-40; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1813 O-106. EF-40. Some lustre remaining ☆ 1814 O-109. VG-8 ☆ 1819 O-115. **Rarity-3.** EF-40. Some mint lustre remaining. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 470 **Quintette of half dollars:** ☆ 1807 O-107. Draped Bust. VG-8 ☆ 1813 O-103. Net EF-40; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1838 Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, obverse digs ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. EF-45 ☆ 1867 AU-55. Lustrous with splashes of golden orange and gunmetal-blue at the peripheries. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 471 **Grouping of early half dollars:** ☆ 1808 O-102a. EF-40 ☆ 1812 O-104. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50 lightly cleaned ☆ 1814 O-109. VF-30 ☆ 1821 O-104a. Net EF-40; sharpness of EF-45, lightly cleaned ☆ 1822 O-105. **Rarity-3.** Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, lightly cleaned. Each displays rich iridescent toning at the peripheries. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 472 Half dozen richly toned half dollars: ☆ 1808 O-104. VF-35 ☆ 1809 O-102a. Normal Edge. F-15 ☆ 1812 O-108. VF-35 ☆ 1818 O-105. **Rarity-3.** VF-35 ☆ 1822 O-106a. **Rarity-4.** EF-40 ☆ 1824/Variou. O-103. VF-30 (Total: 6 pieces)
- 473 **Selection of half dollars with some problems:** ☆ 1810 O-102a. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, scratched ☆ 1813 O-108. **Rarity-4.** Net VF-30 ; sharpness of EF-40, cleaned ☆ 1814 O-103. Net F-12; sharpness of F-15, cleaned ☆ 1817 O-110a. Net VF-30; sharpness of VF-35, scratched ☆ 1818/7 O-102. Overdate. Net F-12; sharpness of F-15, cleaned ☆ 1819 O-101. Small Overdate. Net VF-20 sharpness of VF-25, cleaned ☆ 1820/19 O-102 Overdate. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, obverse

scratch. The 1820 is one of the most elusive dates in the Capped Bust series ☆ 1821 O-105. Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, scratched ☆ 1824 O-113. Normal Date. Net VF-20; sharpness of VF-30, cleaned ☆ 1827 O-110. **Rarity-4.** Square Base 2. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50; scratched obverse. Most are toned. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 474 **Grouping of half dollars:** ☆ 1811 O-112. **Rarity-4.** Small 8. EF-45 ☆ 1819 O-114. **Rarity-3.** EF-45 ☆ 1823 O-110. Normal 3. EF-45 PL ☆ 1825 O-116. **Rarity-3.** EF-45 ☆ 1832 O-112. AU-58. Each displays attractive toning of various degrees. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 475 1815/2 O-101. **Overdate. VF-20.** Pale lilac-gray with light golden highlights on the high points. Overdate details plain under low magnification. One of the most popular and elusive dates of the design type, a date that never has a problem finding a new home when specimens cross the auction block.
- 476 **Grouping of Capped Bust half dollars:** ☆ 1818 VF-30 ☆ 1819 VF-35 ☆ 1826 (2). EF-45; VF-35 ☆ 1831 VF-20 ☆ 1832 VF-20 ☆ 1833 EF-40 ☆ 1834 Large Date. EF-40 ☆ 1835 EF-40 ☆ 1836 (2). EF-40; VF-35. Each displays medium-dark silver gray toning. (Total: 11 pieces)
- 477 1818 O-107. AU-50. Fully brilliant centers give way to rich electric blue and gold toning at the rims. Lustrous.
Struck from clashed dies, with vertical shield stripes from the reverse plainly evident at Liberty's ear.
- 478 Octette of Capped Bust half dollars: ☆ 1819 VF-30 ☆ 1825 (3). VF-30; VF-20 (2) ☆ 1827 VF-30 (2) ☆ 1828 VF-30 ☆ 1829 VF-30. All are toned to various degrees. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 479 1820 O-105. Knobbed Square Base 2. AU-50. Lustrous golden gray surfaces free of all but some trivial marks. A nice coin for the grade.
- 480 Dozen Capped Bust half dollars: ☆ 1826 VF-20 ☆ 1828 (2). EF-45 and VF-25 ☆ 1829 VF-30 ☆ 1830 EF-40 ☆ 1831 EF-40 ☆ 1832 EF-45 ☆ 1833 Net VF-20, whizzed ☆ 1834 (2). EF-45 and VF-25 ☆ 1835 EF-45 ☆ 1836 EF-40. A very nice grouping displaying attractive iridescent toning of various degrees. (Total: 12 pieces)
- 481 1835 O-101. **MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous ivory surfaces with sharp central design details and slight weakness around the periphery. Light champagne toning primarily on the obverse.



- 482 Trio of Reeded Edge half dollars, each a different date: ☆ 1837 EF-45. Light obverse planchet flaw ☆ 1838 Net VF-25; sharpness of VF-35, scratches. Prooflike fields with soft golden and lavender toning ☆ 1839 VF-30. Deep iridescent toning over both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 483 Selection of half dollars: ☆ 1837 Capped Bust. VF-20 ☆ 1838 VF-20 ☆ 1840-O VF-20 ☆ 1855-O Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-53, cleaned ☆ 1871-S VF-20 ☆ 1873 Arrows. EF-40. Golden gray toning at the peripheries. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 484 Trio of different half dollar types: ☆ 1853 Arrows and Rays. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1854 Arrows. EF-40. Rich greenish gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1870 AU-50. Lustrous with a touch of golden toning at the devices. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 485 1876-S MS-63. Lustrous and satiny slate gray with lively pale gold and rose iridescence present. Choice for the grade.

From our sale of the Sipe and Ness Collections, January 1984, Lot 1297.



- 486 1880 Proof-64 (NGC). A delightful cameo half dollar with satiny devices and deeply mirrored fields. Fully brilliant save for a whisper of gold at the rims. Choice for the grade. Always popular due to the enticingly low related circulation strike mintage.



- 487 1885 Proof-64 (NGC). Pale champagne gold on chiefly reflective surfaces. Modest cameo contrast present between lightly frosted motifs and mirror fields. Another ever-popular issue with a very low overall mintage.



- 488 1886 Proof-64 (NGC). Dusky champagne highlights on reflective fields and lightly frosted devices. Another exceedingly popular issue. Check out the low mintage for this year—very appealing.



- 489 1888 Proof-64 (PCGS). Steel gray with splashes of vibrant gold iridescence, particularly at the rims. A modest cameo contrast is present. Another attractive specimen of very low-mintage coin.



- 490 1888 Proof-64 (NGC). Mainly brilliant with a hint of pale champagne toning. Nice cameo contrast is present on both sides. Still another, very desirable attractive piece.



- 491 1890 MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous golden gray with iridescent sea green and pale rose on both sides. Nicely struck. From a modest circulation strike mintage for the date of 12,000 coins. In terms of examples surviving today, circulation strikes are far rarer than Proofs.



- 492 1891 Proof-64 (NGC). Fully brilliant with subtle cameo contrast. One of 600 Proofs of the date struck in the final year of the design type.

- 493 1892 Barber. MS-63. Bright and satiny with a whisper of pale gold. Nicely struck.

Doubled reverse die, doubling plain at UNITED and HALF DOLL. Not shelf or die ejection doubling; the letters have notched serifs.



- 494 **1892-O MS-63.** Frosty central motifs contrast nicely with somewhat prooflike fields. Rich golden halos grace the rims. A popular key date from the first year of the design type; only 390,000 half dollars of the date were struck in New Orleans.

From our sale of the Earl Victor Tuttle Collection, June 1981, Lot 2271.



- 495 **1899 Proof-64.** Slate gray mirror fields and lighter gray motifs exhibit lively electric blue iridescence. From a Proof mintage for the date of 846 pieces.

- 496 **1906-D MS-62.** Brilliant with a hint of rose at the rims. A lustrous specimen from the first year of Denver Mint coinage. Well struck.

From our sale of the Rudy Sieck and Roy Harte Collections, March 1984, Lot 1942.

- 497 **1908-D MS-63.** Lustrous silver gray with deep golden highlights in the protected areas. Nicely struck in all places.

From our sale of the Chesterfield Collection, April 1981, Lot 3728.

- 498 **1916 MS-64.** Highly lustrous with satiny, matte-like surfaces. A whisper of gold graces both sides. Tiny dark flecks on the reverse become apparent when viewed under low magnification.

Although today numismatists call this the *Liberty Walking* variety, the 1916 *Mint Report* noted that Miss Liberty was *striding*.

From our sale of the William R. Sieck Collection, July 28-August 1, 1981, Lot 1598.

- 499 **1916-D MS-63.** A lustrous delight. Satiny surfaces exhibit deep golden halos at the rims. Choice for the grade.

From our sale of the Emery and Nichols Collections, November 1984, Lot 865.

Gem Uncirculated 1916-S 50¢



- 500 **1916-S MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous smoky topaz with bright golden highlights. Nicely struck. Surfaces somewhat matte-like, typical for the date. From the first year of A.A. Weinman's classic Liberty Walking half dollar design type. A desirable date in gem Mint State. Rarest of the three varieties this year—not often seen in Mint State, and much less often in gem MS-65.

- 501 Trio of Mint State half dollars: ☆ 1917 MS-63. Lustrous ☆ 1938 MS-65. Lustrous with a splash of pale orange toning on the reverse ☆ 1940-S MS-64. Lustrous with soft golden rose highlights. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 502 **1917-D Obverse Mintmark. MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous and mainly brilliant save for a whisper of pale golden iridescence. A popular low-mintage date. Very scarce at the Mint State level, especially in the choice category as here presented.

- 503 **1917-S Reverse Mintmark. MS-62.** Lustrous silver gray centers give way to deep rose and gold toward the rims. An attractive coin overall.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, November 1988, Lot 3676.

- 504 **1918 MS-63.** A bright and lustrous specimen, nicely struck and aesthetically appealing.

From our sale of the David B. Silberman, Jr., Collection, November 1988, Lot 6189.



- 505 **1918-D MS-62.** Fully brilliant and highly lustrous. A pleasing example of a popular branch mint issue.

From our sale of the Danny Arnold and Romisa Collections, September 1984, Lot 2300.



- 506 **1918-S MS-63.** Fully brilliant and highly lustrous. Another pleasing Liberty Walking half dollar, one that shares its provenance with the preceding lot.

From our sale of the Danny Arnold and Romisa Collections, September 1984, Lot 2301.

Choice Mint State 1919 50¢



- 507 **1919 MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous, satiny surfaces display pale rose and gold iridescence. Nicely struck. A popular Philadelphia Mint issue, especially when choice Mint State or finer.

Elusive Mint State 1919-D 50¢



- 508 1919-D MS-63. Highly lustrous and fully brilliant. Light horizontal brush marks are noted in the area of Liberty's knee. Very scarce at all Mint levels, with the rarity progressing logarithmically as the numbers go up. Not often do we have an MS-63 in one of our sales!

Gem Uncirculated 1919-S 50¢



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 509 1919-S MS-65 (NGC). Strong lustre present on satiny surfaces. Nearly full brilliance is tempered by a nuance of pale champagne iridescence. A hint of weakness is noted at the centers, typical for the date; the strike is somewhat finer than usually encountered, however, with decent hand details present on the obverse. A difficult date to locate in Mint State; the difficulty increases considerably where gem Uncirculated specimens are concerned. A grand opportunity for the Liberty Walking half dollar enthusiast.

Mintmark lightly impressed into the die.

- 510 1920 MS-63 (PCGS). Strong lustre on pale golden surfaces.

Satiny 1920-D Half Dollar

Choice Mint State



- 511 1920-D MS-63 (PCGS). Satiny, matte-like surfaces show pale lilac-gray highlights. Some central striking weakness is present, as nearly always seen for this date.
- 512 1920-S MS-62. Satiny and lustrous with a whisper of pale golden toning.
From our sale of the Danny Arnold and Romisa Collections, September 1984, Lot 2305.

Choice Uncirculated 1921 50¢

A Key to the Series



- 513 1921 MS-64. Satiny surfaces display full brilliance and strong cartwheel lustre. An impressive example of one of the foremost key dates in the Liberty Walking half dollar series. Just 246,000 examples of the date were struck; only the 1921-D Liberty Walking half dollar issue has a smaller mintage within the series. Rare so fine, and we expect serious bidding competition for this lovely coin as a result.

Struck from clashed dies; the hem of Liberty's garment is seen at AMERI on the reverse.

From our sale of the Danny Arnold and Romisa Collections, September 1984, Lot 2306.

Key Date 1921-D 50¢

Choice Mint State



- 514 1921-D MS-64 (PCGS). Strong cartwheel lustre graces satiny pale rose surfaces. An important key date within the design type; only 208,000 examples of the date were produced, that figure being far and away the lowest mintage figure in the Liberty Walking half dollar series. An attractive example of the date and grade.

Choice Mint State 1923-S 50¢



- 515 **1923-S MS-63.** Lustrous, satiny surfaces show warm gold and champagne highlights. Nicely struck in all places. From the only mint to produce the denomination this year, and the final date of half dollar coinage until the 1927-S issue. A key date in the series in choice Mint State.

A network of tiny die cracks can be seen around much of the obverse periphery.

Choice Mint State 1927-S 50¢



- 516 **1927-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Smoky golden highlights on satiny, lustrous surfaces. From the only mint to produce the denomination this year. Struck from slightly clashed dies; some central weakness of strike is also noted.

Choice Uncirculated 1928-S 50¢



- 517 **1928-S MS-64 (NGC).** Highly lustrous. Rich gold and violet iridescence graces the peripheries of this lovely half dollar. Nicely struck—not fully struck, but impressive nonetheless for the date. San Francisco stood alone again this year where half dollar production was concerned.

Gem Mint State 1929-D 50¢



- 518 **1929-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny gem with strong lustre and a whisper of pale rose toning. Scarce so fine.



- 519 **1929-S MS-65 (NGC).** Intense cartwheel lustre on attractive golden surfaces. Deep violet and gold iridescence at the rims. A lovely coin overall.

Gem Mint State 1933-S 50¢



- 520 **1933-S MS-65 (NGC).** Satiny, lustrous surfaces display deep rose highlights. Sharply struck in all places. The first circulating half dollar coinage since the 1929-S issue, and from the only mint to produce the denomination for the date. Scarce so fine.

Beginning in 1934, half dollar production would become commonplace at all of the mints, continuing as such in a virtually unbroken string up to the present date.



- 521 **1933-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny silver gray with a hint of pale gold toning. Nicely struck for the date.
- 522 Pair of PCGS-certified half dollars: ☆ 1934 MS-65 ☆ 1934-D MS-64. Both display satiny lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 523 Pair of Mint State half dollars: ☆ 1934 MS-65. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1934-D MS-64. Frosty lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 524 **1934-S MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny surfaces display strong cartwheel lustre and a touch of golden toning.



- 525 **1934-S MS-64.** A lovely, lustrous coin, with satiny surfaces and just a nuance of pale rose toning. Nicely struck.
- 526 **Trio of Mint State PCGS-certified half dollars:** ☆ 1935 MS-65. Lustrous with splashes of frost ☆ 1938 MS-65. Lustrous frosty surface ☆ 1940 MS-66. Lustrous golden gray surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 527 **1935 PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64 ☆ Denver. MS-64 ☆ San Francisco. MS-63. Each displays frosty lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 528 **1935-D MS-65 (PCGS).** A satiny, lustrous gem with a nuance of pale champagne toning.
- 529 **1936 PDS set of half dollars:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 (PCGS). Frosty golden gray surfaces ☆ Denver. MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ San Francisco. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with soft golden toning. This was the year of the great boom in *commemorative* half dollars, with the result that relatively little attention was paid to the regular issue such as offered here. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 530 **Half dozen Mint State half dollars:** ☆ 1936 MS-64. Lustrous with a splash of rich toning on the reverse ☆ 1936-D MS-63. Lustrous with lovely rose toning on the obverse and a touch of gold at the reverse rim ☆ 1936-S MS-63. Soft golden rose highlights ☆ 1939 MS-66. Lustrous with just a splash of golden toning on the obverse ☆ 1939-D MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1939-S MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 531 **1937 Proof-63.** Bright and lustrous with a hint of cameo contrast. Weak designer's initials on reverse.

Superb Gem Mint State 1937 50¢

Ex Jack Lee Collection

Finest Certified by PCGS



- 532 **1937 MS-68 (PCGS).** Strong cartwheel lustre and warm golden highlights on satiny, near-flawless surfaces. A true gem. Possibly the finest known specimen of the date.
PCGS Population: 1; none finer.

- 533 **1937 PDS set of half dollars:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ Denver. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ San Francisco. MS-65 (PCGS). Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 534 **1937 PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64. Lustrous with speckled toning at the reverse rim ☆ Denver. MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Lustrous with golden toning mostly on the obverse. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 535 **1938-D MS-65.** A satiny gem with strong lustre and full mint brilliance. A scarce and popular date in gem condition.
From our sale of the Connecticut Historical Society and M. Vernon Sheldon Collections, April 1983, Lot 2010.
- 536 **1938-D MS-64 (PCGS).** A bright and lustrous specimen of a popular and fairly scarce date. The final regular issue date of the denomination to be struck in a quantity of less than one million pieces; in this case, 491,600 coins were produced.
- 537 **1939 Proof-64.** Mainly brilliant with attractive golden highlights at the rims.
- 538 **1939 Proof-64.** Mainly brilliant with a hint of gold at the rims.
- 539 **1939 Proof-63.** A whisper of rose at the rims.
- 540 **1939 MS-68 (ICG).** Highly lustrous with pale sky blue and gold toning highlights.
- 541 **1939 PDS set of half dollars:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ Denver. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ San Francisco. MS-66 (PCGS). Each displays lustrous surface with just a hint of golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 542 **1940 Proof-64.** Fully brilliant with a touch of frost on the central motifs. Areas of deep russet are forming on the reverse.
From our sale of the William R. Sieck Collection, July 28-August 1, 1981, Lot 1615.
- 543 **Half dozen MS-65 (PCGS) half dollars including some scarce issues:** ☆ 1940-S. Brilliant and lustrous. One of the key issues of the series ☆ 1941. Lustrous with splashes of golden brown toning on the obverse, the reverse is brilliant ☆ 1941-D. Lustrous with just a hint of golden toning ☆ 1941-S. Satiny lustre. Another highly sought mintmark from this era ☆ 1942. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1942-D. Lovely pearl gray iridescent toning on both surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 544 **Grouping of Mint State half dollars:** ☆ 1941 MS-64 ☆ 1941-D MS-64 ☆ 1941-S MS-63 ☆ 1942 MS-64. Splashes of magenta toning on both surfaces ☆ 1942-D MS-64 ☆ 1942-S MS-64. Soft rose toning on both surfaces ☆ 1943 MS-65 ☆ 1943-D MS-64 ☆ 1943-S MS-64. All are brilliant and lustrous except where noted. (Total: 9 pieces)

Unusual Roll of 1941-S Half Dollars

- 545 **Roll of 1941-S half dollars with grades averaging MS-63.** Mostly brilliant and lustrous with a few pieces displaying very lovely rose toning. The 1941-S is considered to be a key issue of the era, and thus this offering should attract wide attention. On today's market 1941-S half dollars are usually found one at a time, only rarely in a group such as this. (Total: 20 pieces)
- 546 **Pair of 1942 half dollars grading Proof-63 (ANACS).** Both have reflective surfaces. A few toning spots are visible on both surfaces of one, while the other has a splash of golden toning at the motto. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 547 1942-S MS-65 (PCGS). Fully brilliant and highly lustrous. A hint of central weakness is apparent, not an unusual occurrence for the date.
- 548 1943 PDS set of half dollars: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 (PCGS). Satiny lustre with splashes of frosty golden toning ☆ Denver. MS-65 (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ San Francisco. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 549 1944 PDS set of half dollars: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ Denver. MS-65 (PCGS) ☆ San Francisco. MS-65 (PCGS). Each is lustrous with a touch of golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 550 1944 PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64. Frosty lustre ☆ Denver. MS-64. Splashes of golden brown toning on both surfaces ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Satiny lustre. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 551 **Grouping of MS-65 (PCGS) half dollars:** ☆ 1945. Golden gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1945-D. Satiny lustre ☆ 1945-S. Lustrous with a hint of golden toning ☆ 1946. Lustrous with pale rose highlights and splashes of golden brown toning ☆ 1946-D. Satiny lustre with splashes of golden toning on the reverse ☆ 1946-S. Satiny ☆ 1947. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1947-D. Satiny lustre. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 552 Selection of Mint State half dollars: ☆ 1945 MS-64 ☆ 1945-D MS-64 ☆ 1945-S MS-65 ☆ 1946 MS-64 ☆ 1946-D MS-65 ☆ 1946-S MS-63 ☆ 1947 MS-64 ☆ 1947-D MS-65. Each displays brilliant frosty lustre. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 553 **Complete Franklin half dollar Proof set 1950 through 1963**, with the majority grading Proof-64 to Proof-65. All have mirrored surfaces with splashes of frost. Toning spots are noted on the 1959 and 1960. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 14 pieces)
- Above average overall quality. A very nice display.
- 554 **Grouping of Franklin half dollars:** ☆ 1954 Proof-67 (NGC). Brilliant centers with rich lavender and blue toning at the peripheries ☆ 1955 Proof-67 (PCGS). Mirrored surfaces ☆ 1956 Proof-67 (PCGS). Mirrored surfaces with splashes of golden brown toning on the reverse periphery ☆ 1957 (2). Proof-67 (NGC). Brilliant; MS-66 (PCGS). Subdued golden brown iridescence ☆ 1958 (2). Proof-67 (NGC). Reflective with speckled reddish brown toning on both surfaces; MS-66 (PCGS). Subdued blend of rose and golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1959 Proof-67 (PCGS). Mirrored surfaces ☆ 1960 Proof-67 (PCGS). Mirrored surfaces ☆ 1961 Proof-67. Mirrored fields with lightly frosted devices ☆ 1962 Proof-67 (PCGS). Reflective ☆ 1963 Proof-67 (PCGS). Mirrored surfaces. (Total: 12 pieces)
- Semi-facetious comment: these ultra high-grade coins might well be candidates for such grades to come as Proof-68, Proof-69, and Proof-70. In the view of the editor (QDB) there is a hobby-wide inflation in the interpretation of grades. Going back to the late 1980s, when certified coins were a novelty, only a handful of pieces were ever graded higher than MS-65 or Proof-65, the realistic top level for a true gem. Now, that border has been breached, and coins are pouring into the higher number categories. All of this reflects that grading is now, always has been, and probably always will be a matter of opinion—and subject to changing interpretations. In our current study of United States gold coins, leading to the eventual publication of what is expected to be an eight-volume set on the subject, we came across many instances in which the same coin over a period of time has been given vastly different grades by leading dealers and grading services—in some instances ranging all the way from Very Fine to Uncirculated. Because of this, it is completely *impossible* to develop a roster of who has the very finest coin, although a great deal of energy is spent in attempting such.

PATTERN COIN

1869 P-817 Pattern 25¢

Copper, Rarity-7



- 555 1869 pattern quarter. Pollock-817, Judd-736. Rarity-7. Standard Silver. Proof-66 RB (NGC). Copper. Plain edge. Deep orange-red with a touch of violet on the high points. Some faint specks become apparent under low magnification. Standard Silver reverse type struck in copper. A popular rarity.

Obverse with classic draped bust of Liberty to right, hair partly tied back, partly fallen upon her shoulder, ribbon in hair reads LIBERTY, tiara on forehead, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, IN GOD WE TRUST on ribbon below. Reverse with STANDARD SILVER above a wreath, 1869 below, 25 / CENTS within. Weakly struck at E of CENTS and leaves below. Raised die finish lines are seen on both sides.

MINT SETS

- 556 **Dozen double mint sets in original Mint packaging:** ☆ 1948 ☆ 1951 ☆ 1952 ☆ 1953 ☆ 1954 ☆ 1955 (2) ☆ 1956 (2) ☆ 1957 ☆ 1958 (2). Average grade of MS-63 or better. All display various degrees of mottled toning. (Total: 12 sets, 288 pieces)

These sets were very popular for a long period of years and were issued by the Treasury Department. Today, sets in original packaging are seen only infrequently. Each set contains two each of the standard dates and mintmarks produced each year, for example a pair of 1948, and a pair of 1948-D Franklin half dollars, etc. In general, the quality of such pieces is significantly higher than those taken from bank-wrapped rolls.

PROOF SETS

Outstanding 1879 Proof Set



- 557 **Delightful 1879 Proof set** containing seven coins from cent to silver dollar. Each is an attractive Proof-64 unless otherwise noted: ☆ Cent. Proof-64 RD. A few minor spots and hairlines ☆ Three cents. Subdued reflective fields ☆ Nickel. Lightly mirrored with champagne toning ☆ Dime. Deeply toned cameo ☆ Quarter. Wonderful cameo Proof with full silvery brilliance ☆ Half dollar. Proof-63. Deeply mirrored with light cameo contrast and a few minor hairlines ☆ Silver dollar. Proof-63. Lightly toned with moderate cameo contrast and a few faint hairlines. (Total: 7 pieces)

Wonderful 1897 Proof Set



- 558 **Desirable 1897 Proof set** with each coin, from cent to silver dollar, certified by ANACS: ☆ Cent. Proof-65 RB. Very close to full red on obverse and reverse ☆ Nickel. Proof-65. Light gray mirrored fields with slight cameo contrast ☆ Dime. Proof-66 Cameo. A superb gem Proof with highly lustrous devices and just a whisper of light toning ☆ Quarter. Proof-64 Cameo.

Sharply defined with lovely cameo contrast ☆ Half dollar. Proof-67 Cameo. This amazing gem is mostly ivory with a hint of deeper gold ☆ Silver dollar. Proof-64. Light cameo with faint amber border toning. (Total: 6 pieces)

Desirable 1900 Proof Set



- 559 **Attractive 1900 Proof set** with each coin, from cent to silver dollar, certified by ANACS: ☆ Cent. Proof-65 RB. Virtually full red obverse with dusky brown reverse ☆ Nickel. Proof-64. Reflective light gray with slight cameo contrast ☆ Dime. Proof-65 Obv. Cameo. Deeply reflective fields with lustrous obverse device. Splashes of light rose toning on the obverse, much deeper on the reverse ☆ Quarter. Proof-65. Wonderful cameo contrast with light obverse toning and much deeper reverse toning ☆ Half dollar. Proof-66 Cameo. An exceptional example with deep gold toning over lustrous devices ☆ Silver dollar. Proof-64. Light cameo with splashes of toning, mostly on the reverse. (Total: 6 pieces)



- 560 **1936 Proof set:** ☆ Cent. Type II. Proof 64 RD (PCGS). Iridescent toning on both surfaces ☆ Nickel. Type I. Proof-65 (PCGS). Delicate iridescent toning ☆ Dime. Proof-65 (PCGS). Brilliant ☆ Quarter Proof-65 (NGC). Splashes of rich magenta, blue, and gold toning ☆ Half dollar. Proof-64 (PCGS). Hints of iridescent rose toning on the reverse. This is the set that *everyone* wants, but which few can ever own—as there are not many sets around in comparison to the demand for them. (Total: 5 pieces)

In 1936 it was possible to order Proof coins individually as well as in a set. Because of this mintages varied, with the lower denominations being made in larger quantities. The limit of sets for the year is defined by the smallest mintage, the 1936 Proof quarter, struck to the extent of 3,837 pieces. The policy of offering Proof coins singly was continued through and including 1942, when production of Proofs was suspended due to the war effort. When Proofs were again sold by the Treasury Department in 1950, they were available only in sets, as they have been since that time.

Particularly Nice 1937 Proof Set

- 561 **1937 Proof set.** Five pieces, cent through half dollar: ☆ Cent. Proof-66 RD (NGC). Brilliant ☆ Nickel. Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant ☆ Dime. Proof-66 (PCGS). Soft golden toning ☆ Quarter. Proof-66 (PCGS). Frosty ☆ Half dollar. Proof-66 (NGC). Splashes of golden brown and pale blue. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 562 **1938 Proof set,** five pieces, cent through half dollar: ☆ Cent. Proof-66 RD (PCGS). Brilliant ☆ Nickel. Proof-66 (PCGS). Soft pearl gray iridescence ☆ Dime. Proof-66 (NGC). Splashes of deep magenta ☆ Quarter. Proof-66 (PCGS). Frosty ☆ Half dollar. Proof-66 (PCGS). Brilliant. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 563 **1939 Proof set, five pieces, cent through half dollar, all Proof-66 certified:** ☆ Cent. RD (PCGS) ☆ Nickel. (PCGS) ☆ Dime. (NGC) ☆ Quarter. (PCGS) ☆ Half dollar. (PCGS). The nickel, dime, and quarter exhibit delicate toning. (Total: 5 pieces)

Superb Gem Proof 1940 Cent



- 564 **1940 cent. Proof-67 RD (PCGS).** Attractive surfaces with a few very faint spots noticed under magnification.
- Each of the lots from 564 through 568 will be sold on a provisional basis. After Lot 568 is sold provisionally, the total for lots 564 through 568 will be computed, 5% will be added to the total, and this will constitute the opening bid for Lot 569. If the opening bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards for lots 564 through 568 will be canceled. If it is not met or exceeded, then the lots will be sold at the provisional award prices.
- 565 **1940 nickel. Proof-67 (PCGS).** A hint of golden rose toning over both surfaces.
- Each of the lots from 564 through 568 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 564.
- 566 **1940 dime. Proof-67 (PCGS).** A hint of golden rose toning over both surfaces.
- Each of the lots from 564 through 568 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 564.
- 567 **1940 quarter. Proof-67 (PCGS).** Frosty pale gold with hints of blue over reflective surfaces.
- Each of the lots from 564 through 568 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 564.
- 568 **1940 half dollar. Proof-67 (NGC).** Reflective with faint speckled gray toning, mostly on the obverse.
- Each of the lots from 564 through 568 will be sold on a provisional basis, as described in Lot 564.

- 569 **1940 five-piece Proof set,** as individually described in lots 564 through 568 above. At this point in the sale, the provisional awards for lots 564 through 568 will be totaled, 5% will be added, and that will constitute the opening bid for the current lot, Lot 569. If this bid is met or exceeded, the provisional awards will be cancelled and the coins will be owned by the successful bidder on the present lot. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 570 **1941 Proof set, five pieces, cent through half dollar, all Proof-66 PCGS:** ☆ Cent. RD ☆ Nickel ☆ Dime. Hints of silver gray toning ☆ Quarter. Touch of golden toning on the obverse ☆ Half dollar. No designer's initials. Soft golden gray toning over both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 571 **1941 Proof set, five pieces, cent though half dollar, certified by ANACS:** ☆ Cent. Proof-65 RD. Minute spots on the obverse ☆ Nickel. Proof-66. Champagne toning on both surfaces ☆ Dime. Proof-66. Frosty with gold and turquoise highlights ☆ Quarter. Proof-65. Blue-green and golden frosty highlights ☆ Half. Proof-65. Whisper of golden frost on both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 572 **1941 Proof set, five pieces, cent though half dollar, certified by ANACS:** ☆ Cent. Proof-64 RD. Splashes of frost with a few minor spots on both surfaces ☆ Nickel. Proof-65. Rich champagne toning on both surfaces ☆ Dime. Proof-64. Frosty with gold, magenta, and turquoise highlights ☆ Quarter. Proof-65. Golden frost over reflective surfaces ☆ Half dollar. Proof-65. Golden brown frost on both surfaces with turquoise highlights. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 573 **1942 Proof set, six pieces, cent through half dollar, all certified Proof-66:** ☆ Cent. RD (PCGS) ☆ Nickel. Type I. (PCGS) ☆ Nickel. Type II. (PCGS). Silver "wartime" composition ☆ Dime. (PCGS) ☆ Quarter. (PCGS) ☆ Half dollar. (NGC). The nickels through quarter are lightly toned. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 574 **1942 Proof set, five pieces, cent though half dollar, certified by ANACS:** ☆ Cent. Proof-65 RD. ☆ Nickel. Type I. Proof-66. Soft golden toning ☆ Dime. Proof-66. Champagne frost ☆ Quarter. Proof-65. Splashes of deep toning at the obverse rim ☆ Half. Proof-66. Frosty surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)
- Per the consignor's notes this set was purchased from the Mint on July 15, 1942.
- 575 **1942 Proof set, five pieces, cent though half dollar:** ☆ Cent. Proof-65 RD ☆ Nickel. Type I. Proof-66 ☆ Dime. Proof-65 ☆ Quarter. Proof-65 ☆ Half. Proof-65. Minor toning spots are noted on the dime, quarter, and half dollar. (Total: 5 pieces)
- Per the consignor's notes this set was purchased from the Mint on July 15, 1942.
- 576 **1942 Proof set, five pieces, cent though half dollar, all ANACS certified:** ☆ Cent. Proof-63 RD ☆ Nickel. Type I. Proof-64 ☆ Dime. Proof-65 ☆ Quarter. Proof-64 ☆ Half. Proof-63. Minute toning spots are noted on the cent, dime, and quarter. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 577 **1950 Proof set, five pieces, cent though half dollar:** ☆ Cent. Proof-60 RD. Minor spots noted on both surfaces ☆ Nickel Proof-63. Pearl gray iridescence ☆ Dime. Proof-63. Lustrous with splashes of frost ☆ Quarter. Proof-64. Reflective with rose and blue highlights ☆ Half dollar. Proof-64. Spotting noted on both surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

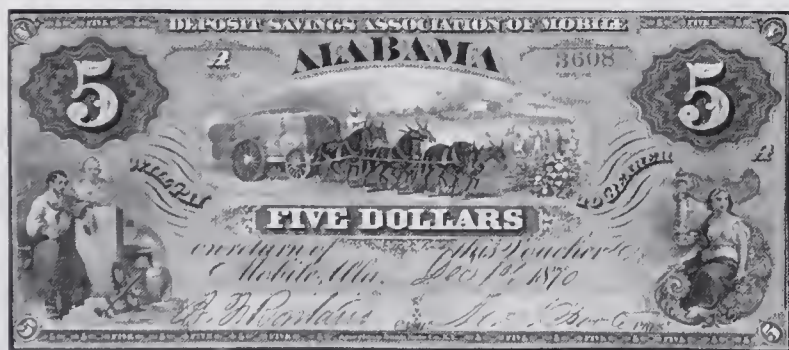
- 585 Alabama. Quintette of important Alabama Proof notes, all badly impaired long ago: • Huntsville. The Northern Bank. \$5. H-G6. Tape repair, though still not bad looking • Mobile. The Southern Bank of Alabama (3): • \$5. H-G2a. Pale blue "FIVE." Large tape repairs on back • \$10. H-4a. Pale blue "TEN." Large tape repairs on back. Not illustrated in Haxby • \$20. H-6. Rather rough with numerous splits and small pieces missing, extensively repaired with tape on the back. Only Proofs are known on this rare bank • Mobile. The Bank of Mobile. \$100. H-G40. Slight roughness in the margins and tape repairs on the back. The face retains decent aesthetic integrity. A rare and collectable group, despite the flaws. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 586 Alabama. Selection of notes mostly from the Hard Times era: • Huntsville. R.J. Manning. \$1. 1838. First appearance of VG, but torn and rejoined. Washington at left, Ceres at center • Tuscaloosa. City of Tuscaloosa. 12-1/2¢. 1815. Remainder note with false signature. EF, bright and pleasing • Selma. The Real Estate Banking Company of South Alabama. \$3. 1842. VG. False signature • Wetumpka. The Real Estate Banking Company. \$5. 1838. VG. A scarcer type • Wetumpka. The Wetumpka Trading Co. of the State of Alabama (3): • \$3. 1838. Fine, lightly soiled • \$5. 1838. Fine, lightly soiled • \$50. 1838. VG or so, with small edge chinks and ink corrosion. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 587 Alabama. Ever-popular pair of Alabama notes from the Selma, Marion, and Memphis Railroad Co., Marion: • 25¢. 3/1/1871 • \$2. 3/1/71. Both grade AU due to handling. A lovely pair with bright green backs, always in demand and getting tougher to find. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 588 Alabama. Selection of Mobile City Issue emergency notes, with some duplication: • City of Mobile. 10¢. 5/4/63. Small format • City of Mobile. Mobile Savings Bank (8): • 10¢ • \$1 (4) • \$2 (2) • \$3 • City of Mobile, postwar issue (3): • 10¢ • 15¢ • 25¢. Attractive fractional notes with green backs • Mechanics Aid Association, payable at the Deposit Bank: • \$1. Blue paper • \$2. White paper (4) • \$2. Larger format with vignette on white paper • \$3. White paper (2) • \$3. Larger format with vignette on white paper • \$5. White paper (3) • \$5. Blue paper. Notes grade average VG to Fine, with a few slightly finer. An interesting study group. (Total: 25 pieces)

An interesting thing about Alabama paper is that such issues are very widely collectible with almost countless variations. In contrast, the token collector has rather sparse pickings for Alabama, the popular Mobile Jockey Club being an exception.



- 589 Alabama. Interesting selection of Alabama obsoletes. All are post Civil War notes issued by institutions: • Mobile. Deposit Savings Association of Mobile: • \$1 (2). Good, one rough • \$2. Good, or slightly finer • \$5. VF. From a different series with full green tint. A very rare note with bold ink and signatures. An attractive note from the American Bank Note Co. • Montgomery. The Alabama Savings Bank. \$1. Good to VG. Green back. (Total: 5 pieces)

The issuers of these notes of the 1870s attempted to skirt United States laws against private currency with deceptive obligations such as the one that follows: "Said Corporation may issue to its depositors Certificates of Deposits or VOUCHERS in acknowledgment thereof in such form as may be agreed upon and accepted by said Depositors Act Approved Feb. 23d, 1866."

- 590 Alabama. Desirable trio of rare Alabama scrip notes: Montevallo. Morgan and Worthington. 10¢. January 1862. Fine. All blue typeset with small ship imprint • Opelika. Brownfield and Willis. 10¢. March 1862. Fine. Clocks at left, on white paper • Talladega. Vandiver and Handerson. 25¢. June 12, 1862. VG, with a few trivial holes. A threesome of rarities with nice eye appeal. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 591 Alabama. Sizeable grouping of notes from two institutions, including one Proof note: • Montgomery. The Central Bank of Alabama (36): • \$1. H-G2 (4) • \$1. H-G4a (2) • \$2. H-G6 (4) • \$2. H-G8a • \$3. H-G10a (3) • \$5. H-G12a (6) • \$10. H-G16a. Proof. Crisp Uncirculated. Bright and very attractive • \$10. H-G16a (3) • \$20. H-G18a (9) • \$100. H-G22a (3). Notes average VG, or so • Montgomery. The Farmers Bank of Alabama (5): • \$1. H-G2a (3) • \$5. H-G8a (2). Average VG to Fine. (Total: 41 pieces)

- 592 Alabama. Grouping of Montgomery, Alabama scrip notes from the Civil War era. All are bank note sized except where noted otherwise: • John Henley & Co. Bankers (3): • 50¢. No date. Small format. Fine • \$2. No date. Good. Train at left • \$3. March 15, 1862. VG, but waterstained with a tiny corner off • Josiah Morris, Banker. \$2. April 18, 1862. Fine. Indian at left • Alabama Insurance Co. (4): • \$2. September 1, 1862. VG • \$3. April 1, 1862. Good to VG • \$5. June 1, 1862. VG to Fine • \$5. September 1, 1862. VG, foxed and waterstained. (Total: 8 pieces)

- 593 Alabama. Offering of nicely engraved obsolete notes from Selma, Alabama: • The Commercial Bank of Alabama (10): • \$1. H-G2a (2) • \$2. H-G4a • \$3. H-G6a • \$5. G-8a • \$10. H-G10a • \$20. H-G12a (2) • \$50. H-G14a. Fine • \$100. H-G16a. Fine. Average VG except where noted • The Bank of Selma (3): • \$5. H-G2a. VF. Bright and attractive • \$10. H-G4a. Choice Fine • \$20. H-G6a. Fine, but stained. A pleasing trio with the American Bank Note Co. imprint. (Total: 13 pieces)

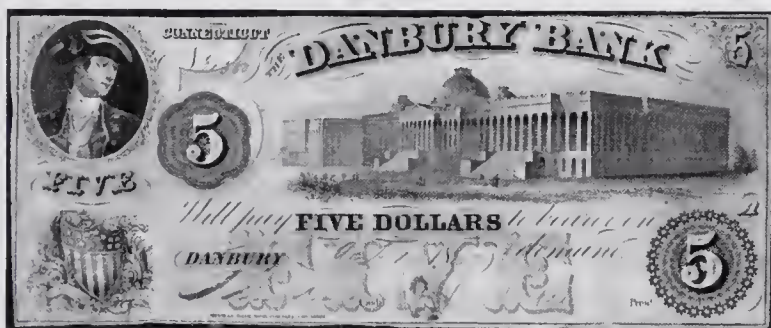


- 594 Alabama. Selma. The Bank of Selma. \$100. Unlisted in Haxby. VF, but with roughness at the upper left corner repaired on the back. Still with much aesthetic appeal. Among the rarest Southern produced emergency bank notes with the imprint of Leggett, Keatinge and Ball, Richmond. An important opportunity.

- 595 Arkansas. Grouping of private scrip notes from the Civil War era: • Camden. D.W. Fellows. 10¢. March 28, 1862 • Clarksville. M. Rose, Son & Carey. 25¢. August 15, 1862 • DeWitt. W.E. Hayler. 25¢. March 5, 1862. With inscription, "This Ticket is Good For 25 CENTS." A rare type • Harold. John A. Freeman. 75¢. June 1862 • Helena. Helena Insurance Company. 50¢. March 15, 1862 • Helena. Helena Insurance Company. \$10. June 16, 1862. Printed in red with Ceres at center. Choice VF • Little Rock. William B. Wait. 25¢. February 10, 1862 • Pine Bluff. Pine Bluff Telegraph Company. 25¢. September 1862. An interesting offering of rare notes, generally graded Good to VG, some finer. (Total: 8 pieces)

596 California. Offering of miscellaneous scrip and fiscal items: • 1830s era printed bearer scrip notes (3): □ \$10 □ \$20 □ \$50 • 1907 San Francisco Clearing House Certificates (6): □ \$2 □ \$5 (2) □ \$10 (2) □ \$20 • 1854 Adams and Company Draft. \$300 • 1933 Huntington Hotel Company Ltd., Pasadena. Depression scrip notes (3): □ 25¢ □ 50¢ □ \$1 • 1930s satirical notes (3). An interesting and diverse group of items from California. Mostly VF or better. (Total: 16 pieces)

597 Connecticut. Selection of Connecticut obsolete notes: • Bristol. The Manufacturers Exchange Company (4): □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$5 □ \$10. Each EF, with some ink corrosion noted • Fairfield. The Fairfield Loan and Trust Company. 50¢. VG. With 1837 Capped Bust half dollar vignette • New Haven. National College Bank. \$5 College note • New Haven. The Bank of Commerce in the Business College. \$20 College note. Unissued • New London. The New London Bank. \$1. 1817-era counterfeit note. Unissued • Miscellaneous notes, mostly spurious (7): □ The Hartford Bank. \$3 □ The Litchfield Bank. \$5 □ The Mercantile Bank. \$5 □ The Merchants Bank. \$10 □ The City Bank of New Haven. \$3 □ The Thames Bank. \$5 □ The Waterbury Bank. \$10. Notes grade average VG to Fine, except where otherwise noted. (Total: 15 pieces)



598 Connecticut. Danbury. The Danbury Bank. \$5. H-G14a. VG. An attractive rarity with full red tint, and vignettes of the U.S. Capitol and General Wooster. Listed as SENC by Haxby, and as such, represents an important opportunity for the New England specialist.

599 Delaware. Quartette of scrip and branch bank notes: • Cannon's Ferry. Unknown issuer (2): □ 10¢ □ 25¢. Both unissued remainders with full imprint and vignette of Industry at left. Both EF, and bright. Light mounting marks are noted on the back corners. An excessively rare pair • Georgetown. Farmers Bank of the State of Delaware. 5¢. H-G100. VF. Fully issued and scarcely offered • Newcastle. The Farmers Bank of the State of Delaware. 20¢. Unlisted in Haxby. A very rare early cashier's note, dated February 1, 1816. About VG, though fully backed. An important lot of Delaware notes. (Total: 4 pieces)

600 Delaware. Large offering of Delaware obsolete notes: • Dover. Farmers Bank of the State of Delaware (2): □ \$1. H-C46. Contemporary counterfeit. Backed on heavy card, but rare □ \$3. H-166. Payable at the Branch Bank at New Castle. About VG. A rare type from a rarer branch bank • Milford. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank. \$1 (2). Both VG • Newark. Town of Newark scrip. 5¢ • Wilmington. The Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine (2): □ \$1. H-G30. VG, soiled. With red "ONE." A rare note □ \$3. H-C56. Contemporary counterfeit. Good to VG, with pen cancellation • Wilmington. The City of Wilmington (8): □ 5¢ Proof. Impaired, with two pieces missing from the edge and roughness at the corners. Otherwise bright and attractive □ 5¢ □ 10¢ (2) □ 25¢ (2) □ 50¢ (2). A pleasing grouping graded average VG, or so, except where otherwise noted. (Total: 15 pieces)

601 Florida. Large grouping of Florida state issues from 1861 to 1864: • 1861 notes (7): □ \$100. Cr-2. VF □ \$50. Cr-3. VF □ \$50. Cr-3A. Choice Fine. "FIFTY" inverted □ \$3. Cr-7. VG □ \$2. Cr-8. Good □ \$1. Cr-7A. VG (2) • 1862 note: □ \$20. Cr-12A. VG, slightly soiled • 1863 notes (4): □ \$10. Cr-15. EF □ \$2. Cr-18. Crisp Uncirculated □ \$1. Cr-19 (2). Choice VF; VG. Attractive orange-tinted notes • 1863 change notes (9): □ 10¢ (4) □ 25¢ (2) □ 50¢ (3). Average Fine to VF • 1864 notes (2): □ \$10. Cr-32. EF □ \$5. Cr-34. VF. An attractive starter set of popular Florida state notes. (Total: 23 pieces)

602 Florida. Attractive selection of Florida obsoletes: • Apalachicola. The Commercial Bank of Florida (2): □ \$5. H-G10 □ \$10. H-G12. False signatures. Both grade Fine with tabs affixed to backs • Appalochicola. The Bank of West Florida. \$5. H-G30. EF • Jacksonville. The Bank of St. Johns. \$5. H-G2a (2). Both grade VG • Magnolia. The Merchants and Planters Bank at Magnolia (3): □ \$3. H-G4. Fine □ \$5. H-G6. Fine □ \$10. H-G8. Fine, with small edge nick • Tallahassee. The Tallahassee Rail Road Company (2): □ \$1. Good □ \$3. Good to VG • Tallahassee. The Corporation of Tallahassee. 25¢. Good. Always popular with collectors. (Total: 11 pieces)

603 Georgia. Quality selection of state-issued notes, including rare varieties: □ \$100. Cr-1. Crisp Uncirculated □ \$50. Cr-2. EF, light ink corrosion perforations □ \$20. Cr-3. VF □ 75¢. Cr-13. About Fine. A scarcer issue □ \$500. Cr-21. VG to Fine. A pleasing example of this scarce and desirable high denomination note □ \$3. Cr-28. Crisp Uncirculated. (Total: 6 pieces)

604 Georgia. High-grade grouping of popular Georgia state issues with some duplication: □ \$100. Cr-1 (10). Crisp Uncirculated (8); VF (2) □ \$20. Cr-3. Crisp Uncirculated (2). Both with hingemarks □ \$10. Cr-4. Crisp Uncirculated (12) □ \$5. Cr-5 (9). Crisp Uncirculated (7); EF; VF. A desirable grouping. (Total: 33 pieces)

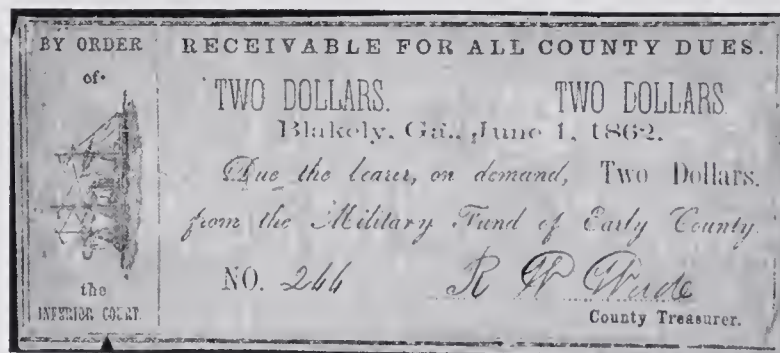
605 Georgia. Sizeable grouping of Georgia state notes offering many different varieties: • 1863 notes: \$100. Cr-6 (17) □ \$50. Cr-7 (4) □ \$1. Cr-12 (3) □ 50¢. Cr-14 (3) □ 15¢. Cr-17 □ 10¢. Cr-18 (2). An attractive group graded EF to Crisp Uncirculated • 1864 notes: □ \$100. Cr-21 (4) □ \$50. Cr-22 (2) □ \$20. Cr-23 □ \$10. Cr-24 (9) □ \$5. Cr-26 (12) □ \$2. Cr-29 (2). Mostly Fine or better, with some Crisp Uncirculated. A nice quality selection. (Total: 60 pieces)

606 Georgia. Large offering of Georgia state notes including a nice variety of dates and types: □ \$50 (2) □ \$10 (6) □ \$5 (2) □ \$3 □ \$2 (5) □ \$1 (12) □ 50¢ (9) □ 25¢ (13) □ 10¢ (13) □ 5¢ (3). Notes grade Good to Crisp Uncirculated, with the majority of the lower denomination notes being in the Good to Fine range. The higher denominations are generally finer. (Total: 66 pieces)

607 Georgia. Large grouping of Georgia scrip notes: □ Americus □ Bainbridge (2) □ Brunswick (2) □ Columbus (9) □ Dalton (3) □ Elberton (2) □ Georgetown □ Harris County □ Macon. Lot also includes a hoard of 74 Western and Atlantic Rail Road notes. The group includes several of the scarcer \$1 issues. An interesting study group, graded Good or better. (Total: 96 pieces)

608 Georgia. Large study group of Civil War era emergency notes. Virtually all are different, representing a nice variety of types, issuers, and denominations. Selection includes notes from Athens, Atlanta, Augusta, Dalton, Macon, Ringgold, Rome, and Savannah and represents over 20 different issuers. Notes range in grade from Good to AU, with the majority being in the Good to VG range. About 15% of the notes feature desirable vignettes. (Total: 141 pieces)

- 609 Georgia. Selection of scarcer Georgia obsolete issues, most with slight condition problems: • Athens. The Bank of Athens (2): □ \$5 □ \$10. Both color tint notes • Augusta. The Bridge Company of Augusta (3): □ \$5 □ \$10 □ \$20. These notes, dated 1816, 1818, and 1816 respectively, are from one of Georgia's earliest note issuers • Columbus. The Bank of Columbus. \$5 • Columbus. The Bank of St. Mary's. \$5 • Columbus. The Planters and Mechanics Bank. \$5 (2) • Dalton. The Cherokee Insurance and Banking Company. \$5 • Darion. The Bank of Darion. \$20 • Macon. The Merchants' Bank of Macon. \$5 • Macon. The Monroe Rail Road and Banking Company. \$2 (2) • Oxford. The Oxford Bank. \$5 • Rome. The Western Bank of Georgia (2): □ \$5 □ \$20 • St. Mary's. The Bank of St. Mary's. \$10 • Savannah. The Marine Bank of Georgia (3): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$5. Notes average Good or so, most with slight flaws. All are scarcer notes that when found in higher grades bring \$100 to \$200 each. These are nice fillers, and difficult to find. (Total: 21 pieces)
- 610 Georgia. Grouping of notes from Atlanta: • The Bank of Fulton (3): □ \$1. H-G2a □ \$2. H-G4a □ \$5. H-G6a • The Bank of Fulton (Civil War issue) (6): □ \$1. H-G44 □ \$1. H-G46 □ \$2. H-G48 □ \$2. H-G50 □ \$3. H-G52 (2) • The Mechanics Savings Bank (3): □ \$5 (2) □ \$10 • The Atlanta Insurance and Banking Company. 25¢. January 1, 1862 • The Atlanta Insurance Company. 5¢. February 24, 1862 • Alabama Insurance Company of Montgomery, payable at Atlanta (2): □ \$1 □ \$2. Most grade VG, or so with a few finer. An interesting group. (Total: 16 pieces)
- 611 Georgia. Large and diverse offering of Georgia obsoletes, all different engraved notes representing 26 banks in 11 cities with some scarcer notes included: □ Augusta (19) □ Bainbridge (1) □ Columbus (9) □ Dalton (3) □ Griffin (2) □ Macon (6) □ Milledgeville (2) □ Morgan (2) □ Ringgold (3) □ Rome (1) □ Savannah (36). A diverse and interesting group of vignettted obsoletes, many tinted. Notes grade Good or better with the majority being VG to Fine. (Total: 84 pieces)
- 612 Georgia. Selection of unissued obsoletes and scrip including one \$4 Proof note, always in demand: • Augusta. The Bank of Augusta (22): □ \$1 (4). Three different types □ \$2 (3). Two different types □ \$3 (2). Same type, though one printed on back of Bank of Augusta fractional note sheet □ \$4 (2) □ \$5 □ \$10 (3). Each different □ \$20 □ \$50 (4). Three different types □ \$100 (2). Different types • Cahutah. Savings Bank of Cahutah (5): □ 50¢ □ 75¢ □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$3 • Dalton. Dalton City Council Note. 25¢. Punch canceled, unissued • Macon. The Bank of Macon. \$4 India Proof. H-G12. EF. One small ink spot and a fingerprint are noted otherwise an attractive Proof. Mounted on heavy yellow card • Rising Fawn. Walker Iron and Coal Company (7): □ 5¢ (2) □ 10¢ (2) □ 25¢ (2) □ \$1. Large format note. VF. Punch cancelled and stained. All dated January 1, 1883. An attractive selection offering nice variety, though some duplication is noted. (Total: 40 pieces)
- 613 Georgia. Sizeable selection of lower grade Georgia obsoletes. Moderate duplication is noted, though the notes are essentially intact: □ Augusta (35) □ Columbus (4) □ Dalton (2) □ Greensborough (2) □ Macon (6) □ Ringgold (3) □ Rome (5) □ Savannah (39). Notes average Good to Fine, some are cut canceled and a few are stained, though the lot includes several with tints and overprints which balance the lot. (Total: 96 pieces)
- 614 Georgia. A nicely vignettted selection of Georgia obsolete bank notes, most grade Fine or better, many with color tints: • Augusta. The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company (3): □ \$1 □ \$10 □ \$20 • Augusta. The Mechanics Bank. \$5 • Augusta. The Union Bank. \$10 • Greensborough. The Bank of Greensborough (7): □ \$1 (2) □ \$2 □ \$5 (2) □ \$10 (2) • Macon. The Manufacturers' Bank (2): □ \$3 □ \$10 • Ringgold. The North Western Bank of Georgia. \$10 • Rome. The Bank of the Empire State (2): □ \$10 □ \$20 • Savannah. The Merchants and Planters Bank (7): □ \$1 (2) □ \$3 □ \$5 (2) □ \$10 □ \$20 • Savannah. The Bank of Commerce. \$1 • Savannah. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank. \$1 • Savannah. The Planters Bank (2): □ \$2 □ \$5 • Savannah. The Bank of the State of Georgia. \$10. A pleasing selection from 12 different issuers. A few have slight problems, but most are attractive with good color. Some duplication is noted. (Total: 29 pieces)
- 615 Georgia. Attractively engraved group of higher denomination Georgia notes. All are either \$50 or \$100 denominations and most are different types with minimal duplication: • Augusta. The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company: □ \$50 (2 different) □ \$100 (2 different) • Augusta. The Mechanics' Bank of Augusta: □ \$50 (2) • Augusta. The Union Bank: □ \$50. Split and rejoined □ \$100 • Savannah. The Bank of Commerce □ \$50 □ \$100 • Savannah. The Farmers and Mechanics Bank: □ \$50 □ \$100 • Savannah. The Merchants and Planters Bank: □ \$50 (2) □ \$100 (2) • Savannah. The Planters Bank of the State of Georgia. \$100 • Savannah. The Bank of the State of Georgia: □ \$50 □ \$100 • Savannah. The Bank of the State of Georgia, later style: □ \$50 (2) □ \$100. Notes average VG to VF, some with flaws. An attractive selection including many tinted notes. (Total: 22 pieces)
- 616 Georgia. A choice collection of Georgia obsolete bank notes featuring many tinted notes with attractive, high-quality vignettes: • Bainbridge. The Southern Bank. \$2. H-G8a. AU • Brunswick. The Exchange Bank. \$5. H-G6. VF • Dalton. The Planters and Mechanics Bank. \$5. H-G10b. AU. A lovely note with a popular fox-hunting vignette • Greensborough. The Bank of Greensborough. \$5. H-G6a. VF. With red overprint • Macon. The Manufacturers' Bank (5): □ \$1. H-G6a. VF □ \$2. H-G12a. VF □ \$5. H-G24a. VF □ \$10. H-G30a. Fine □ \$20. H-G36a. Fine • Morgan. The Bank of Morgan (3): □ \$2. H-G4a. AU □ \$5. H-G8a. AU □ \$50. H-G18a. AU • Ringgold. The North Western Bank of Georgia. \$5. H-G6a. EF • Savannah. The Timber Cutter's Bank (3): □ \$1. H-G2b. EF □ \$2. H-G4b. EF □ \$50. H-G12a. AU. A great beginning to a high-quality Georgia collection. (Total: 16 pieces)



- 617 Georgia. Quartette of rare county notes, by the order of the Inferior Court: • Blakely. Military Fund of Early County (3): □ \$1. June 1, 1862. Fine, but thins and holes at right □ \$2. February 10, 1862. VG for issue. Backed on ledger paper □ \$2. June 1, 1862. Fine • Colquitt. Military Fund of Miller County. \$1. August 1, 1862. VG. An important group, off the market for decades, from a well-collected series. An opportunity for the specialist. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 618 **Georgia. A threesome of rare Georgia obsoletes:** □ Columbus. The Planters and Mechanics Bank. \$10. H-G10. Fine. An attractive note with false signatures, as usual. These were never issued □ Cuthbert. The Banking House of John Mc.K. Gunn. \$2. VG, or so. Red tint. A very rare private banker note, not listed in Haxby. Highly desirable □ Dalton. The Planters and Mechanics Bank. \$3. H-G8. SENC in Haxby. With the imprints of W.L. Ormsby, NY, and Baker & Duyckink, NY. Fine, or so. An attractive and rare trio, worthy of attention. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 619 **Georgia. Quartette of Civil War era scrip notes from Columbus:** • W.S. Lloyd(?) Hat and Cap Manufactory. 25¢. August 1862. Fine. Vignettes of steamships at top, a small cap at the bottom. The signature is unclear • Columbus Iron Works (3): □ 5¢ □ 25¢ □ 50¢. All dated October 1, 1862. Each VG to Fine. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 620 **Georgia. Trio of rare private scrip issues:** □ Coosa. Bale Brothers. 75¢. November 1, 1862. Choice VG. Imprint of Mason's Job Office, Rome □ LaGrange. Western Insurance Banking Company. \$1. September 2, 1862. Fine for the issue. Printed on very fine white paper. Survivors are rare □ Summerville. Weather and Wyatt. 50¢. November 1, 1862. Sharp VF. On white, ruled paper. Some trivial rust staining is noted, still exceptional for the issue. Three notes, all Rarity-6 or 7 issues. (Total: 3 pieces)

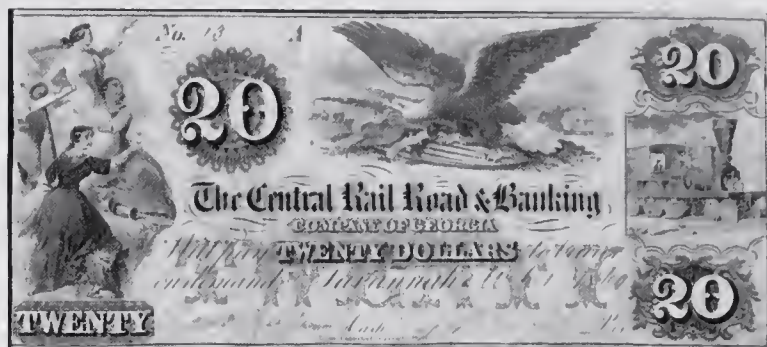
- 621 **Georgia. Pair of rare notes from the Georgia gold rush era. The Bank of Darien (2):** □ \$20. Payable at Darien. H-G40. Design 20A. VG. SENC in Haxby. A rare note with the imprint of Durand, Perkins & Co. Pleasing for the grade □ \$20. Payable at Dahlonega. H-G112. Design 20B. Nearly VG, save for slight roughness at the edges and right corners. An integral part of the Georgia gold rush economy. Popular and rare. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gold was discovered in quantity in Georgia in 1828, about 30 years after the first memorable strike in North Carolina. In 1829 a rush ensued to the area, and in 1835 Dahlonega was selected as a location for one of the three authorized branch mints. Georgia gold continued to be found in quantity in the 1830s and 1840s, but petered out in the 1850s, after which production continued for a long time—well into the 20th-century—but was never attended with the excitement of earlier days.

- 622 **Georgia. Offering of Macon obsoletes, mostly of the 1830s:** • The Commercial Bank at Macon (3): □ \$1. H-G2. Good □ \$3. H-G6. Choice VF □ \$20. H-G14. Good, rejoined at center • The Bank of Macon (14): □ \$1. H-G2 □ \$1. H-G4 □ \$2. H-G6 □ \$2. H-G8 □ \$3. H-G10 (2) □ \$4. H-G12 □ \$5. H-G14 □ \$5. H-G16 □ \$5. H-G18 □ \$10. H-G20 □ \$10. H-G22 □ \$20. H-G24 □ \$20. H-G26. A complete set of this series with one duplicate note. All grade VG to Fine for issue. A nicely engraved grouping from the 1830s. (Total: 17 pieces)

- 623 **Georgia. Trio of early Georgia scrip notes:** □ Macon. Bullock & Mills. 50¢. October 1, 1828. VG. A rare note by Murray, Draper and Fairman & Co. □ Corporation of St. Mary's. 25¢. 1840s. Unissued. Fine □ No town. "On Demand I Promise to Pay the Bearer...in Georgia Bank Notes." July 4, 1823. Unissued, but very rare. An unusual time period for scrip. Fine, with folded edges and one small edge tear. A rare and historical trio. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 624 **Georgia. Quartette of notes from John Winter's Bank of St. Marys:** □ \$1. Bill of Exchange. Payable in Columbus. Redeemable at John G. Winter's office of Discount & Deposit. VG □ \$2. Bill of Exchange. Payable in Columbus. Dated at Apalachicola, Florida, September 15th, 1843, and redeemable at John Winter's office in New York. A rare note with connections to three states. VG □ \$5. H-G36a. Red overprint. Fine □ \$10. H-G38a. Red overprint. VF. Bright and attractive. John Winter's Bank of Saint Mary's was an important private institution of the period which lasted until 1852. A pleasing four-some. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 625 **Georgia. Savannah. The Central Rail Road & Banking Company of Georgia. \$20. H-G58b. Red TWENTY overprint. Fine.** Many fine wrinkles and small creases account for the grade, though the note is fully intact with nice color and aesthetic appeal. A very rare series, mostly redeemed. A key Georgia note for the specialist.

- 626 **Georgia. Selection of Georgia railroad notes, all issued:** • Western and Atlantic Rail Road. \$20. 1841. 6% interest bearing note. VF, but light stains are noted • Macon and Western Rail Road Company. 50¢. September 1, 1862. Red typeset. Fair. Rough and fragile, though very rare • Central Rail Road and Banking Company. \$1. H-G22a. Good. Heavily aged, and dark, but rare • Willis Valley Rail Road Company (4): □ 25¢. April 1, 1862. Yellow paper. About Good. A filler note □ 25¢. June 1, 1862. White paper. VG □ 50¢. July 1, 1862. White paper. VG □ \$2. June 1, 1862. White paper. Good. Rare. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 627 **Georgia. Offering of Georgia change bills from the Civil War era.** A large variety of types are represented, though duplication is noted. Notes range in grade from Fair to AU, though the average is Good to VG. An interesting study group including some scarcer notes. (Total: 71 pieces)

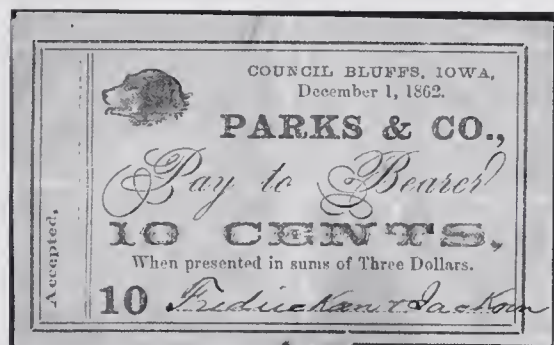
- 628 **Georgia. Sizeable offering of miscellaneous Georgia obsolete notes.** A large group offering many different types, though some duplication is noted. Grades average Fair to VG, with many notes having problems. Lot includes some rarer pieces, and is worth a look. (Total: 192 pieces)

- 629 **Illinois. Quartette of scarce Illinois obsoletes:** □ Belleville. The Bank of Belleville. \$2. H-C4. Fine. A well-executed counterfeit note □ Bloomington, McLean County bearer scrip. Circa late 1830s. 10¢. Not listed in Haxby. VF, mounting marks at corners. Vignette style of Manly and Orr, Philadelphia □ Decatur. The Railroad Bank. \$3. H-A10. VF. Note altered from a Nebraska note. Still representing a rare bank □ Equality. The National Bank. \$3. H-S5. Choice EF. Large eagle at center. (Total: 4 pieces)

630 Illinois. Threesome of Illinois rarities: • Belleville. The Bank of Belleville. \$5. H-G8. Fine. Overall a pleasing note for the grade, though lightly soiled. A rarity listed in Haxby as SENC. A striking agricultural vignette by Danforth, Wright and Company appears at the center • Monmouth. The Warren County Bank. \$5. H-G8a. VG. Some soil and light roughness at the edges. Attractive vignettes by Wellstood, Hay and Whiting. Scarcely offered • West Aurora. The Bank of Aurora. \$5. H-G8. Fine. A lovely example of a scarcer note usually found heavily worn. An important trio for the Illinois specialist. (Total: 3 pieces)

631 Indiana. Large selection of varied Indiana notes. Represented towns include, Attica, Bloomington, Brookville, Cannelton, Connersville, Jamestown, Lafayette, LaPorte, Logansport, Madison, Muncie, Rensselaer, Rome, and Warsaw. A diverse grouping offering a nice variety of towns and a couple of rarities. The notes range in grade from AG to EF, some mounted or with other problems. A worthwhile offering, without duplication, deserving in-person inspection by an Indiana specialist. (Total: 22 pieces)

632 Indiana. Grouping of six rare Indiana notes: • Indianapolis. The State of Indiana. \$5 bond scrip. Unlisted in Haxby. Fine, cut out canceled. A rare and attractive note with a barge scene at center • Lafayette. The Merchants Bank (3): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$5. Each grades VG with cut out cancellations • Logansport. The Wabash Valley Bank. \$2. H-G4. VG, mounted on card. Listed in Haxby as SENC. A very rare note • Newville. The Wabash River Bank. \$5. H-G2. Choice Fine, though somewhat erratically cut and somewhat water stained. Still an attractive note for the grade featuring the vignette "Eliot Preaches to Indians" at center. A desirable grouping. (Total: 6 pieces)



633 Iowa. Council Bluffs. Frederickson and Jackson. 10¢. 12/1/1862. Blue print. Choice VF. Extremely rare and highly desirable as are most Iowa scrip notes. An important note worthy of a strong bid.

634 Kentucky. Quartette of rare obsoletes: • Ashland. The Bank of Ashland, Shelbyville branch. \$20. Printed from a counterfeit plate. VG • Feliciana. South Western Real Estate Bank of Kentucky (2): □ \$10. H-G24. Choice Fine. Slight roughness at edges □ \$50. H-G28. Choice Fine • Lexington. Northern Bank of Kentucky, Richmond branch. \$10. H-Design-10A. Choice Fine. An attractive note. (Total: 4 pieces)

635 Kentucky. Selection of pre-1820 notes from Kentucky: • Barboursville. Bank of Barboursville. \$5. 7/20/18. H-G18. VG • Carlisle. Farming and Commercial Bank of Carlisle (2): □ \$1. 11/10/19. H-G20a. Choice Fine. On pink paper □ \$3. 12/4/19. H-G22a. EF. On pink paper • George Town. Bank of George Town (2): □ \$3. 5/4/18. H-G16. VG □ \$5. 5/11/18. H-G18. AU • Lexington. Kentucky Insurance Company. \$2. 9/16/16. H-G32. VG • Newport. Newport Bank. \$1. 10/8/18. H-G12. AG, split, repaired and with pieces missing. A filler example of a rare note • Somerset. Farmers Bank of Somerset. \$1. 6/23/18. H-G12. Choice VG. Missing from many collections. A nice lot of early Kentucky notes, each with the imprint of Murray, Draper, Fairman & Co. (Total: 8 pieces)

636 Kentucky. Important group of rare Kentucky scrip notes: • Beaver Creek. Beaver Creek and Cumberland River Coal Company. \$1. Unissued. Hughes-29. Fine, but hole at center • Lexington. The Phoenix Hotel. \$1. Hughes-470. Good to VG. An interesting and historical Civil War era note. "UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL" vignette at center • Nicholasville. S. Noland and Son. 10¢. Blue print. Hughes-654. Fine to VF. Small split in center of note • Richmond. J.E. Woods. 6-1/4¢. Hughes-719. Small format note dated 1821. Good to VG, but backed and missing a small portion of one corner. A very rare selection, each note being Rarity-7. An important opportunity for the Kentucky specialist. (Total: 4 pieces)

Above notes attributed to Earl Hughes' new reference on the series, *Kentucky Obsolete Notes and Scrip*.

637 Kentucky. Seven very attractive Kentucky notes: • Frankfort. The Frankfort Bank (4): □ \$1 □ \$3 □ \$5 □ \$10. All unissued and grade EF to AU • Frankfort. The Farmers Bank of Kentucky (2): □ \$5 □ \$20. Both grade Crisp Uncirculated. Two delightful notes with bright red backs from the American Bank Note Company • Newport. Bank of Kentucky. \$1. VF. Lot also includes six lower grade notes from Hopkinsville, Lexington, Louisville, and Newport. These are mostly contemporary counterfeits ranging in grade from VG to Fine. An interesting Kentucky lot offering nice diversity. (Total: 13 pieces)

638 Michigan. Selection of notes from the Bank of Adrian, each different: □ \$1. H-G2a. VG □ \$2. H-G4a. Fine □ \$3. H-6a. AU. An attractive high-grade note □ \$4. H-G8. VF. Significantly finer than the Haxby plate note □ \$5. H-G10. Fine. Hinged at the upper right corner. Nearly a complete denomination set from this bank. (Total: 5 pieces)

The selection of Michigan notes gathered by the late Robert Lindesmith is particularly extensive. Beginning with this lot, and continuing onward for some length, many highly unusual opportunities are offered. The specialist in Michigan notes will want to bid liberally, secure in the knowledge that many of these pieces will not be readily available elsewhere.

639 Michigan. Selection of popular notes from the Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank, all scarcer varieties: • Adrian (5): □ 25¢ Bearer scrip. Unlisted in Haxby □ 50¢ Bearer scrip. Unlisted in Haxby □ \$1. H-G2. No overprint □ \$1. H-22a. Red overprint. VG □ \$3. H-29a. Red overprint. VG • Toledo scrip notes (3): □ \$1.25 □ \$1.50. Small corner off □ \$1.75. Roughness at corner damaging some design elements. The Toledo notes are similar in design to the larger format Adrian notes. Both types bear the imprint of S. Stiles, though the Toledo issues are quite scarce. All notes are average Fine to VF except where otherwise noted. Each is fully issued. (Total: 8 pieces)

640 Michigan. Offering of Michigan notes featuring attractive high-quality engravings: • The Adrian Insurance Company (3): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$3 • The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank (4): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$5 □ \$10 • The Bank of Washtenaw (4): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$5 □ \$10 • The Bank of Macomb County (4): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$5 • The Bank of Tecumseh. \$1. Green overprint. VG. Notes grade average VF or better unless otherwise noted. An aesthetically pleasing selection. (Total: 16 pieces)

The degree of aesthetic quality can be directly attributed to the fine bank note engraving firms represented. These firms include Toppan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co., Rawdon, Wright, Hatch & Edson, and the American Bank Note Company.

641 Michigan. Large grouping of collectible Michigan obsoletes offering some different types, though significant duplication is noted: • The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank (22): □ \$1 (11) □ \$2 (6) □ \$5 (5). Most grade VG, though a few are finer • The Bank of Washtenaw, 1850s series (10): □ \$1 (6) □ \$2 (3) □ \$5. Most grade Fine • The Bank of Manchester (25): □ \$2 (5) □

\$3 (2) □ \$5 (7) □ \$10 (11). Grades range from VG to VF with most cut canceled as usually found • The Bank of Macomb County (7): □ \$1 (2) □ \$2 (2) □ \$3 □ \$5 (2). Grades mostly Fine or better. (Total: 64 pieces)

- 642 **Michigan. Large grouping of obsolete remainder notes from Michigan offering many different types:** • The Erie and Kalamazoo Railroad Bank (5): □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$5 □ \$10 □ \$20. Some staining and minor roughness • The Bank of Washtenaw. All 1830s issues (3): □ \$1 □ \$5 □ \$10 • The Michigan Insurance Bank (4): □ \$1 □ \$5 (3) • The Peninsular Bank. \$5 • The State Bank of Michigan (4): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$5 • The Commercial Bank (2): □ \$2 □ \$10 • The Bank of Michigan (4): □ \$1 □ \$3 □ \$5 □ \$10 • The Merchants and Mechanics Bank (5): □ \$1 □ \$3 □ \$5 (2 different types) □ \$10 • The Bank of Macomb County (4): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$10 • The Tecumseh Bank (3): □ \$1 □ \$3 □ \$5. A very attractive selection, most with high-quality engravings. The majority are Uncirculated though a few display signs of handling, hinging, and other minor imperfections. An excellent opportunity for a beginning collector, offering a nice variety of types. (Total: 35 pieces)

- 643 **Michigan. Grouping of \$3 obsoletes from Michigan, all different:** □ The Bank of Allegan □ The Bank of Washtenaw. 1830s issued note □ The Bank of Brest □ Merchants Bank of Jackson County □ The Bank of Genesee County □ The Bank of Manchester. Without the usual cut cancellation □ The Bank of Monroe □ The Bank of Macomb County □ Oakland County Bank. Detailed factory scene at center □ The Saginaw City Bank. An interesting lot including some scarcer types. Notes grade VG to AU, average Fine. An ever-popular denomination. (Total: 10 pieces)

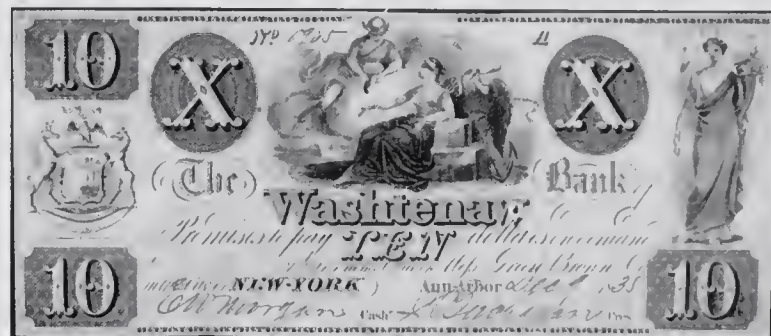
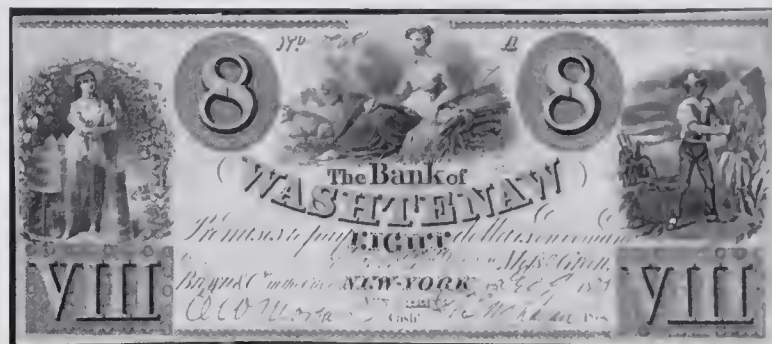
- 644 **Michigan. Quintette of scarcer Michigan types:** □ The Bank of Allegan. \$2. H-G4 □ The Bank of Constantine. \$1. H-G2 □ The Lenawee County Bank. \$2. H-G4 □ The Chippeway County Bank. \$5. H-G4. Some repair is noted □ The Chippeway County Bank. \$10. H-G5. Unissued as usual. A pleasing grouping of notes, all intact except where otherwise noted. Grades range from nice VG to Fine. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 645 **Michigan. Quartette of scarce notes from the town of Ann Arbor:** • The Bank of Ann Arbor. \$1. H-G2. Fine, though somewhat stained • The Exchange Bank (3): □ \$1. H-G2. AU □ \$3. H-G4. AU □ \$5. H-G6. Choice AU. A pleasing group of difficult notes from two banks which never opened for business. (Total: 4 pieces)

The Bank of Ann Arbor note is from the firm of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, while those of the Exchange Bank bear well-executed engravings from the firm of R. Lowe on Broadway in New York.

- 646 **Michigan. Substantial selection of notes from the Bank of Washtenaw with some duplication. Notes from three different engraving firms are represented:** • Draper, Toppan, Longacre & Co: □ \$1 (3) □ \$3 □ \$5 (5) □ 4-subject sheets (\$1-\$1-\$2-\$3) (3). All are gutter-folded • Rawdon, Wright & Hatch: □ \$1 (2) □ \$2 • Danforth, Wright & Co: □ \$1. Without overprint □ \$1. Blue overprint □ \$1. Red overprint □ \$5. Without overprint (2) □ \$5. Blue overprint (2). An attractive lot with nicely designed notes mostly graded VF or better with a few Uncirculated examples. (Total: 22 pieces; 31 subjects)

Important Washtenaw Pair



- 647 **Michigan. Important pair of notes from the Bank of Washtenaw, payable in New York City:** □ \$8. H-G30. Crisp Uncirculated, though a wide corner fold is noted. Bright, fresh and nicely margined □ \$10. H-G32. Crisp Uncirculated, though hinged on the back upper corners. A very rare pair of notes suitable for an advanced collection. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 648 **Michigan. Diverse grouping of lower grade Michigan obsoletes with some duplication:** • The Government Stock Bank (4): □ \$1 (2) □ \$2 □ \$5 • The Bank of Brest (2): □ \$1 □ \$2 • The Merchants Bank of Jackson County (2): □ \$1 □ \$2 • The Bank of Clinton (7): □ \$1 □ \$2 (2) □ \$3 (2) □ \$5 (2) • The Bank of Michigan (5): □ \$1 (3) □ \$5 □ \$10 • The Bank of Ypsilanti (4): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$5. The notes range in grade from Good to Fine, with the majority being VG. An interesting grouping. (Total: 24 pieces)
- 649 **Michigan. Selection of rarer Michigan notes, each with some damage as noted:** • The Government Stock Bank. \$1.50. VG, corner off. A desirable fractional denomination • A.T. Lanphear & Co., Branch County Savings Bank (3): □ \$2 □ \$5 □ \$10. Each is an unissued remainder note. All AU, though each is foxed and chipped at left end • The Cass County Bank, payable in LaGrange. \$5. VG, heavily split at center, repaired on back. Small pieces missing as well • The Bank of Monroe. \$4. Good with some edge roughness and small holes. A desirable denomination • The Bank of Shiawassee. \$3. Nice VG, but split at lower left corner. An excellent grouping of rare type "fillers." (Total: 7 pieces)
- 650 **Michigan. Attractive selection of unissued remainder notes, all scarcer types:** □ The Bank of Washtenaw. \$100. H-G22. AU. The highest denomination from this bank • The Bank of Battle Creek. \$2. H-G4. AU. Reverse hinge stains noted • The Branch County Bank. \$5. H-G8. VF. A tougher type • The Farmers and Mechanics Bank. \$5. H-G106a. Red overprint. Crisp Uncirculated. A beautiful note bearing ornate vignettes in a superb style • The Michigan Insurance Company. \$50. H-G28a. EF, with some light aging noted at the edge. A lovely note with full length vignettes and printed orange back. A delightful quintette. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 651 Michigan. Offering of high-grade, issued notes from the 1830s, all with the imprint of the New England Bank Note Company: • The Farmers Bank of Sandstone (6): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$5 (2) □ \$10 • The Bank of Chippeway (5): □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$5 (2) □ \$10. A complete denomination set plus one duplicate from each bank. A lovely selection, each graded VF to EF. (Total: 11 pieces)
- 652 Michigan. A threesome of Berrien County notes: □ The Berrien County Bank. \$20. H-G12. EF, small nick in right end □ The Bank of Niles. \$3. H-G6. VF. A lovely type with a beautiful vignette by Freeman Rawdon at left □ The Farmers and Merchants Bank. \$3. H-G6. Unissued remainder. Fine. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 653 Michigan. A choice selection of Michigan obsoletes from the 1830s era of wildcat banking: • The Bank of Brest. \$5. H-G8. EF. Bright and fresh paper • The Detroit City Bank (2): □ \$5. H-G8. EF. A fully issued note, with a fine vignette of early Detroit □ \$10. H-G10. EF • The Bank of River Raisin. \$5. H-G10. VF. An unusually high-grade example • The Saginaw City Bank. \$10. H-G10. EF. Bright and attractive. A sharp looking group of moderately scarce notes. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 654 Michigan. Desirable selection of early Detroit Bank notes: □ \$5. H-G16 (3). EF, or finer □ \$10. H-G20. Choice EF □ \$5 H-G30. Handwritten Detroit (2). EF, and VF □ \$10 H-G40. Handwritten Detroit. VF. An attractive, and well-matched grouping. (Total: 7 pieces)
- The first four notes bear the signature of A.B. Woodward, the founder of the city of Detroit.
- 655 Michigan. Selection of popular Michigan obsoletes featuring vignettes of United States coins: • The Detroit City Bank. \$1. H-G2. EF, with a back ink stain and small corresponding corrosion hole. Vignette of Draped Bust dollar reverse with heraldic eagle • The Saginaw City Bank. \$2. H-G4. VF. Vignette of two Draped Bust dollar reverses with heraldic eagle • The Bank of Tecumseh (3): □ \$1. H-G20a. Good to VG. Vignette of 1853 Liberty Seated dollar □ \$2. H-G24a. Good to VG, split at left end. Vignette including two Liberty Seated dollars □ \$5. H-G28a. Good to VG. Vignette including five Liberty Seated dollars • The Shelby and Detroit Railroad Company, payable at the Bank of Utica. 25¢. VG, partially backed with heavy blue card. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 656 Michigan. A quartette from the Bank of Michigan, each with "PAYABLE AT THEIR BRANCH AT KALAMAZOO" overprint at left end: □ \$1 □ \$2 (2) □ \$3. Notes average VG or so. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 657 Michigan. A large offering of scrip notes from the Central Mining Company, Eagle Harbor, Michigan. All are uncanceled notes: □ \$1. Full rose tint □ \$2. Full green tint (2) □ \$5. Small format with eagle and green "FIVE" (17) □ \$5. Large format with green "FIVE" (12) □ \$10. Small format with eagle and blue "TEN" (34) □ \$10. Large format with blue "TEN" (18) □ \$15. Small format with eagle and red "FIFTEEN" (6). An unusual denomination □ Check drawn on company (2). Lot grades average Fine, though many better pieces are included. A large accumulation, seldom offered. (Total: 92 pieces)
- 658 Michigan. A large offering of scrip notes from the Central Mining Company, Eagle Harbor, Michigan. All with small hole cancellations: □ \$5. Small format with eagle and green "FIVE" (3) □ \$5. Large format with green "FIVE" (16) □ \$10. Large format with blue "TEN" (60). Lot grades average VG to VF, though many are soiled and a few show some damage. A second sizeable accumulation. (Total: 79 pieces)
- 659 Michigan. An intriguing variety collection of notes from the Bay State Mining Company: • \$1. Mortar firing vignette at right (3) □ Blue "1" □ Yellow "1" □ Red "1". A tougher variety • \$2. Colt's head vignette at right (4): □ Blue "2" □ Yellow "2" □ Brown "2". Scarcer □ Red "2". Scarcer • \$5. Elk vignette at center (2): □ Blue "FIVE" □ Yellow "FIVE" • \$10. Females at both lower corners (2): □ Blue "TEN" □ Yellow "TEN". Grades range from VG to VF, though most are Fine. Some are soiled. A lovely engraving style by the National Bank Note Company. (Total: 11 pieces)
- 660 Michigan. A second selection of notes from the Bay State Mining Company, all with blue overprints: □ \$1. Mortar firing vignette at right □ \$2. Colt's head vignette at right □ \$5. Elk vignette at center □ \$10. Females at both lower corners (7). Grades range from Fine to VF. Scarcely seen in quantity. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 661 Michigan. Selection of Michigan Safety Fund notes from the 1830s, all with fine quality engravings from the firm of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, New York: • The Bank of Genesee County (2): □ \$1 □ \$2 • The Farmers Bank of Genesee County (2): □ \$5. Light water stain □ \$10 • The Jackson County Bank (6): □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$5 (2) □ \$10 (2) • The Bank of Manchester (2): □ \$5 □ \$10 • The Bank of Pontiac (2): □ \$1 □ \$2 • The Clinton Canal Bank (4): □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$5 □ \$10. A well-matched grouping of notes, including a wonderful variety of vignettes. Notes grade average VF or so. (Total: 18 pieces)
- 662 Michigan. Threesome of Grand Rapids, Michigan scrip notes from J.W. Pierce: □ Typeset. 12-1/2¢. Steamboat at left. Payable at the Kent Bookstore □ Hand issued. 25¢. Phoenix at center □ Typeset. 25¢. Steamboat at left. Payable at the Kent Bookstore. Choice AU. A superb quality example. A scarce grouping graded VG to Fine except where noted. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 663 Michigan. Trio of rarer Michigan obsolete notes including one Proof note: □ The Grand Rapids Bridge Company. \$1. Circulating Share Certificate. Unlisted in Haxby. Unissued. AU □ The Commercial Bank, Gratiot. H-G4. India paper Proof. VF, with some handling roughness and light foxing □ The Farmers Bank of Oakland. \$2. H-G10. Unissued. EF. A tough bank to find from Royal Oak, a suburb of Detroit. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 664 Michigan. Quintette of Calhoun County obsoletes from the Safety Fund era: • The Farmers Bank of Homer. \$2. H-G4. Fine. A difficult note to find, not illustrated in Haxby • The Bank of Marshall. \$1. H-G2. VG. Completely intact and pleasing for the grade. A scarce note • The Calhoun County Bank (3): □ \$1. H-G2. VG □ \$2. H-G4. VG, roughness at one corner □ \$3. H-G6. VG. A desirable offering. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 665 Michigan. Selection of various Michigan railroad company notes, all issued unless otherwise noted: • The Detroit and St. Joseph Rail Road Bank (3): □ \$1. With "PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE, CINCINNATI, O." stamped at right end □ \$2 (2, one with Cincinnati stamp as previous) • The River Raisin and Lake Erie Rail Road Company (3): □ \$1. Ships in harbor at center □ \$1. Indian with dog at center □ \$3 • The River Raisin and Lake Erie Rail Road Company (Civil War era issue with red overprints and green backs) (3): □ \$1. Lovely transportation and industry scene □ \$2. Advertisement printed on back, "J. MOSMAN, OYSTER BAY, 1009 Girard Avenue, Phila..." □ \$3 • The Palmyra and Jacksonburgh Rail Road Company (2): □ \$1. Unissued. Sidewheel steamer at center □ \$2. Railroad scene at center. An attractive selection of desirable notes. Grades range from VG to VF, most grade Fine, or better. (Total: 11 pieces)



- 666 Michigan. Important high-grade pair from the Bank of Kensington: □ \$10. H-G10. EF. Bright, attractive, and nicely centered with somewhat erratically trimmed edges □ \$20. H-G12. AU with four pinholes noted. A beautiful example with somewhat tightly trimmed edges. A low serial number example (#18) of a scarce note which is difficult to locate in any grade. Not illustrated in Haxby. An important pedigreed pair for the serious collector. (Total: 2 pieces)

Both notes purchased from Harold Bowen, December 1954.

- 667 Michigan. Larger offering of notes from the town of Monroe, with some duplication: • The Bank of Monroe (10): □ \$1 □ \$2 (2) □ \$3 □ \$5 (5) □ \$10 • The Merchants and Mechanics Bank (3): □ \$1 □ \$2 □ \$3 • The Bank of River Raisin (5): □ \$1 (2) □ \$2 □ \$3 (2) • The Bank of River Raisin. \$3 • The River Raisin and Lake Erie Rail Road Company (6): □ \$1 (3, one with advertising back) □ \$2 □ \$3 (2). Notes grade average Good to VG, some soiled or with other small problems. (Total: 25 pieces)
- 668 Michigan. Grouping of Michigan obsoletes from the town of Pontiac including three popular fractional denominations: • The Bank of Pontiac, all unissued (3): □ \$1.25. H-G4 □ \$1.50. H-G6 □ \$1.75. H-G8 • The Bank of Pontiac, issued notes. \$1 (2) • The Oakland County Bank (5): □ \$1. Corn pickers at center □ \$1. Agricultural vignette at center with flowers, grains, watermelons, and implements (2) □ \$2. Buffalo hunting scene at center □ \$5. Industrial scene at center. Small reverse repairs • The Oakland County Bank, payable at the Bank of Central New York, Utica (2): □ \$5. Unissued. Maiden at center □ \$20. Unissued. Maiden at center. Some roughness is noted at the top edge. Notes grade VG to VF, though many with stains, hinges, or other minor defects. (Total: 12 pieces)
- 669 Michigan. Grouping of notes from the Bank of Saline, all different: □ \$1. With Indian princess vignette at right. This vignette is also used on the rare Confederate \$5, T-35 □ \$2 □ \$3 □ \$5 □ \$10 □ \$20. A well-matched set, most graded Fine to VF, though the \$20 note is a bright AU example. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 670 Michigan. Farmers Bank of Sharon. \$5. H-G6. Fine. Attractive for the grade save for a minor paper disturbance in the upper right corner. A scarcer issue.
- 671 Michigan. Threesome from the Exchange Bank at Shiawassee: □ \$1. H-G2. "N" in MICHIGAN reversed □ \$2. H-G8 □ \$3. H-G10. The three are all unissued, and grade AU due to handling over the years. A somewhat crude looking group having been printed from a woodcut block. Each with the imprint of

Penniman and Bemis, Book and Fancy Job Printers, Cleveland, Ohio. An attractive threesome. (Total: 3 pieces)

Each purchased from Harold Bowen, November 1953.

- 672 Michigan. Quartette of notes from the Bank of Singapore: \$1. VG □ \$2. VF, light water stains □ \$3. Choice Fine □ \$5. Fine, one corner somewhat rounded. A pleasing group from a popular "ghost town" title. Curiously, each of these notes is hand-dated on Christmas day, December 25, 1837. (Total: 4 pieces)

While in the present era December 25th is widely regarded as a holiday, with businesses, banks, etc., closed, in the early 19th-century this was not the case. Many viewed it as a Roman Catholic observance, and those with other religious inclinations conducted business as usual. It was not until the popularization of Santa Claus, gift giving, Clement Moore's "Twas the Night before Christmas," etcetera, that the observance became wide spread.

- 673 Michigan. Pair of rare notes from Michigan railroad companies: □ The St. Clair and Romeo Rail Road Co. \$2. H-G4. A very rare note, probably Rarity-6 or so. Fine, with some water staining. Once mounted and now showing signs of residue on the back, though still an acceptable example for the grade □ The Shelby and Detroit Rail Road Company, payable at the Bank of Utica. \$2. Choice VF. Bright and attractive. A desirable pair. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 674 Michigan. Desirable selection of Michigan Civil War era scrip notes: • Detroit (3): □ William Duncan. 5¢. Fully issued and scarce □ William Duncan. 25¢. Fully issued and scarce □ C.E. Bresler. 25¢. Punch out cancellations • East Saginaw (2): □ W.L.P. Little & Co. 10¢. Unissued. Red tint □ W.L.P. Little & Co. 50¢. Unissued. Red tint • Jackson. Cooper, Thompson & Co. 12¢. Unissued, though heavily worn • Pinconning Bay County (3): □ No merchant. 10¢. Unissued □ No merchant. 25¢. Unissued □ No merchant. 50¢. Unissued • Port Huron. John Miller & Co. 25¢. A very scarce note and difficult to find. Notes range from Good to VF, the majority being Fine to VF. A nice beginning collection of Michigan scrip. (Total: 10 pieces)
- 675 Michigan. Selection of Michigan mining scrip notes, all fully issued: • Calumet. Schoolcraft Mining Company (6): □ \$1. Green overprint □ \$3. Green overprint □ \$5. Green overprint (2) □ \$10. Green overprint □ \$20. Green overprint • Clarksburgh. Michigan Iron Company. \$1 (2) • Hancock. Quincy Mining Company. \$20 (2) • Marquette. Collins Iron Works (2): □ \$3. Black and green with green back □ \$5. Black and green with green back • Sherman. Central Mining Company (6) □ \$5. Green with red overprint. Punched out cancelled (2) □ \$10. Green with red overprint. Punched out cancelled (4). Notes grade VG to VF, the majority being Fine to VF. An interesting grouping of scrip notes. (Total: 18 pieces)
- 676 Michigan. Grouping of Michigan mining scrip notes, all unissued: • Fayette. Jackson Iron Company. \$5. Black and red • Marquette. The Munising Iron Company (3): □ \$5. Orange print □ \$5. Red print □ \$10. Red print • Houghton County. Osceola Consolidated Mine (4): □ \$5. Beige tint, Violet print □ \$10. Green tint, red print (2). One EF □ \$25. Peach tint, blue print. A colorful lot of unissued mining scrip notes. All notes grade Crisp Uncirculated except where otherwise noted. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 677 Michigan. Pair or rarer Michigan mining scrip notes: Marquette. Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline Iron Company. \$1. Green "1" at center. Fine, but backed on card. A rare and attractive National Bank Note Company product □ Marquette. Bay Furnace Company, payable in Cleveland, Ohio. \$5. Green "5" at center. Good. Punched out cancelled, taped and with a small corner missing. Still a rare issue and not easy to locate. An important pair. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 678 Michigan. Threesome of scarce Michigan mining scrip notes: □ Franklin. Pewabic Mine. \$25 Bearer check. Payable at the First National Bank of Houghton. VF, punch canceled at center □ Negaunee. Jackson Iron Company. \$5. Blue print. Fine □ Houghton County. Osceola Consolidated Mining Company. \$50. Gold tint, green print. EF, punch canceled at center. A rarer type. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 679 Michigan. Pair of scrip notes from the Franklin Mining Company, Hancock, Michigan: □ \$5. Black print. Unissued. EF □ \$10. Green print. Unissued. Crisp Uncirculated, though slight aging of the paper is noted. A scarce, popular, and attractive pair with the imprint of the American Bank Note Company. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 680 Michigan. A sizeable trove of Michigan fiscal items containing primarily scrip notes, varied depression scrip, and many bank checks. An interesting group worthy of examination. (Total: 83 pieces)
- 681 Minnesota. Owatonna. The Bank of Owatonna. \$5. H-G2. Fine, small foxing spot at center. A pleasing example from a well-collected state. Distinctive vignettes from the firm of Jocelyn, Draper, Welsh and Co.
- 682 Missouri. A choice group of rare obsolete notes including one Proof: • Lexington. The Farmers Bank of Missouri (2): □ \$1. H-G12a. VG. Handwritten serial number □ \$1. H-G12b. VG. Printed serial number • St. Louis. The Bank of Missouri. \$5. H-G20a. Choice VF. Bright and attractive, though a tiny corner off. Signed by the founder of St. Louis, August Chouteau, as President • St. Louis. The Exchange Bank of St. Louis. \$5. H-Design-5Aa. Color Proof on India paper on heavy card. Crisp Uncirculated, though heavy mounting marks on back of card □ Photographic counterfeit of similar note to previous. (Total: 5 pieces)



- 683 Washington D.C. The Bank of America. \$5. Unlisted in Haxby. Fine. With an overstamp of George Smith & Co., Bankers, Chicago. A very rare note, technically a scrip note disguised as a regular bank note.
- 684 Washington D.C. Sizeable selection of obsoletes from the District of Columbia: • Anacastia D.C. The Bank of Anacastia. \$10 • Georgetown D.C. The Bank of America (4): □ \$2 (2) □ \$3 (2) • Georgetown D.C. The Mechanics and Traders Bank (2): □ \$1 □ \$3 • Georgetown D.C. The Potomac River Bank. \$3. Crisp Uncirculated. Attractive • Washington D.C. The Bank of the Union. \$1.50 □ Washington D.C. The Bullion Bank (2): □ Uncut strip of four notes (5¢-10¢-25¢-50¢) □ \$3. Crisp Uncirculated. Orange face and full green back • Washington D.C. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. \$5 (2) • Washington D.C. The Columbia Bank (3): □ \$1. AU □ \$3. VF □ \$5. AU • Washington D.C. The Farmers and Merchants Bank (2): □ \$1.25. Fine □ \$1.50. Fine □ Washington D.C. The Government Bank. \$5. Choice AU. Superb full green tint • Washington D.C. The Mercantile Bank. \$5. EF. Lovely note with tricolor tint on face. The back bears an advertising imprint for

Cummings and Jennys Piano-Fortes, New York. With Vignette of pianoforte at center. An attractive item □ Washington D.C. The Merchants Bank. \$3. Grades range from VG to EF, except where otherwise noted. A delightful grouping from the District of Columbia. (Total: 21 pieces; 24 subjects)

- 685 Wisconsin. A quartette of very rare Wisconsin obsolete issues: □ Columbus. The Bank of Columbus. \$20, raised from \$1. Fair. Major roughness around edges with pieces missing. Still a collectable example of a note not known to Haxby □ Madison. The State Bank. \$1. H-G2. Poor. Major roughness and damage. Backed on heavy card, though still a recognizable rarity □ Mineral Point. The Bank of Mineral Point. \$50. H-G10. Fine, but heavily foxed and with a series of holes above the date. A rare bank □ Waukesha. The Waukesha County Bank. \$1. Good, small corner off, and some edge roughness. All collectable rarities, despite the grades. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 686 Wisconsin. Fond Du Lac. Exchange Bank of Darling and Company. \$3. H-G6a. Red "THREE." Good to VG, but soiled and backed on heavy card. Scarcely offered.
- 687 Wisconsin. Rare Wisconsin scrip note of Grand Rapids. Merchant unclear, possibly M. Langers. Handwritten Doty and Bergan style scrip. 50¢. Unlisted in Krause's opus on Wisconsin notes. Good, torn and rejoined. First seen of the type and undoubtedly very rare.
- 688 Wisconsin. Desirable Milwaukee advertising note. Fine. Eisemnenger, Jr. \$3. Designed similar in style to the early federal Legal Tender notes. Multicolor on the face, with pale blue-green back. A scarce and popular Wisconsin advertising note.



- 689 Wisconsin. Rare Necedah, Wisconsin bearer scrip note. A.D. Bigelow. \$1. Krause-WI-877 SC7. Choice VF. A high-quality example of this rarely seen note. Delightful vignettes lithographed by Hatch and Co., New York.

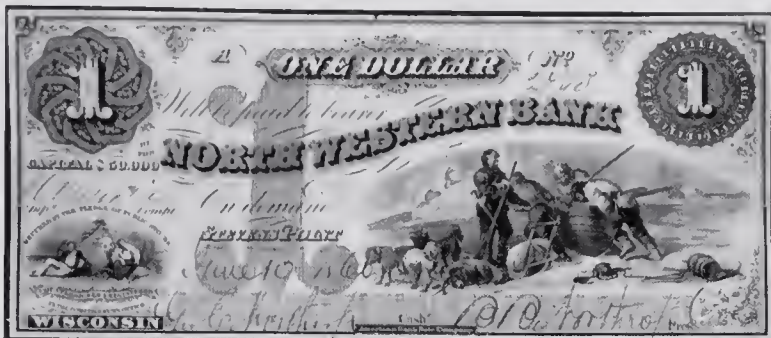
Above attribution to Chester Krause's reference, *Wisconsin Obsolete Bank Notes and Scrip*.



- 690 Wisconsin. A second rare bearer scrip note of A.D. Bigelow. \$2. Choice EF. Bright and attractive. The margins are uneven, though the design border is not compromised at any point. A superb example of this note, unlisted in the Krause reference, and never before seen by us. Quality vignettes by Hatch and Company as in the previous lot. A distinctively rare note with four-figure potential when it crosses the block. Delightful vignettes lithographed by Hatch and Co., New York.

Important Stevens Point, WI Obsolete

The Northwestern Bank



- 691 Wisconsin. Stevens Point. The North Western Bank. \$1. H-G12a. Choice VF. Previously known only in Proof, this is a fully issued, very well preserved example. The margins are full all around and the colors remain bright. One tiny nick is noted in the top edge, though just touching the design border. A high quality product of the American Bank Note Company with the vignette "Dr. Kane in the Arctic" at lower right. This vignette only appears on rare issues by this engraving firm. A prize obsolete appropriate for the finest collection of Wisconsin notes. A rare opportunity, this being last sold publicly in 1957.

From Hans M.F. Schulman's sale of January 1957.



- 692 Wisconsin. Stevens Point. The North Western Bank. \$2. H-G14a. Choice EF. Another fully issued rarity from this Wisconsin bank. Again, a very well preserved example with nice color and full, even margins. Probably mounted at one time, as evidenced by a small tab of paper adhering to the back. A minor distraction noted only for the sake of accuracy. Bold signatures. Another prize, not sold publicly since 1957. An important complement to the previous lot which should attract significant bidding competition.

From Hans M.F. Schulman's sale of January 1957.

- 693 Grouping of interesting midwestern notes with ties to the state of Michigan: • Indiana. Michigan City and South Bend Plank Road Co. Payable at the Exchange Bank of Daniel Ball, Grand Rapids, Michigan (3): \$1. Good \$2. Good \$5. Good. Typical for this scarce issue • Indiana. Michigan City and South Bend Plank Road Co. Payable at the Exchange Bank of A.J. Perrin & Co., Marshall, Michigan (4): \$1 (2). Both EF \$2. VF \$5. Choice EF. A bright and attractively engraved group • Iowa. The Lumberman's Bank of E.L. Fuller & Co., Grand Haven, Michigan (2): \$3. Fine \$5. VF • Wisconsin. The Savings and Exchange Bank of R. Wells, Grand Rapids, Michigan. \$2. VG, or so. Very Scarce. Interesting collection from three states. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 694 Selection of obsolete bank notes from Iowa and Kansas: • Anamosa, Iowa. The Wapsipinicon Land Co. \$1. Good • Council Bluffs, Iowa. The Banking House of Baldwin & Dodge. \$1. Unissued. Crisp Uncirculated • Dubuque, Iowa. The Dubuque Central Improvement Company (2): \$1. EF. Nice coin vignette \$3. VF • Iowa City, Iowa. Treasurer of Iowa City. \$5. Fine, split through body. A scarce note with the *selling of Manhattan* vignette • Lyons City, Iowa. Treasurer of Lyons City (3): \$1. VF \$2. VF \$5. EF. Nicely engraved threesome • Delaware City, Kansas. The Delaware City Bank. \$2. VG. A scarce fraudulent issue • Leavenworth City, Kansas. The Drovers Bank. \$1. Fine. With advertising back for William Kidder, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Fish, Oysters, and Game. St. Joseph, Missouri • Wyandott, Kansas. The Kansas State Savings Bank. \$2. Fine, with two small holes near the top edge. An attractive Midwestern group. (Total: 11 pieces)

Many people find it difficult to remember the spelling of our lake here in Wolfeboro, NH (location of Bowers and Merena Galleries), that being Lake Winnepesaukee. However, I think we think it would be more difficult to spell the name of the Anamosa, Iowa Land Company described above!

END OF SESSION

SESSION TWO

Friday Evening, June 23, 6:00 PM Sharp

Private and Territorial Gold: Lots 1001-1071

California Small Denomination Gold: Lots 1072-1075

United States Coins: Lots 1076-1485

Numismatic Americana: Lots 1486-1629

PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL GOLD COINS

Of all specialties in American numismatics, few have the diversity, historical importance, and fascination offered by the category generally described as private and territorial gold. Each variety was produced under unusual circumstances. Thus, each has its own story to tell. In sharp contrast to contemporary federal coinage, the privately issued gold pieces of the last century are typically from crudely prepared dies, and were often struck under very trying circumstances. The result is coins that are very rustic, the numismatic equivalent of *folk art*. In studying the various pieces under magnification—the Bechtler coins being an example—one can almost envision an engraver working in cramped circumstances, probably with poor light, endeavoring to make dies with punches that were sometimes broken, and making do—for example, using an inverted V in the place of an A.

Our offering of these pieces commences with the first extensive private coinage on the American scene, that of the Bechtler family in North Carolina. From there, the presentation continues to the Gold Rush of California and the pieces made there, commencing with the \$5 gold coin of Norris, Gregg & Norris. Coins of other districts are represented, including the seldom-seen Oregon gold coins, the interesting pieces of the Mormons from Great Salt Lake, and the Rocky Mountain gold issues of Clark, Gruber & Co. Such pieces are western numismatic Americana at its finest.

BECHTLER COINAGE

The offering commences with an outstanding presentation of gold \$1, \$2.50 (scarce denomination), and \$5 made by the Bechtler family in Rutherfordton, North Carolina. In today's market, Bechtler gold coins are where you find them and not very often. To assemble a cabinet of the quality and scope offered here requires years of connoisseurship.

Important C. Bechtler Gold \$1

First Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1001 Undated (circa 1832-1834) Christopher Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-1. Rarity-4. 30 G. at center, star below. EF-45 (PCGS).** Yellow gold with a decidedly olive cast. A few faint hairlines and some lightly scattered marks are noted, but the overall appeal is quite substantial on this specimen of America's "first gold dollar" coinage.

Die alignment: 310°.

Obverse with C. BECHTLER. RUTHERF: around, 30 G. at the center, a five-pointed star below, reverse with ONE at center, N:CAROLINA GOLD. DOLLAR. around.

During the 1830s the Bechtler family coined \$2,241,850.50 worth of gold coins. Additional coins were minted after 1840. Bearing the imprint CAROLINA GOLD or GEORGIA GOLD, depending upon the state in which the coinage metal originated, the pieces were produced in the denominations of \$1, \$2.50, and \$5 at minting facilities in the Rutherfordton, North Carolina vicinity.

On October 22, 1831, the *North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser* published in Rutherfordton, noted:

"Mr. C. Bechtler showed us a specimen of gold a few days since, taken from the mine of Mr. P.H. Richardson, of Richardson's Creek, which he assayed and ascertained it to be worth 23-1/2 carats fine—worth 94 cents per dwt. This is the richest native gold yet assayed by Mr. Bechtler and is probably the finest obtained from the mines in this region."

Christopher Bechtler, the elder, and several members of his family came from Germany to Rutherfordton in 1830. Accompanying him were his two sons, Charles and Augustus, and his nephew who is known as Christopher Bechtler, the younger. The elder Bechtler, trained in the arts of the gunsmith and goldsmith, established a jewelry store shortly after his arrival

There was gold-bearing earth on his property, and several shafts were sunk to exploit it. His son Augustus shared his interests and abilities and was a capable assistant.

Bechtler's entry into coinage occurred in the summer of 1831 when he announced he was ready to receive gold and coin it into \$2.50 and \$5 pieces. Beginning on August 27, 1831, this advertisement appeared in the *North Carolina Spectator and Western Advertiser*:

"The undersigned having coined a great quantity of North Carolina gold into pieces of \$2.50 and \$5.00 value of 20 carats fine, and being well prepared to increase the business to any extent, at his establishment 3-1/2 miles north of Rutherfordton on the road leading from Rutherfordton to Jeanstown, invites the attention of miners in S. Carolina and Georgia, as well as North Carolina, to the advantage which would result from having the product of their mines coined, or made into ingots, bearing their just value, rather than disposing of it in its fluxed state, without an assay, and therefore liable to produce an improper value; gold in a fluxed state, of 22 and 23 carats, is generally sold for 84 cents per dwt. in the Bank, whereas its intrinsic value, if coined, is 90 and 94 cents—consequently an actual saving of 6 cents per dwt. will be made by having it coined—after paying all the expense of coining, etc. Should encouragement be given, new dies will be made especially for stamping S. Carolina and also Georgia Gold.... C. BECHTLER. August 27, 1831."

It is believed that pieces of the \$1 denomination were first produced in 1832. From that time onward specimens were produced of three denominations, \$1, \$2.50, and \$5. The weight and fineness was prominently lettered as part of each coin's inscription. In addition the origin was stated as CAROLINA GOLD, GEORGIA GOLD, or NORTH CAROLINA GOLD.

The metallic content and appearance of Bechtler gold coins varied depending upon the source of the metal. Generally, the pieces struck from Georgia metal and gold from certain areas in central North Carolina had a bright yellow appearance. Gold from the North Carolina mountain range and from certain South Carolina areas tended to have a dull appearance. Examples of finished coins are often wavy, this being particularly true of the \$1 pieces.

Realizing the service that the Bechtler minting operation was providing to miners and tradesmen of the area, the government made no effort to stop them. A Treasury investigation into the Bechtler coinage did provide the data which led Congress in 1835 to provide for the establishment of a branch mint at Charlotte. In 1838 the Charlotte Mint issued its first coins for circulation.

From *Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions' sale of January 1990, Lot 2174.*

Mint State C. Bechtler \$1 Gold

Very Rare K-2 Variety



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1002 Undated (circa 1832-1834) Christopher Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-2. Rarity-7. 28 G. above center. MS-63 (NGC).** Bright yellow gold with olive highlights and prooflike reflectivity in the fields. One of the rarest of the territorial issues from the Bechtler family mint. In fact, the present specimen is the only Mint State example of the die combination certified by NGC. A splendid opportunity for the advanced territorial gold specialist.

Die alignment: 250°.

Breen-7746, "N.D. [no date]. ONE DOLLAR. :CBECHTLER. 28.G high. 10-12 known."

Obverse with C. BECHTLER. RUTHERF: around, 28 G. just above center, reverse with ONE at center, N:CAROLINA GOLD. DOLLAR. around.

It is not known whether the successful circulation of Bechtler's gold dollar denomination prompted federal interest in the same type of coin, but in 1836 a proposal was made in Congress to institute a gold dollar (and, re-

markably, also a \$20 gold coin). Although some pattern gold dollars were struck (but none of the \$20), the federal gold dollar did not become a reality until 1849.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1003 Undated (circa 1832-1834) Christopher Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-2. Rarity-7. 28 G. above center. Net F-15; sharpness of VF-35, holed, plugged, and whizzed. Warm orange-gold. A pleasing "filler" specimen of a rare variety.**

Die alignment: 225°.

Impressive C. Bechtler Gold \$1

Reversed N in ONE



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1004 Undated (circa 1837-1842) Christopher Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-4. Rarity-4. 28 G. N reversed. MS-61 (PCGS).** Lustrous deep yellow gold with strong olive highlights. Prooflike reflectivity predominates in the fields. Noticeable scratches in the field below 28 G.

Die alignment: 0° (medal-wise).

Obverse with BECHTLER RUTHERF: followed by a star, 28 G at the center, G from a corrected C punch. Reverse with CAROLINA DOLLAR followed by a star, ONE at center, reversed N over faint correct N, raised die lumps below the N. A punch is an inverted V.

From the joint coinage of Christopher and Augustus Bechtler, circa 1840-42, hence the simple presentation of BECHTLER without initials.

Popular C. Bechtler Gold \$1

Reversed N in ONE



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1005 Undated (circa 1837-1842) Christopher Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-4. Rarity-4. 28 G. N reversed. AU-58 (PCGS).** Bright yellow gold with olive highlights. Somewhat prooflike, and very attractively so. Scattered marks present on both sides, including a shallow gouge at the O of ONE on the reverse.

Die alignment: 0°.

C. Bechtler North Carolina \$2.50 Gold



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1006 Undated (circa 1831-1834) Christopher Bechtler. \$2.50 gold. K-8. Rarity-7. 75 G. below 20 C. AU-50 (PCGS).** Rich yellow gold with traces of olive and orange. Sharply struck and choice for the grade. Somewhat prooflike in the protected areas. Free of all but some trivial marks, with only some light hairlines present on both sides. An altogether pleasing example of a prized rarity.

Die alignment: 360°.

Obverse with C. BECHTLER, ASSAYER. forming an outer circle, RUTHERFORD forming a smaller inner circle. Reverse with NORTH CAROLINA GOLD. around, 250. / 20.C. / 75.G at the center.

The letter punches used on both sides are crude yet charming, with a distinctive early American flavor. The A in the legends has no crossbar, the Y in ASSAYER being little more than a V with an extended base. The 0 in 20 G is apparently punched over another numeral, or perhaps over another 0 that was first punched too high, then effaced save for the curve within the existing 0.

From our sale of the Lexington Collection, January 1994, Lot 3632.

Impressive C. Bechtler \$2.50



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1007 Undated (circa 1837-1842) Christopher Bechtler. \$2.50 gold. K-10. Rarity-5. 67 G. above 21 CARATS. AU-58 (PCGS).** Bright yellow gold with some deep orange highlights at the rims. Decidedly prooflike in the protected areas. An impressive coin by virtue of its sharp strike and essentially mark-free surfaces—in fact, this is one of the very finest we have ever seen. The connoisseur and specialist will want to bid very aggressively to acquire this piece—secure in the knowledge that few equals exist anywhere.

Die alignment: 350°.

Obverse with BECHTLER. RUTHERF. around, 250. at the center. R in BECHTLER filled, die cracks from rim at 12:00 to T, branching left to base of H, another crack from rim at 9:00 to base of 2 in the denomination, and another crack from the rim at 10:00 to the top of the first E in BECHTLER. Raised die lines take the form of an X at the center of the lower loop of the 5 in the denomination. This die is in a very slightly more advanced state than that used to strike the coin in the next lot, a C. Bechtler Georgia \$2.50 coin, perhaps indicating that the Georgia pieces were struck before the Carolina pieces (see note at the next lot). Reverse with CAROLINA GOLD arcing above, 67 G. at the center, 21. below, CARATS below 21.

C. Bechtler Georgia Gold \$2.50



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1008 Undated (circa 1837-1842) Christopher Bechtler. \$2.50 gold. K-11. Rarity-6. 64 G. above 22 CARATS. EF-45 (PCGS).** Deep yellow gold at the centers gives way to deep orange-gold at the rims. Struck on a naturally flawed flan, with a faint fissure running from the base of the 5 in the denomination to the rim below, affecting the H in RUTHERF.

Die alignment: 45°.

From the same obverse die as the variety in the preceding lot, but just slightly less heavy in appearance at the die cracks. The reverse die, however, is on the verge of shattering and collapsing inward upon itself. A fairly heavy die crack begins at the rim above the A of GEORGIA, continuing down through that letter, through the 4 of 64 G, then through the first 2 below, through the R in CARATS, finally ending at the rim below. A second vertical crack runs parallel to the first crack, beginning at the bottom of the A in GEORGIA, and extending downward to the period between 64 and G.

The small diameter, thick planchet format, as seen here, is believed to have been used in the late 1830s and early 1840s.

Attractive 1834 C. Bechtler \$5

“At Rutherford.”



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1009 1834 Christopher Bechtler. \$5 gold. K-17. Rarity-5. 140 G. above 20 CARATS, 20 close. EF-45 (PCGS).** Plain edge. Deep and dusky orange toning on honey gold surfaces. The fields are somewhat prooflike, and despite a few stray marks, the overall appeal is outstanding for the grade and design type. Die dated August 1, 1834. Variety with 20 close to CARATS below.

Die alignment: 250°.

Obverse with C. BECHTLER AT RUTHERFORD. followed by a star, 5 DOLLARS at the center. Reverse with CAROLINA GOLD arcing around, AUGUST 1 1834 arcing within, 140 / G 20 / CARATS below. The day

date is unusual in American numismatics (a related example 1790 Standish Barry silver threepence, dated Baltimore, July 4, 90). This refers to the day in which the Philadelphia Mint implemented the Coinage Act of June 28, 1834, which reduced the authorized weight of gold issues. The Bechtler coiners wanted to be sure that recipients of their own coins would know that they were being made to the new federal standard.

As with many of the dies from the Bechtler group, each A punch (regardless of size) seems to be an inverted V punch. Additionally, the G punch seems to be a C punch with an added serif.

From Superior's sale of August 1992, Lot 505.

Attractive C. Bechtler \$5

"At Rutherford:"



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1010 1834 Christopher Bechtler. \$5 gold. K-19. Rarity-6. 140 G. above 20 CARATS, 20 distant. EF-40 (PCGS). Deep rose and violet fields display bright yellow lustre in the recessed areas. Free of major marks. Variety with 20 distant from CARATS below.

Die alignment: 170°.

Obverse with C. BECHTLER AT RUTHERF: followed by a star, 5 / DOLARS at the center. Reverse with CAROLINA GOLD arcing around, AUCUST 1 1834 arcing within, 140 / G / 20 / CARATS below. The A punch on obverse now has a substantial crossbar. On the reverse, the letter A punch in CAROLINA has a crossbar, the smaller A punch in the other legends is an inverted V. The G in 140 G and the G in GOLD are both from a C punch with added serifs, each being from a different punch. The 4 punch used in 140 and the date is broken at the crossbar.

From the Kagin Collection.

Prooflike C. Bechtler \$5

"At Rutherford:"



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1011 Undated (circa 1837-1842) C. Bechtler. \$5 gold. K-20. Rarity-4. 134 G. above star. AU-55 (PCGS). Bright yellow gold with splashes of pale orange. Surfaces mainly prooflike. Struck on a naturally flawed planchet, with light horizontal fissures across the obverse.

Die alignment: 0° (medal-wise).

Obverse with C. BECHTLER AT RUTHERF: followed by a star, 5 / DOLARS at the center. Reverse with CAROLINA GOLD 21 CARATS around, 134. G. at the center, an inverted star immediately below. Letter A punch in CAROLINA filled at the top, G in GOLD and 134 G corrected from a C.

From Superior's sale of the Thomas S. Chalkley Collection, January 1990, Lot 5309.

Augustus Bechtler Gold \$1



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1012 Undated (circa 1842-1852) Augustus Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-24. Rarity-3. 27 G. over 21 C. AU-55 (PCGS). Lustrous orange-gold with deep orange highlights. Pleasing for the grade.

Die alignment: 0° (medal-wise).

Obverse with CAROLINA GOLD 21 C. around, 27 G at the center, reverse with A. BECHTLER. DOL: and a star around, 1 at the center.

Following the death of the elder Christopher Bechtler in 1842, the coinage business was conducted by his son Augustus. He apparently continued production of coins for a year or so and then was succeeded by the younger Christopher Bechtler, the nephew of the original coiner. Apparently standards of honesty and quality declined, for Director of the Mint R.M. Patterson made a report which stated:

"Assays repeatedly made at this mint showed that the coins thus fabricated [by Bechtler] are below the nominal value marked upon; yet they circulate freely at this value, and therefore it must be more advantageous to the miner to carry his bullion to the private rather than the public mint."

By this time the Charlotte and Dahlonega mints had been in service for

several years (since 1838) and had reduced the demand for Bechtler coins.

Augustus Bechtler died sometime prior to 1847. The younger Christopher Bechtler moved to Spartanburg in the early 1850s, at which time coinage was discontinued.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, Part III, November 1988, Lot 3347.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1013 Undated (circa 1842-1852) Augustus Bechtler. \$1 gold. K-24. Rarity-3. 27 G. above 21 C. AU-55 (NGC).** Deep honey gold with rich violet and orange in the protected areas. Some faint reverse scratches are present when viewed under low magnification. Another specimen of this popular variety.

Die alignment: 85°.

Same dies as previous lot.

Pleasing A. Bechtler \$5



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1014 Undated (circa 1842-1852) August Bechtler. \$5 gold. K-27. Rarity-5. 134 G. above 21 CARATS. AU-55 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Warm orange-gold toning on honey gold surfaces. A few natural planchet fissures, as struck, appear on both sides; they are fairly unobtrusive.

Die alignment: 320°.

Obverse with CAROLINA GOLD arcing around, 134.G. / 21 at center, CARATS below 21. Reverse with A. BECHTLER. RUTHERFORD. followed by a star around, 5 / DOLLARS at center.

Believed to have been struck circa 1842-1846.

The reverse die still exists and is in the museum of the American Numismatic Society, New York. This same die was originally used to strike K-28 and K-29 varieties as well. The Society also has the original hand-operated Bechtler coining press, which is on exhibit near the entryway to the small auditorium where the Coinage of the Americas Conference seminars and other presentations are given.

A. Bechtler \$5 Gold

Very Rare K-29 Variety

The Eliasberg Specimen

Ex Humbert; Clapp



- 1015 Undated (circa 1842-1852) Augustus Bechtler. \$5 gold. K-29. Rarity-7. 141.G: above 20 CARATS. VF-35 (NGC).** Yellow gold with definite olive and orange highlights. Some light marks present. A great rarity with an equally great pedigree.

Die alignment: 135°.

Obverse with CAROLINA GOLD arcing around, 141. G. / 20. / CARATS at the center. From the same reverse die as K-27.

Requiem: The Bechtler coinage extended over a period of 20 years and was successful in every respect. It received the implied consent of the United States government and at the same time was widely accepted in the channels of commerce in many districts in North Carolina, South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Virginia. Based upon the recorded coinage of \$2,241,850.50 from the period 1831-1840 plus additional specimens made in the next decade, it is probable that close to a million coins, if not more, were struck bearing the Bechtler imprint.

Their prevalence in circulation at one time was attested to by one of Rutherford County's older citizens who during the early 20th century told researcher Clarence Griffin that he was 16 years old before he ever saw any coins *other* than those minted by Bechtler.

Restrikes with plain edges and Proof surfaces were made from this die combination early in the 20th century. The dies were given a very high polish somewhat similar to contemporary Proof coins, not at all like the originals, and not likely to be mistaken for them. These dies are now in the collection of the American Numismatic Society, the gift of Henry Chapman, the well-known Philadelphia dealer.

From our sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part I, May 1996; earlier from the Chapman brothers' sale of the Augustus Humbert Collection, May 1902, to J.M. Clapp; Clapp Estate.

CALIFORNIA GOLD ISSUES

Our offering of three 1849 half eagles by Norris, Gregg & Norris inaugurates one of the most brilliant, most dazzling presentations of early California coins ever made. Rarity after rarity will be found on the pages to follow, including such supreme classics as the 1850 Baldwin "Horseman" \$10 and the fantastic 1855 Kellogg round \$50, together with pieces by Shultz, Dubosq, and other rare coiners, curious and naive specimens from the early days of Wass, Molitor and Company, two large and impressive hand-produced 1851 \$50 slugs, and more—an offering forever to be remembered.

Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5

Plain Edge



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1016 1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-5. AU-50 (NGC).** Plain edge. Deep honey gold with lively orange and rose iridescence. Nicely struck and free of all but a few trivial marks. A pleasing example of an issue which is generally regarded as among the very first produced during the Gold Rush era.

Die alignment: 350°.

Obverse with CALIFORNIA GOLD WITHOUT ALLOY around a federal style eagle, shield on breast, 5 on shield. The upper arrowhead has two distinct points. Reverse with FULL WEIGHT OF HALF EAGLE around the periphery and an inner circle of stars, N.G. & N. / 1849 / SAN FRANCISCO within the starry circle.

The newspaper *Alta California* noted on May 31, 1849, the existence of "...a five-dollar gold coin struck at Benicia City, though the imprint is San Francisco. In general appearance it resembles the United States coin of the same value, but it bears the private stamp of Norris, Gregg & Norris and is in other particulars widely different."

The firm was earlier located in New York City where the principals engaged in plumbing, steamfitting, and civil engineering. The new El Dorado beckoned, and the partners headed west. Gold coins of the \$5 denomination were subsequently made in several varieties by the Norris, Gregg & Norris firm in California. Three of the pieces were assayed at the Philadelphia Mint and showed fineness of 870, 880, and 892 thousandths, and respective intrinsic gold values of \$4.83, \$4.89, and \$4.955, not including the silver alloy (which if added to the computations would have given them each about \$0.025 extra value).

Examples of the coinage with the imprint of San Francisco were made in large quantities and circulated extensively, probably the first such private issues to achieve popular distribution in the region. Varieties were made with plain or reeded edges. A variety imprinted STOCKTON is unique.

It is not known by whom the dies were cut, but the die work is similar to certain tokens produced in New York City during the 1840s, and perhaps a study of punches would reveal a linkage and identify the author. While a fantastic amount of research was done in the early 20th century by Edgar H. Adams (who spent time in San Francisco before the earthquake, and had a chance to go through archives not available later) and, in more recent times Don Kagin has written a fine book on the subject, there is much more than could be done—particularly with regard to minute historical details (such as contemporary newspaper and other accounts) and, in particular, letter punches, the states, and the peculiarities.

Another 1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5

Plain Edge



- 1017 1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-5. VF-30 (PCGS).** Plain edge. Honey gold with deep orange-gold highlights. Another splendid specimen, a piece combining beauty, rarity, and a very generous measure of romance and history.

Die alignment: 350°. This die alignment, just a few degrees short of 0° or medal orientation, seems to be the norm for the specimens of this rarity we have handled over the years.

From our *Rarities Sale*, August 1998, Lot 435.

1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris \$5 Gold

Reeded Edge

The Eliasberg Coin

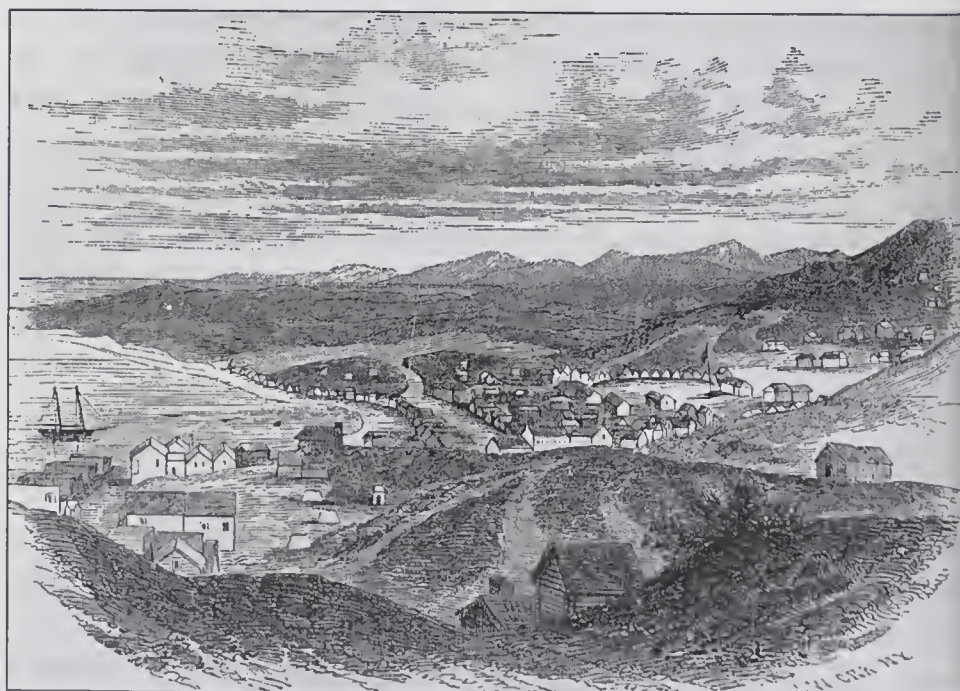


- 1018 1849 Norris, Gregg & Norris. \$5 gold. K-4. Rarity-4. EF-45 (PCGS).** Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with rich orange iridescence in the recessed areas. Just a few scattered marks are present. Nicely struck with strong design motifs still present; the 5 on the shield is plainly visible. Definitely above average for this popular issue.

Die alignment: 350°.

From the same dies as the plain edge examples offered above.

From our sale of the *Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection*, May 1996, Lot 330.



San Francisco in 1849, the year private entrepreneurs (including Norris, Gregg & Norris) began private minting of coins. (*Annals of San Francisco*)

Moffat & Co. \$16 Gold Ingot

San Francisco, Summer of 1849

The Eliasberg Exhibition Specimen



1019 Moffat & Co., San Francisco. \$16 gold ingot. K-3. Rarity-6+. AU-50 (PCGS). Lustrous honey gold with warm orange toning highlights in the recessed areas. A fine cast impression, as typically seen. A very attractive specimen of an issue that in the summer of 1849 saw wide use in commerce in San Francisco, and was especially in favor in gambling halls. Considered by Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. to be one of his most important territorial gold acquisitions, and we suspect the next owner of this desirable link with the days of the Gold Rush will feel much the same.

The present Moffat & Co. \$16 ingot was featured in the Eliasberg Collection booklet, "An Exhibition of the World's Foremost Collection of United States Coins," and was seen by over two million people during a period of years, including a memorable exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution in 1976.

Although currently in a PCGS holder, the following standards of the coin were annotated in the Eliasberg catalogue, and are reprinted here for research and pedigree purposes:

Edges: Plain.

Weight: 444.0 grains.

Dimensions: About 35.0 mm long by 15.0 mm wide by 3.7 mm high.

Moffat & Co., while not the first coiner of gold in California, became the most important private mint in San Francisco. At a time when the coinage of other assayers, bankers, and minters was being seriously questioned, the issues of Moffat were readily accepted by merchants. Later, the facilities of the firm were incorporated into the United States Assay Office of Gold and, later, the San Francisco Mint. The firm's name is from one of the partners, John Little Moffat (1788-1865), of New York City, who came to California in 1849 to recoup his fortune which had dwindled in recent years.

The *New York Tribune* on February 14, 1849, told of his departure from that city: "The good bark *Guilford* sails today from the foot of Wall Street. Whatever success may attend the various adventurers, associated or individual, they will require a certain medium of circulation, or a fixed standard for their gold-dust. This end may be obtained through the operations of Messrs. Moffat & Co., who go out in the *Guilford*, with proper assistance, and most complete machinery and apparatus, to supply the want of Californians; in other words, to establish a sort of mint, to receive the gold-dust, smelt and assay it, and by their stamp to give it a currency and value, which must, in the absence of a government character, be received by the merchants and consumers. Mr. John L. Moffat, known as the standard assayer in this city for many years, carries with him testimonials of our most eminent merchants, bankers, and bullion dealers.... They have our best wishes for their success."

Moffat, who in New York was associated with the firm of Wilmarth, Moffat & Curtis, began business in San Francisco in the summer of 1849. Associated with him were Joseph R. Curtis, P.H.W. Perry, and Samuel H. Ward. Their office at Clay and Dupont streets was busy with the activity of trading in gold dust, refining it and converting the metal to bars and ingots to ship to the East for sale. Moffat produced small rectangular gold ingots ranging in value from \$9.43 to \$264. Most were of the value of \$16. These are believed to have been first issued in June or July 1849.

At the Philadelphia Mint Jacob Eckfeldt and William DuBois received various Moffat & Co. bars in the normal course of deposits and noted that the value of Moffat's ingots was apt to vary. While the weights were correct, the fineness or value would often be higher or lower than that marked on the pieces, "varying grossly," they said. "What has surprised us, both in this case and that of the private mint in North Carolina [Bechtler], is that the valuation should be wrong even upon their own data, being deducible by a simple rule of arithmetic." In other words, using the fineness and weight stamped on the bars as a means for calculation, in combination with the current value, the value did not conform to what should have been correct.

An interesting early account of such pieces was read by William D. Haggard before the British Numismatic Society on November 22, 1849. Haggard recounted that he had obtained several specimens of California gold from a Mr. Holmes who had gone to California in 1848 and who had recently returned. Among these was "a small bar of gold, cast and stamped at San Francisco, value 16 dollars, with the name of 'Moffat & Co. 20 3/4 Carat. \$16.00.' A charge of two shillings is made by them for converting one ounce of gold into the bar, but it really costs the party five shillings. The bar only weighs 19 dwt. 15 grains, and the quality being 5 grains more than the standard, alloy must be introduced equal to 2 grains. The California gold never comes out more than 3 grains worse than standard. There are other bars, from fourteen to sixty dollars, which pass as money and are chiefly used in gambling."

Today in the year 2000, gold bars and ingots have come to the fore with the remarkable find of nearly 300 bars from the wreck of the S.S. *Central America*. However, among these was not a single Moffat bar of any kind—for by the time that the treasure aboard the *Central America* left San Francisco (via the S.S. *Sonora* on the first leg of the trip) in August 1857, virtually all Moffat ingots had been melted. One can readily imagine that the demand created by the *Central America* bars will extend to all other California-related gold coins, resulting in even more demand for a Moffat bar such as this. How exciting!

From our sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 333.

1849 Moffat & Co. Gold \$5



- 1020** 1849 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. K-4. Rarity-5. EF-40 (PCGS). Medium honey gold. Some scattered marks are present, but the overall appeal is quite fine to the unaided eye. Struck from rusted dies, the surfaces having a somewhat grainy appearance as a result. A classic issue from the Gold Rush era.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with a head of Liberty that closely resembles the federal half eagle issues of the era, 13 stars around, date below, MOFFAT & Co. on her coronet. Reverse with federal style eagle, S.M.V. CALIFORNIA GOLD. FIVE DOL. around.

The die state of the present coin is slightly rusted, with some granularity in the fields on both sides. On the obverse, the top of the 1 in the date is separated from the bust above. The lower right serif of that numeral is thin but long, while the left serif is thick and club-shaped. The uppermost star is thin and attenuated, but still in the distinct shape of a star. On the reverse, the tops of IVE in the denomination touch lightly, and a faint crack unites the tops of E DOL.

The engraver Albert Küner, who arrived in San Francisco on July 16th, was employed by Moffat & Co. Dies for a \$10 issue were completed within the next two weeks. Shortly thereafter dies were made for the \$5 half eagle. Thus the first Moffat coinage became a reality, and in time the rectangular hand-imprinted slugs (most popularly of the \$16 denomination) of that firm were no longer produced. Küner went on to cut many dies for Moffat and other California coiners and remained in San Francisco until his death in early 1906.

At the Philadelphia Mint Jacob Eckfeldt and William DuBois examined certain of the 1849 issues and pronounced them to be inferior in quality to the standard of the Mint. However, the average value of the \$10 piece was \$9.977, which was above the average value of other California issues. The quality of various California gold coins was usually fairly close to the Mint standard, yielding just a modest profit to the private mints that produced them. The entire situation of fineness and value became a popular item for "trial by journalism," some further discussion of which is given subsequently under our discussion of the Baldwin & Company 1850 "Horseman" \$10.

From Superior's sale of January 1990, Lot 5312.

1849 Moffat & Co. \$5 Gold

The Norweb Specimen



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1021** 1849 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. K-4a. Rarity-4. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Bright yellow gold with lively olive highlights. Nicely struck, albeit from a heavily rusted and crumbling state of the dies (see below). Of the quality and appearance collectors have come to associate with the Norweb family cachet.

Die alignment: 190°.

From the same dies as the preceding lot, but here in an advanced state. On the obverse, the top of the 1 in the date is now touching the bust above, no doubt the result of lapping the die to remove the rust marks. The lower right serif of that numeral is now all but missing, while the left serif is still fairly thick and club-shaped. The uppermost star is now just a cluster of tiny

points, and the next star is now deteriorating. The date numerals show crumbling at this stage. On the reverse, much of the legend is now crumbling. The F in FIVE more closely resembles an E, while the tops of FIVE are essentially merged. The E in the denomination has now crumbled at the bottom, and is markedly joined to the dentils below. The O in DOL is heavily crumbled and joined to the D at the top and the L at the bottom. Moving clockwise, the S in S.M.V. is apparently repaired at the bottom where polishing may have weakened the lower curve of the letter. The LIF in CALIFORNIA now shows distinct crumbling at the tops, and some faint die cracks show among the letters of that word. All the letters in GOLD also show advanced crumbling, the top of the G connected to the dentils, the top of the O not far from the same fate.

From our sale of the Norweb Collection, Part III, November 1988, Lot 3354.

1849 Moffat & Co. \$10



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1022** 1849 Moffat & Co. \$10 gold. K-5a. Rarity-6+. EF-40 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Lustrous yellow gold with a touch of olive iridescence. Some scattered marks are present, most noticeable of those being a vertical mark on the obverse behind Liberty's portrait, and another of equal size on the reverse behind the eagle's head. Overall a pleasing example of this scarce and desirable issue. It is to be remembered that the 1849 \$10 coinage was early on the California scene, and due to the perceived quality of the Moffat coinage, such pieces remained in circulation for years thereafter (in contrast to certain other issues which drew unfavorable press notices, or were in fact lightweight, and which were melted). The present coin is a piece that has "been there, done that"—and no doubt participated in many "adventures" during the wild and woolly days of the California Gold Rush, in the district's most exciting city.

Die alignment: 160°.

Obverse with federal-style design similar to the half eagles of the same company, Liberty at center, 13 stars around, date below. A raised die line runs through (actually behind) the 1, 8, and 4 in the date; the numerals are of equal size, but the 8 is slightly higher than the other three numerals. On the reverse, called "Large Letters" in the Kagin reference (although no discernible difference in size or placement of the letters is apparent to this cataloguer, Frank Van Valen), S.M.V. CALIFORNIA GOLD TEN D. surrounds federal-style eagle.

1850 Moffat & Co. \$5 Gold



- 1023 1850 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. K-7. Rarity-4. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Lustrous honey gold with bright yellow frost in the protected areas. A truly pleasing example of the variety.

Die alignment: 260°.

Obverse with federal-style design, head of Liberty to left, 13 stars around, date below, MOFFAT & Co on coronet. The 1 in the date is broad and stocky, the other numerals thinner and uniform.

A discussion of reverse dies is appropriate at this point. In the Kagin reference, note is made of two different reverses for this date, K-7 and K-7a. The first of these, K-7, to which the present variety is attributed, is described as "Small Eagle, branch over D, thin arrows not touching." The second variety, designated K-7a, and represented in the following lot, is described as "Large Eagle, branch over O, thick touching arrows, three leaves under M."

Another 1850 Moffat & Co. \$5 Gold

Different Reverse Die The Eliasberg Specimen



- 1024 1850 Moffat & Co. \$5 gold. K-7a. Rarity-4. EF-45 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Rich orange toning on honey gold surfaces. Another nice Moffat & Co. half eagle for your bidding consideration.

Die alignment: 260°.

Obverse as in previous lot.

Concerning the reverse: The C of CALIFORNIA is easily twice the distance from the wing tip as the placement in the die described in the preceding lot, and the A punch used in that word is without outer serifs at the bottom. The final A is further from the wing than that letter is on the preceding lot. The G in GOLD is shapely and somewhat open. The arrowheads are broad and touching, and the center arrowhead points directly at the punctuation after GOLD. The tip of the olive branch is mainly over the left side of the O in DOL, very nearly to the center of that letter. The lowest berry in the olive branch is on a long stem that parallels and touches the leaf to the left, and hangs directly over the I in FIVE. The group of three leaves at the end of the branch is directly under the S and the following punctuation in S.M.V.

From our sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, May 1996, Lot 335.

Another Humbert \$50 "Slug" Rarity

Early 1851 Issue, 880 THOUS.

Hand-Crafted Style



- 1025 1851 Augustus Humbert. \$50 gold. 880 THOUS. K-1. Rarity-6+. EF-45 (PCGS) Hand-punched lettered edge. Reverse with incused 50 at center. Medium gold with deep orange highlights. Some scattered marks present, almost a "given" where these large-sized workhorses of commerce are concerned. Another prize in the California gold series.

Die alignment: 90°, in relationship to the 50 on the reverse.

Breen-7703. "1851 50 D. 880 THOUS. With 50 on reverse. 10-12 known."

Dies believed to have been cut in New York City by Charles Cushing Wright (furnishing the motif that would later be imitated by Alfred Küner).

In September 1850 Congress authorized the secretary of the Treasury to contract with a well-established assaying business in California to affix the stamp of the United States to bars and ingots, to assay gold, and assign value to it. Moffat & Company, the most respected of the San Francisco coiners, received the commission. Appointed to the position of United States assayer was Augustus Humbert, a New York City maker of watch cases. In preparation for the new franchise, in late 1850, Moffat & Co. curtailed most of their private business and prepared to issue coins under the government contract. New premises were secured on Montgomery Street between Clay and Commercial streets. The *Daily Alta California* published this advertisement on January 29, 1851:

"UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE. We give notice that on or about the first of February ensuing we will be prepared to receive gold dust for smelting and assaying, and forming the same into ingots and bars, in accordance with our recent contract with the Secretary of the Treasury, authorized by act of Congress approved September 30, 1850, under the supervision of the United States Assayer, August Humbert, Esq., who will cause the United States stamp to be affixed to the same. MOFFAT & CO."

On January 30 or 31, 1851, Augustus Humbert arrived in San Francisco. At the same time the first octagonal \$50 gold piece bearing his stamp was shown to the press, probably in the form of a trial piece brought from New York. The *Pacific News*, February 1, 1851 noted that "the dies for this purpose—the striking of the \$50 pieces—have been procured, and the first coin produced by them was shown us yesterday." It is unlikely that gold \$50 pieces were struck in San Francisco by Humbert from California metal at this early date.

On February 14, 1851 *San Francisco Prices Current* contained an article relating to the \$50 slugs, indicating their regular production was about to begin: "The above cut represents the obverse of the United States ingot, or, rather, coin, of the value of \$50, about to be issued at the Government Assay Office. It is precisely of this size and shape.... The reverse side bears an impression of rayed work without any inscription. Upon the edges following: 'Augustus Humbert United States Assayer—California Gold 1851.'... The fifty-dollar pieces will be of uniform value, and will be manufactured in the same manner as coins.... By order of the Secretary of the Treasury these ingots and coin are to be received for duties and other dues to the United States government, and our bankers, we are advised, will receive them at their stamped value. This will produce an important change in the monetary affairs here, gold dust will immediately go up, and as a necessary consequence foreign and domestic [Eastern] exchange will be at a premium 5 to 7%...."

The *Daily Alta California* commented on the new \$50 pieces on February 21, 1851: "The new 50-dollar gold piece... was issued by Moffat & Co. yesterday. About 300 of these pieces have already been struck off.... The coin is peculiar, containing only one face, and the eagle in the center, around which are the words 'UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.' Just over the eagle is stamped '887 THOUS.' signifying the fineness of the gold. At the bottom is stamped '50 DOLLS.' The other face is ornamented with a kind of work

technically called engine-turning, being a number of radii extending from the common centre, in which is stamped, in small figures, '50.' Around the edge is stamped the name of the United States Assayer...."

Edgar H. Adams noted that it was supposed that the variety with the letters "D C" on the obverse and "50" on the reverse was the first issue. The account in the *Daily Alta California* would seem to indicate another variety. Commenting on this, Adams wrote: "So far as is known, the variety with the '50' in the center of the reverse has always been accompanied by an obverse showing the letters 'D C,' [for "Dollars" and "Cents," value to be filled in] which is still believed to be the first variety issued. But according to the *Alta California* the \$50 ingots described by it were stamped '50 DOLLS,' which style of obverse, so far as we know, always accompanies the reverse with the '50' omitted. If our recollection is correct, the cut in the *Prices Current* [a reference to the previously quoted article], showed the 'D C' variety. Therefore, as this appeared on February 14, and the *Alta California* account on February 21, it may be that both varieties of obverse were struck within this period, and that there was such a variety as mentioned in the latter account. However, there is also a chance for a mistake on the part of the newspaper writer, especially if both varieties of \$50 ingots had been made at that time. Such a trifling die difference would not be apparent to him."

The later varieties with the denomination marked "FIFTY DOLLS" had the value as part of the die and, presumably, replaced the very early issues (such as the coin offered in this lot) which had the value and fineness individually hand punched. From the preceding, it seems reasonable to conclude that the coin here offered was part of the group released on February 20, 1851, and that later pieces were all of the "DOLLS" type. In the first quarter of 1851 the Moffat-Humbert coiners produced \$530,000 worth of pieces. This is equal to 10,600 \$50 pieces. It further seems reasonable to assume that only a few of the style with the "50" value, "880" or "887" fineness, and eight edge segments hand stamped were made, and that the late February and all March pieces were of the type with the value and fineness in the die and with reeded edge.

To emphasize the character of the \$50 pieces with the hand-stamped features, we mention that these processes were needed to create them:

1. The obverse and reverse motifs were stamped from a pair of dies.
- 2-4. The fineness was hand-stamped on the obverse with three separate applications involving two different numeral punches.
5. The value (50) was hand-stamped on the obverse, possibly from a single punch (but this is not verified).
- 6-13. In eight separate operations each of the eight edge faces was stamped with a logotype punch.

Thus, it took 13 steps to create one of the early \$50 pieces. Later coins with the fineness and value in the die and with reeded edge were struck in a single operation.

While the federal standard for gold coinage was 900/1000 fine, in San Francisco in 1851 this was difficult to attain with the refining processes then in use, and the Humbert coinage was of two finenesses, 880 and 887, the latter coins being slightly lighter in overall weight due to the smaller proportion of alloy. By 1852, coins of 900 fineness were being made, but other finenesses (884 and 887) were employed as well. The remaining alloy was native silver (whereas under the government standard, copper was used).

Although the Humbert \$50 pieces were clearly produced under government auspices, and although they were receivable for U.S. customs payment in San Francisco, in Philadelphia on April 23, 1851, Mint Director George N. Eckert perversely (it would seem) stated that while Augustus Humbert was the United States Assayer in California, his stamping of bars for owners of bullion did not make them legal tender.

Superb Humbert \$50 "Slug"

Early 1851 Issue

Hand-Crafted Style



- 1026 1851 Augustus Humbert. \$50 gold. 880 THOUS. K-2. Rarity-5. AU-58 (PCGS). Lettered edge. Target reverse. A superb example of this early Humbert issue, even finer in grade than the piece just offered (the earlier claim being of a slightly different variety). Rich, fiery golden orange toning radiates on deep yellow gold surfaces, especially on the reverse, where the effect is simply beautiful. Well struck in virtually all areas; even the T of LIBERTY is visible. The variety with 50 in denomination and 880 in fineness punched separately into the coin. As described under the preceding lot, making a coin such as this was a hand process. On this coin someone was daydreaming, as one of the individual edge stamps is inverted with relation to all of the others. Although this specimen is housed in a PCGS holder, the edge lettering can still be made out by looking closely as there is space beyond the lettering.

Obverse with a proud eagle at the center, wings outspread upward, shield, arrows, and olive branch in talons, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, a ribbon in its beak reads LIBERTY, a banner above its head reads 880 THOUS, with 880 hand-punched into the die. The denomination, 50 D C, appears below the eagle, resting on a raised die line with "50" hand-entered into the die, and with an underlined space between D (dollars) and C (cents). The reverse is the engine-turned style of wavy lines in concentric circles with a "target" design at the center.

Lettered incuse edge: AUGUSTUS [inverted with relation to obverse] / HUMBERT [upright orientation with relation to obverse] / UNITED [inverted] / STATES [inverted] / ASSAYER [inverted] / OF GOLD [inverted] / CALIFORNIA [inverted] / 1851 [inverted].

From our sale of the John A. Van Arsdall, M.D. and the Antelope Valley Silver Dollar Collections, January 1993, Lot 45. Earlier the Clifford-Kagin specimen.

Popular Humbert \$50 Gold "Slug"

Lettered Edge, 880 THOUS

Hand-Crafted Style



- 1027 1851 Augustus Humbert. \$50 gold. 880 THOUS. K-2. Rarity-5. EF-40 (PCGS). Lettered edge (each segment oriented in an inverted position relative to the obverse). Target reverse. A

lustrous specimen with strong olive iridescence on both sides. Scattered marks and small edge bruises are noted, a typical appearance for these large gold coins. The present specimen is still fairly choice overall, as none of the marks are overly prominent.

Obverse and reverse dies as in the preceding lot.

Rare Humbert \$50 "Slug"

Early 1851 Issue, 887 THOUS.

Hand-Crafted Style



- 1028 1851 Augustus Humbert. \$50 gold. 887 THOUS. K-4. Rarity-5+. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-55, field and rims tooled. Hand-punched lettered edge. Reverse with incused 50 at center. Large 7 in 887 THOUS. Lustrous yellow gold. Some faint marks are present on the reverse. Among the most popular of all California territorial gold coin issues.

Die alignment: 180°, in relationship to the 50 on the reverse.

Breen-7700. "1851 50 D. 887 THOUS. Large 7. With 50 on reverse. Very rare."

Defiant Humbert eagle at obverse center, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA DC around, 50 incused before DC, 887 THOUS. on ribbon above eagle, S in THOUS in lower case font. Edge reads AUGUSTUS / HUMBERT / UNITED / STATES / ASSAYER / OF GOLD / CALIFORNIA / 1851; OF GOLD is broadly repunched. Target reverse with 50 incused at the center.

1851 Humbert \$50 "Slug"

Reeded Edge, 887 THOUS



- 1029 1851 Augustus Humbert. \$50 gold. 887 THOUS. K-6. Rarity-4. EF-45 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Bright yellow gold with strong lustre. Nicely struck in most areas. Choice for the grade, with few marks of any size present; even the rims have come down through the years without major marks or bruises. A delightful example of one of the most famous and popular Gold Rush issues.

This presents the "advanced" form of the 1851 \$50 piece, with obverse and reverse created in one striking process—no individual punches required.

Obverse with an eagle standing on a rock, at the center of an inner circle, wings outspread upward, shield, arrows, and olive branch in talons, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, a ribbon in its beak reads LIBERTY, a banner above its head reads 887 THOUS. The denomination now appears below the eagle as FIFTY DOLLS. AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1851 appears around the outer periphery of the inner circle, the words placed in groups along the eight sides of the coin. The reverse is the engine-turned style of wavy lines in concentric circles with a "target" design at the center.

From Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions' sale of January 1989, Lot 1118.

Another 1851 Humbert \$50 "Slug"

Reeded Edge, 887 THOUS



- 1030 1851 Augustus Humbert. \$50 gold. 887 THOUS. K-6. Rarity-4. Net VF-20, sharpness of VF-35 or finer, but with many surface ticks on the obverse, and several shallow marks at the target at the center of the reverse. Reeded edge. Lustrous yellow gold with honey gold highlights. A decent specimen despite the mentioned marks. A \$50 piece that was there when it happened, a coin which no doubt played an important role in the financial history of the early years of the Golden State.

From the same dies as the previous lot.

From our Rarities Sale, August 1998, Lot 446.

Important 1851 Humbert \$50 Gold "Slug"

The Pittman Specimen



- 1031 1851 Augustus Humbert. \$50 gold. 887 THOUS. K-7. Rarity-7. VF-30 (PCGS). Warm honey gold with some deep orange on the reverse. Well worn, as the assigned grade implies, but devoid of all but a few trivial marks. A rare variety about which Walter Breen noted "obverse always heavily rusted; reverse varies in severity of rust." The obverse of the present specimen is exactly as Breen describes, from a heavily rusted die. A prized rarity within the design type.

Anyone who has spent more than a day or two in San Francisco knows about the sea fog that creeps up from San Francisco Bay and swathes the lowlands and hills of the city, often remaining in place through the morning, and depositing dew

on metal surfaces. Quite possibly the die rust described above resulted from this.

For an interesting view of the Gold Rush era you may wish to refer to Dave Bowers' 1999 book, now in its second printing, *The Treasure Ship S.S. Brother Jonathan*. Copies are available from our Publications Department as well as leading numismatic booksellers everywhere.

From essentially the same dies as the preceding lot, although the reverse is slightly different. The outer circle or "ribbon" of engine-turned lines on the reverse is noticeably closer to the edge than on the previous variety.

From David Akers' sale of the John Jay Pittman Collection, October 1997, Lot 1252.

Impressive 1852/1 Humbert \$10 Gold



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1032 1852/1 Overdate. Augustus Humbert. \$10 gold. 884 THOUS. K-8. Rarity-5+. AU-58 (NGC). Rich golden orange toning on honey gold surfaces. Lustrous. Some lightness of strike is present at the center, not an unusual occurrence for this design type. On the reverse a large crack extends from the top border to the lower right, crossing the cartouche inscriptions at the center.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with defiant eagle design similar to that on the \$50 "slugs" by the same firm, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, TEN DOLS. below, 884 THOUS. on banner above the eagle, LIBERTY upon ribbon in eagle's beak. Reverse with engine-turned design, wide cartouche across center, AUGUSTUS HUMBERT. / UNITED STATES ASSAYER / OF GOLD. CALIFORNIA. / 1852. The 2 in the date is over a 1. The first I in CALIFORNIA is boldly repunched.

In 1851 Moffat & Co. petitioned the Treasury Department to allow it to make coins smaller than the \$50 denomination then being produced under the Humbert arrangement. Permission was denied, and Moffat took matters into its own hands and produced an issue of \$10 gold coins.

In February 1852, the Treasury Department commission to make smaller denominations was finally received. On February 12, 1852, the *Daily Alta California* carried an advertisement which stated: "Moffat & Co. take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have received by the mail of yesterday instructions from the Treasury Department authorizing the issue

from the United States Assay Office of ingots of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars, and that they are prepared to issue the same this day.... No more coin will be manufactured bearing the stamp of 'Moffat & Co.' and that already issued will be redeemed whenever demanded."

Prices Current on February 16, 1852, described the new \$10 piece of the Assay Office: "The United States Assayer now has the authority from the Government to issue ingots or coin of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars. The obverse [sic; collectors now designate this as the reverse] of these pieces is in design what is termed "engine turned," with a band across the centre bearing this inscription: AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD CALIFORNIA 1852.

"The reverse has an eagle similar to the fifty-dollar piece; over the scroll indicative of the fineness of the coin in thousandths—'884 Thous.'—under the eagle 'Ten Dols.' with the legend 'United States of America.' This is far preferable to the system of private coinage, although certainly not so desirable as a regular mint issue."

1852/1 Humbert \$10 Gold

A Popular Overdate



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1033 1852/1 Overdate. Augustus Humbert. \$10 gold. 884 THOUS. K-8. Rarity-5+. AU-55 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Highly lustrous yellow gold. Nicely struck for the issue. A few scattered marks are seen with some diligent study, mainly detectable under low magnification. A splendid example of the variety with a reverse die crack that runs rim to rim from 12:00 to 5:00.

Die alignment: 180°.

Dies as in the preceding lot.

1852/1 Overdate Humbert \$20

884 THOUS.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1034 1852/1 Augustus Humbert. \$20 gold. 884 THOUS. K-9. Rarity-6. AU-53 (PCGS). Lustrous yellow gold with some prooflike reflectivity in the protected areas.

Die alignment: 175°. Dies as preceding.

An obverse crack runs clockwise through the bases of UNITED, jumping upward to the top of the first S in STATES. A second crack runs through the bottoms of TATES OF AMERICA, terminating in the field near the punctuation mark. Reverse with crack similar to that seen on the foregoing.

1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$10



- 1035 1852 United States Assay Office of Gold. \$10 gold. 884 THOUS. K-12a. Rarity-5. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Lustrous yellow gold with lively olive highlights. Nicely struck for the issue, with fairly strong design details still present despite some circulation. An altogether pleasing example of a direct precursor issue of the San Francisco Mint.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TEN DOLLS. around a defiant eagle, wings raised, shield, arrows, and olive branch in claws, 884 THOUS on ribbon above eagle, LIBERTY on ribbon in eagle's beak. Reverse with engine-turned circles, rectangular cartouche at the center, UNITED STATES ASSAY / OFFICE OF GOLD / SAN FRANCISCO / CALIFORNIA 1852. upon it. Variety with O in OFFICE below N in UNITED; another variety has the O under the I.

The *Daily Alta California* on March 22, 1853, contained a description of the U.S. Assay Office of Gold establishment: "The machinery made use of by Messrs. Curtis, Perry & Ward is of the same description, made by the same mechanics, and is as perfect in all respects, as that of the United States Mint at Philadelphia. The capacity of their press is such to enable them to coin \$360,000 in \$10 pieces and \$720,000 in \$20 per day, and it keeps up with their facility for drawing, cutting, and adjusting by being worked only a few hours per day. The mechanical execution of the coin itself is fully equal to that of the United States Mint, as will be seen by a comparison of the coins. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Messrs. Curtis, Perry & Ward for the radical change in the facilities for coinage offered by them to the people of this state while at the same time it is advantageous to them personally."

The total production of the United States Assay Office of Gold during the years of its operation is not known. It was estimated during the first quarter of 1851 that \$600,000 worth of coins of the \$50 denomination were made. *Prices* on September 30, 1851, noted that the Assay Office had been increasingly busy in recent times and occasionally had attained the production of \$100,000 in \$50 ingots per day. What happened to them all? Edgar H. Adams notes that certain foreign bankers preferred octagonal ingots to regular American coins, thus leading to the export of huge quantities, some from San Francisco and others from New York City. A newspaper item of January 13, 1853, notes that the steamer *Asia* from New York to Liverpool carried \$200,000 in \$50 pieces from California.

On December 4, 1853, the United States Assay Office of Gold ceased operations. Machinery and equipment were transferred to the new San Francisco Mint. The construction contract was given to a Mr. Butler at \$239,000. This was subsequently acquired by Curtis, Perry & Ward, who negotiated a new contract with the secretary of the Treasury. The partnership undertook to provide both the building and machinery. Curtis supervised construction details while Perry tended to the arrangements for the machinery. Part of the Curtis, Perry & Ward establishment was utilized in the construction. The San Francisco Mint, as finished, consisted of a structure 60 feet square and three stories high; 20 feet wider on the western side than the earlier private mint, which measured 40 by 60 feet.

The San Francisco Mint opened for business on April 3, 1854, and on April 15 the first coins, \$20 pieces, were made. In the first year of operations, the Mint also coined a few \$2.50 and \$5 gold coins and many \$10 coins as well.

1852 U.S. Assay Office of Gold \$50

887 THOUS.



- 1036 1852 United States Assay Office of Gold. \$50 gold. 887 THOUS. K-13. Rarity-5. AU-50 (PCGS). Generous amounts of lustre play on rich golden orange surfaces. Some light marks are mentioned, an inescapable occurrence where these large gold coins are concerned.

Obverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FIFTY DOLLS. around a defiant eagle within a beaded circle, uniformly round beads in the circle, the beads touching. Eagle's wings raised, shield, arrows, and olive branch in

claws, 887 THOUS on ribbon above eagle, S of THOUS lower case with a dot below, LIBERTY on ribbon in eagle's beak. UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA 1852 encircles the beaded circle. The O of CALIFORNIA is joined to the rim by a cud. The 5 and 2 of the date are fairly well opened, with small knobs on those numerals. Reverse with engine-turned circles, "target" design at the center.

1852 U.S. Assay Office \$50

900 THOUS.



- 1037 1852 United States Assay Office of Gold. \$50 gold. 900 THOUS. K-14. Rarity-5+. EF-40 (PCGS). Lustrous yellow gold with decided olive highlights. Some light marks are present, none of which immediately draw the viewer's eye. An attractive example of an important piece of California Gold Rush history.

Designs similar to foregoing. On this die, the 5 and 2 of the date are closed, with large knobs on those numerals. A die crack connects the tops of TATE.

1853 U.S. Assay Office \$20

900 THOUS.



- 1038 1853 United States Assay Office of Gold. \$20 gold. 900 THOUS. K-18. Rarity-2. AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous honey gold with a trace of olive toning. Nicely struck and aesthetically appealing. A pleasing coin for the grade. This is the center point coin of the era—the single style made in the largest quantity, and thus a familiar sight on the San Francisco scene in 1853 and for a number of years thereafter. The numismatist seeking a single example representing the California Gold Rush era would do well to bid on the present coin. Moreover, as a few hundred pieces exist, the price is in the range of just a few thousand dollars—much less than for the rarer denominations and varieties.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TWENTY D. around the standard U.S. Assay Office defiant eagle design, 900 on ribbon, first 0 in 900 repunched. Reverse with cartouche at center of engine-turned circles, UNITED STATES ASSAY / OFFICE OF GOLD / SAN FRANCISCO / CALIFORNIA. 1853. within the cartouche.

Another 1853 U.S. Assay Office \$20 Gold



- 1039 1853 United States Assay Office of Gold. \$20 gold. 900 THOUS. K-18. Rarity-2. Net VF-35, sharpness of AU-55 or so, but brushed long ago. Warm honey gold with deep orange highlights.

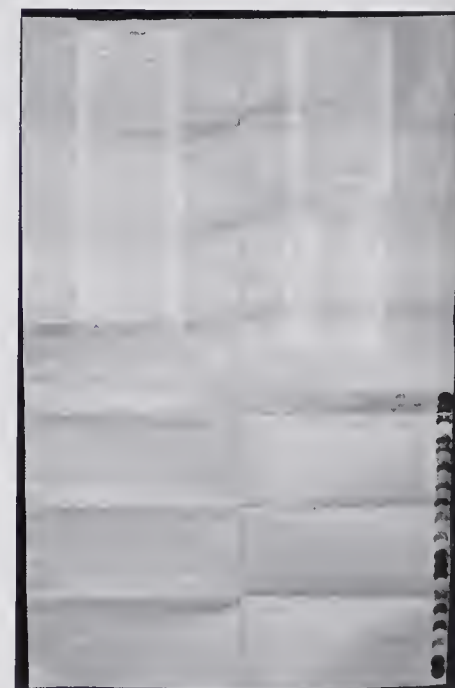
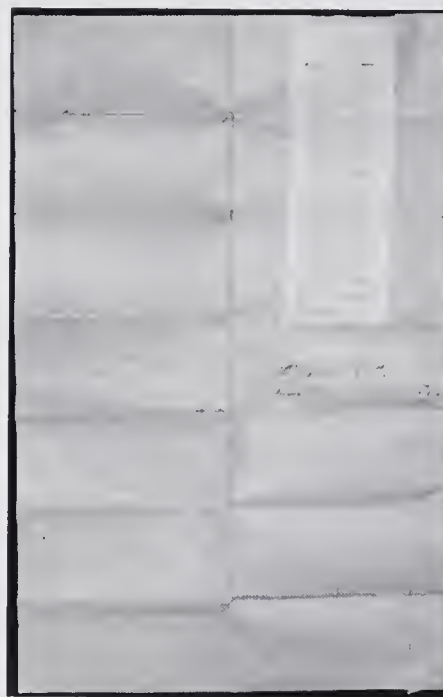
Die alignment: 180°.

From the same dies as the preceding lot.

Important Gold Rush Document

Relating to

The Massachusetts & California Company



- 1040 1849 Massachusetts & California Company document. Very Fine. A tangible link with one of the more enigmatic companies associated with California gold coinage. Did the firm ever operate in California? How were its coins distributed? What is the background of the firm?

Some of these questions may be forever unanswerable. However, the present offering brings to the market a document that will be highly prized for its content and as a document of

history signed by those important to the firm during its organization. Although this document is estimated to bring about \$1,500 to, say, \$2,500—perhaps less or perhaps more—we find it so interesting and important that we are moved to devote a considerable amount of catalogue space to its description and significance:

The front side bears a pasted-in copy of the Articles of Agreement of the Massachusetts & California Company, dated at Haydenville, Mass., December 23, 1848. Below appear the handwritten names of five additional shareholders, apparently not present when the company was first organized, and added to the shareholder ranks at some later date. In a second column, next to each additional name is the person's place of residence, Southampton, Mass., in each case, and in a third column the number of shares of stock assigned to each party. In 1848 the East was agog with excitement concerning the gold discoveries in California, and in December reports were carried of the first large official shipment of gold brought from California to the Philadelphia Mint (to be coined into 1848 CAL. quarter eagles). This confirmation of the new bonanza lent fuel to the fire that spawned a wave of emigrants to the American West—the Forty Niners who departed a few months later.

The back of this historical document, in the two upper quadrants, bears a pasted-in copy of the original Agreement between the Directors and Stockholders of the Massachusetts and California Company. In the lower right quarter of the page the signatures of the five additional shareholders appear. Along the lower right edge of the paper, there are affixed 32 paper seals, one for each name listed at the end of the Agreement. This document thus might be termed an addendum to the original Agreement between the Directors and Stockholders of the firm, the sole purpose of which seems to have been the addition of five shareholders.

The pasted-in copies of the Articles of Agreement, and Agreement are typeset printed on white paper. These have been cut out and pasted onto the heavy blue paper of the larger document. The affixed portions are each roughly 3.75 inches by 11 inches, while the blue backing is made of two larger pieces of paper attached. The outer dimensions of the total document are approximately 16 inches by 25 inches. The added signatures are handwritten in brown ink. The affixed seals are six different colors, five blue, seven green, seven yellow, five red, five brown, and three orange.

The document is nicely preserved, though some moderate foxing is noted on the white pasted-in portions. The blue paper is somewhat faded in places and there are short splits at the folds, and at fold intersections. Overall an attractive item, easily worthy of the VF grade designation, or so.

The history of the Massachusetts and California Company is not well documented, though over the years we have collected some interesting notes, some of these drawn from the research done by Edgar H. Adams in the dawn of the 20th century. Even so, the operations of the Massachusetts and California Company, an early coiner associated with California, are largely unknown. Several \$5 coins are known to exist, but they are alloyed extensively with copper, unlike pieces made from native California gold which contain a high silver content. It is quite possible that the pieces were issued in the East, probably as patterns, in the manner of the known impressions from the same dies in copper and silver. The firm, formed in Massachusetts, may have transacted business in California, for Adams relates that letterheads of the Massachusetts and California Company were discovered in California and that Frederick P. Tracy, who later became a prominent California attorney, served as the group's secretary. Much of the information known today about the Massachusetts and California Company is derived from several articles which appeared in *The New York Tribune* in 1849. Two of these are related herewith:

• 1849: January 23: On January 23 it was reported that "In Northampton (Mass.) Rev. F.P. Tracy is the agent of a company who have raised \$6,000, and are soon to leave."

• 1849, February 3: The same newspaper reported on February 3 that the brig *Mary Wildern* had departed for the gold regions with the Massachusetts & California Mining and Trading Co. aboard. Another issue provided a list

of companies organized to go to California and mentioned that the Massachusetts & California Trading Co. had a membership of 150 people.

• 1849, May: Another account is from another venue, a presently unidentified May 1849 newspaper, probably published in Massachusetts, which was reprinted in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in January 1898:

"The Massachusetts & California Co., formed in Northampton, Mass., which originally contemplated a capital of only \$6,000, has increased it to \$50,000. Only a quarter of the amount, however, is to be paid in at the outset. Josiah Hayden of Haydenville is president of the company, and S.S. Wells of Haydenville, Miles G. Moies, and others, directors. Rev. F.P. Tracy goes out to California as its active agent. It is the intention of the Company to establish a private mint at California, and, with the approbation of the Government, to make coins of the same denominations as the coins of the United States, and of equal, if not a little higher, value. Mr. William H. Hayden goes out as assayer, having qualified himself for the purpose by a series of studies under Prof. Silliman, and by all the information that could be obtained at the United States Mint. Mr. Hayden is a graduate of Yale College, and is son of the president of the company. The machinery will coin about \$10,000 a day! It is the intention of the Company to purchase gold dust, at the current price, and transform it into coin for circulation. Should the Government establish a Mint there, it will be worth its denominational value, or more, at the Mint. The agent and those who accompany him will go by one of the land routes."

The present document serves to confirm several of these notes, especially where names and places are concerned. This document was once in the possession of Mr. William S. Rogers, who, while not mentioned in the brief history above, was one of the first five elected directors of the firm. Little is known about Rogers, though some insight may be gleaned from a caption found in *Images of America, Southampton*, by Ted and Maxine Hendrick for the Southampton Historical Society:

"William S. Rogers's memoir. Mr. Rogers was a justice of the peace, town selectman, choir director, organist and violinist, etc., and made his money operating a steam sawmill and a barrel stave shop. He lost his business after investment in the Hampshire & Hampden Railroad Company and the California Gold Rush scandal. His was an interesting life with some wins and some losses."

From Rogers' estate, the document passed, along with a gold coin, to his daughter, Mrs. Mary S. Ranger. Mary Ranger died on November 23, 1924, at which time the document continued to pass through the family unnoticed until its discovery by a relative in 1961. At the time of the settlement of Mary Ranger's estate, the gold coin was noticed, however, and sold at auction. This coin is described in the *Daily Hampshire Gazette*, dateline Southampton, Mass., April 9, 1925:

"Among the possessions of Mrs. Mary Ranger was found a gold coin. On one side was inscribed Massachusetts and California Company. Five D. 1849. The reverse side has the seal of California. Two coin dealers bid on this coin and the estate realized \$155 on it."

Unfortunately, it is not known today where this specimen resides. It would be an interesting pedigree note to identify the gold specimen which traces its history directly to one of the Directors of the Massachusetts and California Company. As a guide to investigative research, the catalogues of Thomas L. Elder (in particular), William Hesslein, J.C. Morgenthau, and Wayne Raymond, for the next 10 years, may yield a citation. (If a reader finds one, we would be pleased to reprint it in a forthcoming *Rare Coin Review*.)

From its discovery in 1961, the presently offered document rested undisturbed until just before its consignment to our sale. Thus this represents the first public offering of this item to the numismatic community. It is a very noteworthy addition to the present offering of private and territorial gold, as any and all ephemera relating to the Massachusetts and California Company is very rare. The document is an unusual and important piece of Gold Rush history, interesting for its history and association to the Massachusetts and California Company, about which little is known. The content of the document is reprinted here for the benefit of prospective bidders and as a contribution to numismatics:

"ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE MASSACHUSETTS & CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

The undersigned severally agree with each other to form themselves into a Joint Stock Company of Association according to the laws of Massachusetts for the purposes and upon the conditions hereinafter mentioned, viz:

1st. The Company shall be styled and known as the Massachusetts and California Company.

2d. The business of the Company shall be mining and trading in California.

3d. The capital Stock of the Company shall be six thousand dollars, which shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. Twenty-five dollars upon each share shall be paid in as soon as the whole amount of stock shall be subscribed. The remaining seventy-five dollars upon each share shall not be called for unless it shall be rendered necessary by losses and in order to a final settlement of the affairs of the Company.

4th. The Company shall have no power to create any debt which shall

make the whole amount of its indebtedness greater than the amount of its capital stock, and no stockholder shall be responsible for any debt or debts of the Company beyond the amount of stock held by him.

5th. The stock of the Company shall be transferable by endorsement in the usual form on the Certificate of Stock and by record entered on the stock-book of the Company.

6th. The business of the Company shall be entrusted to five Directors, to be chosen annually by ballot, each share to be entitled to one vote. The Director first chosen on the list shall be President of the Company. The first meeting for the choice of Directors shall be called by the first shareholder as soon as all the stock shall be subscribed, and the shareholders when assembled pursuant to said call shall fix the time and place for all future annual meetings and the mode of calling them.

7th. The business of the Company in California shall be entrusted to an Agent to be employed by the Directors upon such reasonable terms as they may be able to agree upon and with such securities as they may judge necessary. The agent shall be under the immediate control of the Directors. He shall act under written instructions from them and shall forward every month a full account of all his transactions.

8th. The books of the Board of Directors and all papers relating to the affairs of the Company shall at all times be open to inspection by any stockholder, and special meetings to consider the affairs of the Company shall be called by the President whenever five stockholders shall request him in writing to do so.

9th. The profits of the Company after paying expenses shall be divided annually among the stockholders in proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively.

10th. Any regulations or bylaws not inconsistent with this agreement may be adopted by the Company in the annual meeting of the stockholders by a major vote.

11th. Upon the foregoing conditions the undersigned agree to take the number of shares in the stock of the Company set against their several names.

Haydenville, Mass, Dec. 23, 1848.

AGREEMENT between the DIRECTORS AND STOCKHOLDERS of the Massachusetts and California Company.

Whereas by Articles, entitled "Articles of Agreement of the Massachusetts and California Company," dated at Haydenville, Mass., December 23d, 1848, signed by Josiah Hayden, S.S. Wells, and others, a copy whereof is hereunto attached, the subscribers thereto agreed to form themselves into a Company for the purpose of Mining and Trading in California, upon the conditions and subject to the restrictions in said Articles set forth,—and whereas it is provided in said agreement, that the business of said Company shall be entrusted to five Directors to be chosen as in said Articles is set forth;—and whereas Josiah Hayden, Wm. S. Rogers, George H. White, Miles G. Moies and S.S. Wells have been duly elected Directors of said Company:—Now, therefore, this Indenture made this fifteenth day of January, A.D. eighteen hundred and forty-nine, between the said Josiah Hayden, Wm. S. Rogers, George H. White, Miles G. Moies and S.S. Wells, Directors as aforesaid, and Patrick Trumblee, Root & Kingsley, Thomas H. Ives, Alonzo Burdick, Roswell S. Hillman, Josiah White, Lewis Warner, Amos H. Bullen, Solomon A. Wolcott, Asa R. Searl, Charles K. Hawkes, John H. Fowle, Sam'l H. Bates, Stephen W. Hopkins, John T. Rockwood, Gardner Adams, William L. Wilcox, Lyman Hyde, Daniel Collins, Hiram Hill, Josiah Brown, Frederick P. Tracy, (Agent,) S.S. Clapp & Co. William Mason, John G. Musgrave, Cyrus Miller, Ansel Searl, Stockholders, severally in said Company, witnesseth,—That said Josiah Hayden, Wm. S. Rogers, George H. White, Miles G. Moies, and S.S. Wells, in consideration of the covenants and agreements on the part of said Patrick Trumblee, Root & Kingsley, Thomas H. Ives, Alonzo Burdick, Roswell S. Hillman, Josiah White, Lewis Warner, A.H. Bullen, Solomon A. Wolcott, Asa R. Searl, C.K. Hawkes, John H. Fowle, Sam'l H. Bates, S.W. Hopkins, John T. Rockwood, Gardner Adams, Wm. L. Wilcox, Lyman Hyde, Daniel Collins, Hiram Hill, Josiah Brown, F.P. Tracy, (Agent,) S.S. Clapp & Co. Wm. Mason, John G. Musgrave, Cyrus Miller, Ansel Searl, hereinafter severally made, hereby covenant and agree, that for the space of one year and until other directors shall be substituted in their place, they will receive and hold the sums of money hereinafter to them specified to be paid, and all other property belonging to said Company, and manage and dispose of the same according to said Articles of Agreement,—that they will employ an Agent to proceed to California to conduct and transact the business of said Company in such manner as to said Directors shall deem most for the interest of said Company—that after defraying all expenses of said Company, they will annually pay over to the holder of each share in the stock thereof, respectively, a sum equal to one sixtieth part of the entire net profits of said Company for the year preceding,—that they will keep regular records of their proceedings and of all matters relating to said Company, and do all other things of them required in said Articles of Agreement,—and that they will not contract any debt of li-

ability, without the consent of all the Directors in writing expressed and by them severally signed, nor whereby the whole amount of the indebtedness and liability of said Company shall be made to exceed the amount of its Capital Stock,—and that they will cause this Indenture and the Articles of Agreement aforesaid to be printed in convenient form and a copy thereof to be delivered to every person with whom it may be proposed to contract any liability on said Company's account.

And the said Patrick Trumblee, Root & Kingsley, Thomas H. Ives, Alonzo Burdick, Roswell S. Hillman, Josiah White, Lewis Warner, A.H. Bullen, Solomon A. Wolcott, Asa R. Searl, C.K. Hawkes, J.H. Fowle, S. H. Bates, S.W. Hopkins, J.T. Rockwood, Gardner Adams, William L. Wilcox, Lyman Hyde, Daniel Collins, Hiram Hill, Josiah Brown, F.P. Tracy, (Agent,) S.S. Clapp & Co. Wm. Mason, J.G. Musgrave, Cyrus Miller, Ansel Searl, in consideration of the covenants and agreements aforesaid, severally covenant and agree, that they will severally pay over to said Directors on their demand, a sum equal to twenty-five per cent of each share in the stock of said Company by them severally taken,—and that, if in case of losses and in order to a final settlement of the affairs of the Company, additional sums shall be required, they will severally pay over to said Directors on their demand such an additional amount as shall be necessary therefor, not exceeding seventy-five per cent of each share by them severally taken.

And it is mutually agreed by all the parties hereunto, that no stockholder shall have any power to contract any debt or liability on account of said Company or to use said Company's name therefor, except as is hereinbefore provided, and that neither said Company nor any member thereof shall be held for any debt or liability unless contracted by said Directors in the manner aforesaid.

And it is further agreed, that no stockholder shall in any case whatsoever be held responsible for any debt or liability of said Company beyond the amount of stock held by him.

And it is further agreed, that if any of the shares in the stock of said Company shall become the property of any person not now a stockholder, such new stockholder shall, upon signing this indenture, be entitled to all the advantages, and subject to all the liabilities hereinbefore provided.

In witness whereof, we the said parties have hereunto set our hand and seals on the said fifteenth day of January, A.D. eighteen hundred and forty-nine.

In presence of
 Horace I. Hodges.
 A.L. Collins.
 E. Bliss, Jr.
 Josiah Hayden. Seal.
 William S. Rogers. "
 Geo. H. White. "
 Miles G. Moies. "
 Sam'l S. Wells. "
 P. Trumblee. Seal.
 Root & Kingsley. "
 Alonzo Burdick. "
 Josiah White. "
 Solomon A. Wolcott. "
 Asa R. Searl. "
 C.K. Hawkes. "
 J.H. Fowle. "
 Sam'l H. Bates. "
 Lyman Hyde. "
 Hiram Hill. "
 F.P. Tracy. (Agent.) "
 S.S. Clapp & Co. "
 Ansel Searl. "
 Thomas H. Ives. "
 Roswell S. Hillman. "
 Louis Warner. "
 Amos H. Bullen. "
 Stephen W. Hopkins. "
 J.T. Rockwood. "
 Gardner Adams. "
 William L. Wilcox. "
 Daniel Collins. "
 Josiah Brown. "
 Wm. Mason. "
 John G. Musgrave. "
 Cyrus Miller. "
 Albe. W. Coleman.
 Luther Edwards.
 Samuel S. Loomis.
 Asahel Pomeroy.
 Aretas Pomeroy."

Unique 1849 Pacific Company \$1 Gold

New Discovery
An American Numismatic Classic



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1041 1849 Pacific Company. \$1 gold. K-1 for type. Rarity-8. The only specimen known to exist. Net F-12, sharpness of EF-40 or so, cleaned long ago. Solder on the reverse obscures part of the peripheral legend; obviously used as jewelry at one time. It would be nice, of course, if this were a glittering Proof that had spent its life in a cabinet, but it is likely that the use of the piece as jewelry resulted in its being saved. As it is the finest known specimen by definition, the grade, while important, in the present instance is of secondary consideration. Recall, that the only known 1870-S \$3 gold coin (discussed below) was at one time also used for jewelry, and was initialed—perhaps also accounting for its survival.

A highly important coin representing not only the absolute degree of collectible rarity—a unique specimen—but also the exceedingly rare private gold dollar denomination and a coin from the Pacific Company, a firm for which only a few higher denominations are known. For the specialist in gold coins and in Western Americana, this represents a once in a lifetime opportunity. Generations of numismatists have come and gone—including all of the great names in territorial and private gold—without ever having had the opportunity to own such a piece.

Although a few silver pattern strikings are known to exist, no one had heard of an impression in the intended metal—gold. Until recently, this coin was unknown to the collecting community. The Breen *Encyclopedia* notes “Of the \$1, only silver and tin trial pieces survive (there is no proof any gold strikings were ever made).” Finally, “proof” has arrived on the numismatic scene—in the form of the presently offered incredible specimen!

It is not often in any venue of American coinage that a unique specimen is available. Indeed, in the entire federal gold coin series from the 1849 \$1 to the 1933 \$20, there is only a single unique regular issue coin—the 1870-S \$3 owned by the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Research Foundation, acquired at our sale of the Eliasberg U.S. Gold Coin Collection in 1982, for the record breaking price of \$687,500. Among private and territorial gold coins, nearly all of the famous rarities exist in multiples.

The present coin will be forever remembered in the annals of American numismatics—the first time that this incredible, unique 1849 gold Pacific Company dollar has come to market. Once sold, if the buyer is a museum (by definition, no museum has one—not even the Smithsonian or the American Numismatic Society), it may be off the market forever. A virtually priceless American treasure is about to be sold, and bidders will be witnesses to history. Moreover, the successful bidder may wish to build a file on this piece, as it has been showcased recently in *Coin World* and *Numismatic News* among other places.

Die alignment: 180°.

Weight: 32.4 grains. Diameter: 15.5 mm. Specific gravity: 14.7.

The design: Obverse with Liberty cap and pole at center, 10 groups of three rays radiating outward from the cap, 10 groups of three stars between each group of rays, 30 rays and 30 stars total. The denomination, 1 DOLLAR, appears below the central motif. A die crack connects the bottom of the D in DOLLAR to the dentil below, and a second fine crack connects the left leg of the R to the dentil below. While portions of the reverse design are obscured by solder, the following details are apparent: PACIFIC COMPANY CALIFORNIA surrounds an eagle with raised wings, a hammer and olive branch in its claws. The right side of the O and the MPA in COMPANY as well as the left side of the N are obscured by solder; the solder marks reach to the top of the eagle's head. Below the eagle is also obscured by solder; presumably 1849 appeared there as on the silver patterns; the LA in CALIFORNIA is also obscured. Curiously, the C in CALIFORNIA has a distinct horizontal line at the inner center of the letter, giving the impression of a round-backed Gothic E, and is the only C in the legend to show this diagnostic.

The Liberty Cap and Rays motif: The obverse design represents one of the most familiar icons in North American coinage, as it was employed for many years on the circulating silver and gold issues of Mexico. As in San Francisco most coins in circulation in the 1840s were Mexican, it may have been that the Pacific Company coiners sought to utilize a motif that was already familiar. In the United States series the Liberty Cap was used on many different coins beginning with Joseph Wright's illustrious copper cent created in the summer of 1793, and continuing to include other copper issues, the famous Liberty Seated silver coinages by Gobrecht, many patterns, and other pieces. The Liberty Cap with rays was also used—on pattern gold dollars dated 1836 and on the First Steam Coinage medal originally produced with the date of February 22, 1836, but overdated to read March 23 (this was to observe the first ceremonial strikings made by the Thonnelier-style knuckle-action press installed at the Mint to replace the former hand-operated presses).

Search for the Pacific Company: Four companies, all formed for the purpose of mining in California's gold fields, are candidates for the actual Pacific Company. Among them were the Pacific Mining and Trading Company, which formed in Richmond, Virginia and arrived in San Francisco on September 20, 1849. Another such firm was The Pacific Adventurers' Association, which departed Philadelphia on March 22, 1849 for California. Another candidate, The Pacific Mining Company was formed in San Francisco in 1849. In Walter Breen's 1988 *Encyclopedia*, it was noted that of the four firms using “Pacific” in their titles, the fourth enterprise, simply known as the Pacific Company, is the most likely candidate as the progenitor of gold coins.

A likely possibility: The Pacific Company was formed January 8, 1849 by John W. Cartwright of 32 India Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Some 37 subscribers were members, each of whom contributed \$1,000 toward the company's eventual relocation to California. The ship *York* was purchased by the company, and on April 1, 1849, the company departed Boston for California, traveling around Cape Horn and arriving in San Francisco September 16, 1849. After locating near Benicia City, the group disbanded in mid-October.

Alternatively, Edgar H. Adams in his magisterial study of California and related gold coins, and subsequent authorities, basing their suppositions on several sources, some of which are contradictory, have concluded that the assaying firm of D.C. Broderick and F.D. Kohler made the \$5 and \$10 pieces bearing the stamp of the Pacific Co., dated 1849, to which can now be added the unique gold dollar offered here.

No \$1, \$5 or \$10 coins bearing the names of Kohler or Broderick are known today, so articles such as the following, from an unnamed source quoted by Adams, lead to the supposition that the Pacific Co. coins may have been made by them:

“Broderick met some former friends on the coast in the spring of 1849, and, as there was a lack of coin on the coast, and several months being required to procure it from the East, it was proposed to form a company to assay and coin gold. Frederick D. Kohler was selected for the assayer, and Broderick became his associate, performing the severe manual labor required. They coined so-called five and ten dollar pieces, and the profits upon these coins, which contained only four dollars and eight dollars respectively, and upon the gold purchased at \$14 per ounce, soon placed Broderick in good circumstances, and laid the foundation for a fortune large for those times. In the autumn of 1849 the firm sold the business and Broderick began to think of returning to politics.” The figure of Broderick looms large in the annals of California legislation during this era. Much information regarding him is available from standard historical texts such as Bancroft (or the editor would be pleased to send biographical data to the successful bidder on this lot).

Further, Adams wrote that the \$10 of the Pacific Co. “enjoys the distinction of being the least valuable of all varieties of \$10 pieces ever struck by

private persons in this country, making the much condemned Baldwin \$10 stand out as the acme of purity in contrast." Accordingly, most of the mintage was relegated to melting pots, with much of the melted bullion being converted to other coins and, possibly, ingots.

The rarity of certain California private gold coins is inversely proportional to their weight and to the press stories associated with them. Moffat & Co. was the fair-haired child of California coinage, its pieces were of generally heavy weight, and with only a few exceptions, most press notices might as

well have been written by the firm itself—so glowing were they in their approval. Today, Moffat & Co. coins are plentiful, as relatively few were melted. In dynamic contrast, the coins of Baldwin & Co., while in most instances only slightly lighter in weight than Moffat & Co., lost in a trial by journalism in the San Francisco papers, their coins were condemned, money brokers had a field day in buying them for less than their meltdown value, and the Baldwin coiners left the state. Today, Baldwin coins are ultra-rarities!

1850 Dubosq & Co. \$10 Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1042 1850 Dubosq & Co. \$10 gold. K-2. Rarity-7+. VG-8 (PCGS), but cleaned, burnished, re-engraved at portions of the design, and lightly pitted in areas. Overall sharpness is VF-20 or so; the PCGS grade is undoubtedly a net grade extended by courtesy due to the extreme rarity of the coin involved. Easily among the most elusive and sought-after issues of the era, the coins of Dubosq & Co. have long held strong attraction for specialists in the field. We expect strong interest will be shown in the present piece; when coins of this rarity are offered, shortcomings are easily forgiven. Often a period of years will elapse between offerings.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with federal-style head of Liberty to left, 13 six-pointed stars around, 1850 below, DUBOSQ & CO on coronet. Reverse with S.M.V. CALIFORNIA GOLD TEN D. around a federal-style eagle. No peculiarities of the dies such as die cracks are evident due to the surfaces of the coin.

Once plentiful in circulation, the coins of Dubosq & Co. of San Francisco are among the most elusive of all Gold Rush era coinages on today's numismatic scene. Philadelphia directories of the era list multiple Dubosqs, indicating the family was once prominent in that city. The only known types struck in gold by the firm are the 1850-dated \$5 and \$10 pieces, although records indicate the coinage was actually accomplished in 1849 and 1851. In the January 18, 1849 edition of the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*, a notice was made that the ship *Gray Eagle* had sailed for California and that "Mr. Theodore Dubosq, jeweler, North 2nd Street, we understand, takes out with him machinery for melting and coining gold, and stamping it with a private mark, so as to establish a currency which will afford the greater convenience and facility for dealing in the raw material."

Important 1850 Baldwin & Co. \$10 Gold

El Vaquero, the Horseman

A Famous and Classic Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1043 1850 Baldwin & Co. \$10 gold. K-3. Rarity-6. Horseman or Vaquero issue. EF-40 (NGC). Lustrous orange-gold surfaces reveal few marks of any consequence to the unaided eye. A great and popular rarity in the California gold series, owing as much to its beautiful and unusual design—a mounted vaquero on horseback rather than the near-standard head of Liberty motif—as to its rarity. The quantity of 1850 Baldwin "Horseman" \$10 coins minted is not known, but it must have been very small—and this small number saw early attrition by melting—for only about 15 to 20 can be accounted for today. Other

coins in the California gold series may be rarer overall, but few issues can compete with the popularity of the Horseman \$10 gold from Baldwin & Co. Market appearances are few and far between, although we have been doubly blessed recently—with the present coin and also with the specimen recently offered from the Harry W. Bass Collection.

Not only is the present 1850 Baldwin & Company "Horseman" \$10 rare on an absolute basis, but its distinctive motif makes it a *must have* variety for the advanced specialist. Indeed, the present coin could well be the centerpiece of even an extensive cabinet.

Die alignment: 180°.

Interestingly enough, the American slang word for a cowpoke or cowboy is *buckaroo*, an Americanism of the Spanish *vaquero*.

We reiterate below the historical and related commentaries we recently gave for the Bass coin:

Obverse with mounted horseman or *vaquero* to right, CALIFORNIA GOLD. TEN DOLLARS. around, date below base of horse. Reverse with BALDWIN & Co, period below O in Co, and SAN FRANCISCO. around a federal-style eagle, five five-pointed stars on each side of the eagle.

The Horseman or *Vaquero* design is widely recognized and admired, even among beginning collectors, as it is a landmark in the design of private California gold. Typically, a Liberty Head motif was used, or one or another form of the eagle, but rarely an exciting "action" design such as this—a *vaquero* on a spirited horse with its left front leg high in the air, as if confronting a steer or other item to be lassoed—the horseman reacting appropriately, with his lariat in loops in the air, ready to be thrown.

A close examination of the die reveals a wealth of details, including an ornate costume worn by the horseman, a decorated saddle, and many anatomical details ranging from musculature to fine details in the horse's tail. On the base of the ground at the left is seen in prominent letters, A. KUNER, the signature of the most famous of all California die engravers—the same artist who came to California in 1849, cut dies for Moffat & Co., went on to work with other firms as well, and even created the 1862 British Columbia gold \$10 and \$20 dies.

The Baldwin & Co. "Situation" Or, who swindled whom?

The firm of Baldwin & Co. was founded on March 15, 1850, as the successor to Frederick D. Kohler & Co., California state assayer. In his time Kohler was widely respected, and there was nothing to indicate that his successors would not follow suit. However, Baldwin seems to have lacked friends in influential places, namely in the editorial offices of San Francisco newspapers. We mention this in view of what we relate below. Today, an objective analysis of *l'affaire Baldwin* would no doubt lead to different conclusions.

George C. Baldwin and Thomas S. Holman advertised Baldwin & Co. as assayers, refiners, and coiners who also did "all kinds of engraving." The boast, "our coin redeemable on presentation," was made. It seems that to encourage their coins to circulate they did as others had done and would do in the future: anyone with coins of their imprint who felt uncertain about them had but to present them to the firm and they would be exchanged at par for other gold coins of the holder's preference.

Early in 1851 private coinage was conducted at a furious pace in San Francisco. The best known of all firms—Moffat & Co.—was busy implementing its new federal contract with Augustus Humbert as its assayer and was producing only \$50 pieces after January. Thus, certain lesser known private firms had a field day making smaller denominations such as \$5, \$10, and, to a lesser extent, \$20. The coinage of Baldwin was quite extensive and was second only to that of the United States Assay Office. From January 1 to March 31, 1851, it outranked the Assay Office by producing \$590,000 worth of coins as compared to efforts totaling \$530,000 by the latter firm. Obviously, the Baldwin coins were held in high esteem.

Then this:

On March 21, 1851, a prominent local banker who styled himself as James

King of William (to differentiate himself from other James Kings) sent samples of private gold coins to Augustus Humbert, official U.S. assayer in residence at the competing firm of Moffat & Co. Transmitted were the following coins: Baldwin & Co. \$20, 13 coins; \$10, 10 coins; \$5, 28 coins; Schultz & Co. \$5, 45 coins; Dubosq \$10, 7 coins; and \$5, 3 coins. After his analysis of the Baldwin pieces, Humbert found that the \$20 pieces averaged an intrinsic value of \$19.40, the \$10 pieces averaged \$9.74, and the \$5 pieces were valued at \$4.91. This seemingly unreasonable profit on the part of the coiners caused much public indignation, and from that point forward Baldwin coins were rejected by merchants. Of course, Humbert, being in the employ of a competitor, was hardly impartial. Moreover, federal gold coins minted at Philadelphia had a lower intrinsic value, significantly, than did the Baldwin pieces!

The *Alta California* editorially noted that the holders of Baldwin \$20 gold pieces would lose 60 cents on each coin, and that the best value was received by owners of Dubosq pieces who would lose only seven cents on each \$10 transaction. The result of this editorial discussion was that banking houses immediately refused to handle any coins at face value with the exception of those made by Moffat & Co. It is believed that upon disclosure of Humbert's findings and the trial by journalism the firm ceased coinage immediately. Later the Baldwin coins changed hands at a 20% discount, a figure significantly less than their metallic value, thus enriching James King of William, Moffat & Co., and others who shared the spoils.

On April 9, 1851, the *Pacific News* had the following commentary:

"THE GOLD COIN SWINDLE. It is perhaps a matter of no especial wonder that the community feels outraged because of the fact that nearly all of the gold coin put in circulation by the private manufacturing establishments is short of weight. A citizen last evening went to Baldwin's establishment, and, presenting two of their own Twenty Dollar gold pieces, asked their redemption in silver. These were taken, and thirty-eight dollars returned.

"This is about as cool and direct a piece of shaving as has come under our eye, touching the short-weight gold coin swindle. Why should the community suffer this to go on longer? Why not refuse every dollar of Baldwin's coin as well as that of every other that is not of full value and redeemed on demand? A bank bill is worth no more than the bare paper upon which its pretty picture is

printed, except from the fact that securities are pledged for its redemption. So also with Baldwin's coin. It is worth no more than the actual value of the gold when compared with the Government standard...."

The end of the enterprise was chronicled by the *Pacific News* on April 17, 1851:

"We hear a story, which is pretty well authenticated, that Messrs. Baldwin & Bagley, the manufacturers of 'Baldwin's coin,' left in the steamer *Panama* on Tuesday for the Atlantic states. This is, of course, what might have been anticipated as the finale of so magnificent a financial operation as the coinage of one or two million of circulating medium upon which they have pocketed a profit from 10 to 15 per cent, less the expense of manufacturing the stuff. Unable longer to impose their false tokens upon the community, an outraged public will now pocket the loss and congratulate themselves that the swindle has been exposed even this early.

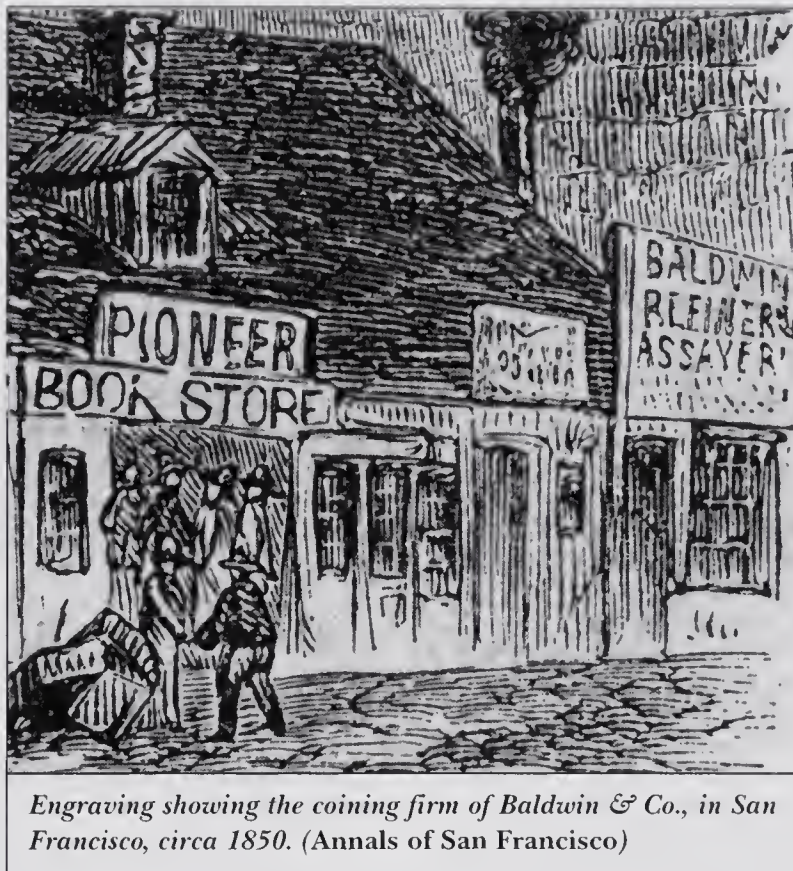
"The amount of this coin in circulation is not less than \$1,000,000, and is probably nearer to two. But suppose that the smaller sum be correct, the profit to the manufacturers is \$100,000. Whose swindling false token establishment is next to be chronicled amongst the 'departures for Panama'?"

In addition to Humbert's assay, a Baldwin \$10 piece of 1850 evaluated at the Philadelphia Mint was found to have an intrinsic value of \$9.96, which was not much different from a \$10 of the highly acclaimed Moffat & Co. which was assayed at \$9.97. A group of 100 Baldwin \$20 pieces of 1851, assayed at the same institution, were found to have an average value of \$19.33.

Meanwhile, San Francisco bankers continued to buy Baldwin coins at 80% of face value. For a \$20 piece this meant paying \$16 for a coin that had \$19.33 or more worth of gold, a handsome profit and one that far exceeded any return that could be made in the normal assaying, refining, and coining business.

Seemingly, Baldwin & Co. was used as a vehicle for other firms to swindle the public!

Returning to present-day numismatics, all of this "bad press" resulted in nearly all Baldwin coins being melted. Today, any Baldwin coin is a prime rarity.



Engraving showing the coining firm of Baldwin & Co., in San Francisco, circa 1850. (Annals of San Francisco)

1851 Schultz & Co. \$5 Gold Rarity

A California Classic



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1044 1851 Schultz & Co. \$5 gold. K-1. Rarity-6+. VF-20 (PCGS). Deep honey gold with strong orange iridescence on both sides. A few light marks are seen, but the overall appearance is quite nice. One of the great classic rarities in the California gold series. Edgar H. Adams knew of three specimens in his day; the count has risen to about 15 known specimens today. A thoroughly pleasing example of the only year and die combination known of this firm's coinage.

Die alignment: 150°.

Obverse with federal-style head of Liberty to left, 13 six-pointed stars around, date below bust, SHULTS [sic] & Co on coronet. Reverse with PURE CALIFORNIA GOLD FIVE D. around a federal-style eagle. A die crack starts at the rim at 2:00, crossing the tip of the eagle's wing and uniting the tops of GOL before jutting to the rim above D.

Half eagles were struck in 1851 by the firm of Schultz & Co. The design is a close copy of the contemporary United States \$5 gold coin. The obverse bears on the coronet of Liberty the inscription SHULTS & CO., a misspelling eliminating the C and incorporating a final S instead of the Z.

Schultz & Co. was comprised of Judge G.W. Schultz and William Thompson Garratt. The latter conducted a brass foundry on Clay Street, San Francisco, behind Baldwin's coining establishment as early as 1850 and produced many of the dies used for private coinage by other firms in the city. The partnership operated for just a short time and was dissolved in April 1851. Samples examined by Augustus Humbert averaged \$4.87 intrinsic value each, which, while seemingly reasonable, was considered at the time to be lightweight. The prevailing philosophy was that private coiners earned their compensation by charging a refining and minting fee, and the resultant coins should have a meltdown value extremely close to their face value. Those firms whose values were less were thought to be doubly profiting. Three Schultz & Co. \$5 pieces assayed at the Philadelphia Mint in 1851 showed an average intrinsic value of \$4.94. However, by the time this news reached California, the Schultz half eagles were already widely discredited in "trial by journalism," the fate of several gold coiners, Moffat & Company notably excepted.

In later years William T. Garratt furnished a description of the early activities: "We made a great many dies for private coining. Albert Küner, who is still in business here, would do the engraving and I the turning—that is, the machine work on the dies, for which at the time we would get \$100 per day per man on that special job. After that, Schultz took a notion to go into coining for Burgoyne & Co. and Argenti & Co., who were bankers here at the time. They would buy the dust and we would do the coining. We ran for a while, and then Schultz and I separated, he taking the coining establishment and I the foundry, he keeping the room over the foundry for his business. He continued only a short time before the Legislature passed a law prohibiting private coining. We took gold at \$16 an ounce, and put it through the refining process, and then would add 10% copper. That of course would take very little copper, just enough to make the coin hard enough to wear. I think the Legislature prohibited it altogether; I am not exactly clear on that point. Moffat was allowed to go ahead. We continued in the same place after Schultz had quit. We had moved from Clay Street down to Leidesdorff, near Sacramento [Street]. While we were there we separated. He continued coining until he was shut off by the Legislature; it might have been two months. From that he went up into the mountains and I continued with the business. Judge Schultz was connected with the Gold Mountain Quartz Mining Co."

From the Kargin Collection, as noted on the PCGS holder.

1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$5

Large Head



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1045 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-6. Large Head. EF-40 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Lustrous yellow gold with warm orange highlights. Scattered marks and faint scratches present on both sides, none of particular prominence, and generally in accordance with one might expect from this issue—which extensively circulated in commerce. Obverse field decidedly dished. The 1852 Wass, Molitor \$5 is a rarity in all grades—and only infrequently does a specimen come on the market. The appeal of this piece is multiple, not only due to its elusive character, but also due to the "primitive" die cutting—such rusticity always being a numismatic plus (witness the crude state coinages of Vermont, the "Indiana primitive" Civil War tokens, the 1784 Washington "Ugly Head," and other classics of this genre).

Die alignment: 180°.

Designs crudely copied after federal issues of the era. Obverse with 13 stars around a bust of Liberty to left, "Large Head" style, crude and only somewhat resembling the federal issue, date below. Date numerals crude and all of them slightly misshapen in some way, the 5 top-heavy and leaning left, the 2 rough within the upper and lower portions. W.M. & CO appears on the coronet, the O small with two dots below it. Reverse with a federal-style eagle at the center, FIVE DOLLARS below, IN CALIFORNIA GOLD around.

Among the private issuers of gold coins in San Francisco Wass, Molitor & Co. was one of the most important, although their initial production did not begin until relatively late, in 1852. Count S.C. Wass and A.P. Molitor, Hungarians, earlier were engaged in refining and assaying in the same city.

The *Daily Alta California* of January 8, 1852 noted: "The day before yesterday we were shown a piece of the denomination \$5 which Messrs. Wass, Molitor & Co. are preparing to issue from their assay office, Naglee's Building, in Merchant St. It has the head and stars like the American coin, with the letters WM & CO. in the place occupied by the word LIBERTY on our National currency. Below is the date, 1852. On the reverse is the eagle, with the words 'In California Gold—Five Dollars' around it. The coin has the pale yellow appearance which is peculiar to the private coinage of the State, and which is caused by the silver alloy natural to the gold, whereas the issues from the United States Mint are slightly alloyed with copper."

On the same date another newspaper, the *San Francisco Herald*, commented, here quoted in part:

"The very serious inconveniences to which the people of California have been subjected through the want of a mint, and the stream of unwieldy slugs that have issued from the United States Assay Office have imperatively called for an increase of small coins. The well known and highly respectable firm of Wass, Molitor & Co. have come forward in this emergency, and are now issuing a coin of the value of \$5 to supply the necessities of trade. Their coining establishment, located in Naglee's fireproof brick building in Merchant St., is now complete, being provided with the most powerful and improved machinery for such purposes.

"The high reputation for honor and integrity enjoyed by Count Wass and his associates in this enterprise is additional guaranty that every representation made by them will be strictly complied with. The public will be glad to have a coin in which they can feel confidence, and which can't depreciate in their hands. The leading bankers, too, sustained and encouraged this issue, and will receive it on deposit. Among others are the heavy houses of Adams & Co., Burgoyne & Co., and Page, Bacon & Co.

"Messrs. Wass, Molitor & Co. coining establishment, which is entirely disconnected from the smelting and assaying office, now in active operation, is capable of turning out from \$7,000 to \$8,000 in five dollar pieces per day."

1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 Gold

Small Head Rarity



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1046 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$5 gold. K-3. Rarity-7. Small Head or Long Neck. EF-40 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Subdued yellow gold with a trace of honey toning. An area of deeper toning appears at GO in GOLD on the reverse. A few scattered marks are noted for accuracy. A pleasing specimen of a prized rarity in the series.

While the present piece is from dies much more finely cut (from a different hand?) than the preceding, it does have the fascinating aspect of a *modular date*. The die was probably first cut with the date 1851, then the last digit was drilled out, and a plus was inserted in the die, with a large and somewhat misshapen (we have seen no counterpart to it elsewhere in numismatics) digit 2. The concept of modular dies is a fairly unusual one in numismatics of the mid 19th century, but several counterparts can be mentioned—including an illustrious series of Massachusetts Civil War store cards. However, in the territorial gold series as well as the federal gold series, the common practice was to use dies with an old date, or to overdate the dies.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with head of Liberty remarkably like the federal issues of the era, 13 well-formed stars around, date below, 2 in the date is on a small, raised circular "platform", the result of the plug mentioned earlier. W. M. & CO on coronet, the O small with two dots below. Tip of bust is round. Reverse die the same as that used for the Dubosq & Co. \$10 gold rarity. Federal-style eagle at center, S.M.V. CALIFORNIA GOLD TEN D. around. Faint evidence of die clashing above the eagle.

This appeared in the *San Francisco Herald* on January 17, 1852: "We gave a detailed description a few days ago of the new five dollar piece issued by this enterprising firm. Since then they have prepared a die for coining Ten Dollar pieces, some of which we have seen struck off. They are superior in mechanical execution to the five dollar pieces, and will compare favorably with any coin now on the market. They are similar to the smaller coin, with the exception of being stamped on one side, 'SMV (Standard Mint Value) Ten Dollars.' A quantity of their coin has been sent on to the Mint, by the bankers who receive it, so that by an official assay the public may be entirely satisfied that it is worth all that it purports to be...."

1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10

Large Head or Short Neck



- 1047 1852 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$10 gold. K-4. Rarity-5. Large Head or Short Neck. VF-25. Reeded edge. Medium yellow gold with strong olive highlights. Some scattered marks are seen. A scarce and popular issue. From a shattered obverse die (see below).

The author of this die is no doubt the same individual, identity unknown to us, who cut the die for the 1852 Large Head K-2 \$5. Naiveté and rusticity come to the forefront—not even the date numerals could be put in even an approximately correct alignment, and on the reverse the letters are staggered every which way (check the location of the F in CALIFORNIA for example). Coins such as this point out the desirability of some researcher carefully analyzing the die characteristics of contemporary California coins, making note of the punches and their characteristics as well as the workmanship, and endeavoring to attribute them to specific engravers. It might be worthwhile to see if there are any counterparts in style among small denomination California gold, even though the latter pieces are generally at least a few years later.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with bust of Liberty to left, 13 stars around, date below. Date numerals widely yet evenly spaced, top of 1 nearly touches bust, other numerals successively lower from left to right, base of 2 not far from dentils. A heavy die crack extends from the point of Liberty's bust to the first star where it splits, one branch of the crack moving straight down to the dentils, the other branch running horizontally to the dentils, creating a pie-slice appearance. The horizontal branch splits as well, moving from the field to the second star, then clockwise to all of the other stars. At the sixth star, the crack juts to the point of Liberty's coronet; at the ninth star, the crack doubles back on itself, terminating over the eighth star, where two or more dentils have been replaced by a cud. Another crack descends vertically into Liberty's hair from the ninth star. The main crack continues clockwise from the ninth star, connecting the other stars that follow. Yet another crack juts to the rim from the main crack at the midway point between the 11th and 12th stars, with the main crack continuing through the 13th star, then connecting with the 2 in the date where it branches, the main crack going to the dentils below the 5, while a fainter crack connects the bases of the date numerals. This die state is described at Lot 358 in our sale of Part I of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection. Reverse with S.M.V. CALIFORNIA GOLD TEN D. around a federal-style eagle. The present specimen is weak at the periphery, not an unusual occurrence for this die pairing. There is a faint crack noted atop CALI, but any other evidence of further cracks is weak and not plainly visible. In CALIFORNIA, CALIF is leaning dramatically to the left, and each letter is successively lower than the previous letter; the O is higher than the F, but the letters following also "stairstep" in the manner of the first five letters of the word.

1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$20 Gold

Small Cameo Portrait



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1048 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$20 gold. K-7. Rarity-5+. Small Head. VF-30 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Bright yellow gold with a decidedly olive cast. The surfaces are somewhat reflective with a scattering of tiny marks present on both sides, the only mark worthy of mention being a shallow depression above the olive branch on the reverse.

One of the all time great issues in the California gold series from the standpoint of desirability, offering a combination of elusive quality plus a very distinctive design. The head style was intended for a smaller denomination, certainly not the \$20, and its present use gives it a small cameo effect—a tiny portrait surrounded by a large area of field—perhaps reminiscent in a way of the 1795 half cent (although in that instance the portrait was not intended for anything other than the half cent).

Die alignment: 200°.

Obverse with small bust of Liberty placed slightly left of center, 13 stars around, date below, W.M. & Co on coronet, with the period intended to follow the O in Co below the C instead of after the O. Reverse loosely styled after the federal issues of the era, eagle at center with raised wings, 900 THOUS on a ribbon above, SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA TWENTY DOL. around. A faint die crack unites the tops of SAN FRANCIS, and another unites the bottoms of DOL. An area of die damage is noted in the dentils below the punctuation following DOL.; at first glance it resembles the top of a random O.

1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50 Gold

Small Head



- 1049 1855 Wass, Molitor & Co. \$50 gold. Round. K-9. Rarity-5. Small Head. VF-30 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Lustrous honey gold surfaces show a scattering of tiny marks, the most noticeable of these in the field before Liberty's face. A pleasing example overall of the only round \$50 gold coinage of the era to circulate to any extent. The fame of this variety is long lasting, and for decades the 1855 Wass, Molitor \$5 has been recognized as a classic. The small portrait, intended for the \$20 denomination, gives this coin a cameolike effect, but not as startling as on the earlier-offered \$20, for on the present coin the stars are very large and occupy much of the field. That such pieces remained in circulation or in banking channels for a few years is evident not only from the grade offered here and certain of its contemporaries, but from the finding of a single example in the wreck of the *S.S. Central America*, which contained gold shipped from San Francisco in August 1857.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with head of Miss Liberty to left, size more suitable for a \$20 piece than for the present \$50 denomination. Surrounding are 13 six-pointed stars and the date. Reverse with SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA WASS, MOLITOR & Co around an open-topped wreath, 900 THOUS on ribbon at top of wreath, 50 / DOLLARS at the center.

The *Sacramento Daily Union* on April 30, 1855, noted: "Col. Pardee of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express has exhibited to us the new fifty dollar piece, which in a great measure is destined to supplant the old fashioned octagon slug now in circulation. This coin is circular, almost entirely destitute of ornament, and plain as a maiden's countenance who has breathed the air of fifty summers. At the outer edge of one side are the words 'Wass, Molitor & Co. San Francisco,' enclosing on the centre of the coin the figures '900' and abbreviated word 'THOUS.' with the figures '50' underneath and the word 'Dollars' below the latter figures. On the reverse of the coin is a homely head of Liberty and the figures '1855.' The coin certainly has no pretensions to beauty; nevertheless we would not like to refuse a few to break with our friends."

The *Alta California* reported on May 16, 1855 that: "Wass, Molitor & Co. have commenced issuing their fifty and twenty dollar pieces at the rate of \$38,000 per day. The coin is above the United States standard and is confidently received throughout the state."

Unfortunately from a numismatic standpoint, pieces such as this were not appreciated in their own time, and although a few pieces were saved as souvenirs or preserved by chance as part of treasure caches, by and large they were redeemed at one or another of the mints and were melted. To be sure, there was one collection into which many California pieces were placed—the Mint Cabinet in Philadelphia, for the curators were very interested in this coinage. However, in the private sector there was virtually no interest at all. By the time that attention was paid to such pieces, beginning significantly in the 1860s and 1870s, most had been irretrievably lost.

Attractive 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20 Gold

Short Arrows Variety



- 1050 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-1a. Rarity-4. Short Arrows. AU-58 (NGC). Reeded edge. Bright and lustrous yellow gold with a whisper of olive iridescence. A few hundred of these pieces exist, few enough to make the issue scarce or rare, but a supply such that the market price is within the range of just about all serious collectors of gold coins.

Die alignment: 165°.

Obverse with boldly-engraved federal-style head of Miss Liberty (or Miss Kellogg) to left, 13 stars around, date below, KELLOGG & CO on coronet, letters in the company name crowded, no period after CO. The portrait of Miss Liberty is probably by Ferdinand Gruner, although it is not signed; the style is virtually identical to that used on his famous 1855 Kellogg \$50 which is signed. Reverse with SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA TWENTY D. around an eagle remarkably like that of the double eagles of the era. The tops of SAN FRANCIS are lightly impressed into the die, as are the bottoms of TW in the denomination. The central arrow has a faint shaft.

Dies of this and the 1855 issue are closely related in style to the 1853 Moffat & Co. \$20, and are by the same engraver (presumably Künér). The reverse was made from a hub incorporating the eagle at the center and the peripheral letters, but certain details (arrows, rays above the eagle, etc.) were added by hand and vary from variety to variety.

The latest major entry in the field of private coinage was Kellogg & Co. of San Francisco, which produced its first coins in 1854.

John Glover Kellogg, of Auburn, New York, came to San Francisco on October 12, 1849. He secured a position with Moffat & Co. and remained with them during the operations of the United States Assay Office of Gold. When the latter institution discontinued business on December 14, 1853, and began the changeover of facilities that would lead to the opening of the San Francisco Mint, Kellogg formed a new partnership with G.F. Richter, who earlier had worked with the United States Assay Office as an assayer.

On December 19, 1853, the *San Francisco Herald* carried this advertisement: "ASSAY OFFICE. The undersigned, who have been connected with the United States Assay Office from its commencement, have opened an office for melting and assaying gold in the basement of J.P. Haven's Building, No. 106 Montgomery St., one door from Lucas, Turner & Co.'s banking house and nearly opposite Adams & Co. and Kellogg & Richter."

On January 14, 1854, a number of leading banking houses of San Francisco and Sacramento addressed a petition to Kellogg & Richter imploring them to produce coins, in the period after which the United States Assay Office of Gold had ceased operations and before the United States Mint at San Francisco had begun. The merchants indicated their willingness to receive any coins that would be produced. Kellogg & Richter jumped at the opportunity, and on February 9, 1854, the first Kellogg \$20 coin was issued.

Following the opening of the San Francisco Mint production at the government facility was quite limited. Kellogg & Co. therefore did a large business by continuing their private coinage. Toward the end of 1854 the firm of Kellogg & Richter was dissolved and a new firm, Kellogg & Humbert, took its place. Success was insured from the beginning, considering the reputations of Kellogg and Augustus Humbert, the latter having earned an incredibly fine reputation as United States assayer. This partnership continued until 1860, although the last coins were struck in 1855.

Another 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20 Gold

Short Arrows



- 1051 1854 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-1b. Rarity-5. Short Arrows. EF-40. Reeded edge. Deep honey gold with brighter yellow gold highlights in the recessed areas. Another pleasing specimen of a popular issue.

Die alignment: 180°.

Dies similar in style to the preceding lot, but from a different reverse die (easily distinguishably by the central arrow, which has no discernible shaft).

1855 Kellogg & Co. \$20 Gold

Long Arrows



- 1052 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$20 gold. K-3b. Rarity-5. Long Arrows. EF-45. Reeded edge. Deep orange-gold with intense violet highlights in the fields. Still another attractive example of the design type.

Die alignment: 180°.

Dies very similar to the preceding lot, but with the O of CO on the coronet placed mostly in Liberty's tresses. Italic 5s in date. No shaft on central arrow on reverse.

On May 1, 1855 *Alta California* noted that about \$1.5 million was the largest coinage per month from the San Francisco Mint, whereas Kellogg & Co. for many weeks made from \$60,000 to \$80,000 worth of coins per day.

Edgar H. Adams wrote that Kellogg & Co. was credited with having produced \$6 million worth of \$20 gold pieces during its time, and that a large number of these were lost "by the sinking of a steamer in the Pacific on its way from San Francisco to New York." If anyone has any information concerning this particular Pacific shipwreck the editor (QDB) would like to learn more. The only candidates of which we are aware are those mentioned specifically in *American Coin Treasures and Hoards*, with the S.S. *Yankee Blade* having gold coins aboard, but wrecked a year prior to the 1855 coinage mentioned here.

Famous 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$50

"King of Territorial Gold"

Centerpiece in the Gold Series

**1053 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$50 gold. K-4. Rarity-7-. Proof-62 (PCGS).**

Bright orange-gold with strong lustre and highly reflective surfaces. Nicely struck in nearly all areas. An impressive example of one of the most famous and highly prized issues in the California gold series. Indeed, this is one of the most famous of all issues—because of its large denomination, the unusual round shape (having a counterpart in the more plentiful 1855 Wass, Molitor coin), its availability in Proof finish, and its great rarity. Over a long period of years, much attention has been paid to it, deservedly so. Often, when a piece is included in a fine cabinet of private and territorial gold coins, this particular variety is given front row center position. Not only is the present piece desirable for its quality and historical importance, but its pedigree to the Amon Carter Collection adds a further appeal.

It is believed that only 11 different specimens exist of this famous rarity. Most of these have been known for a long time and were probably originally made as presentation pieces for directors, shareholders, and other interested parties (but not as numismatic specimens). It represents the capstone of the Kellogg coinage, indeed a fitting and dramatic end in 1855 to the widespread production of privately minted California gold coins. A classic rarity that will certainly grace the cabinet of its new owner.

The obverse depicts a female portrait adapted from the head of Miss Liberty, but with the coronet inscribed KELLOGG & Co. Stars surround, and the date 1855 is at the bottom. The reverse has an elegantly engraved perched eagle in the style of Charles Cushing Wright's 1851 Humbert coinage, but slightly differently executed, and with the ribbon inscribed 1809 GRS / 887 THOUS. Around the border of the coin appears SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA / FIFTY DOLLS. The fineness of 887/1000 is particularly significant, in the editor's opinion (see notes below), and may well explain the coin's rarity.

Stars were punched into the die by using six diamond-shaped elements individually punched, with the Proof field visible (and at the same plane as the field) between the pellet elements; each star is somewhat differently formed. KELLOGG & CO [no period] on coronet. Signature of artist, F [Ferdinand] Grüner, is on neck at the truncation.

Obverse from perfect die state. Reverse with hairline cracks at several points including from rim through left side of O in FRANCISCO to ribbon held by eagle, extending downward and branching from the left side of the eagle's neck to the wing to the left, through the base of the wing to the ribbon and left side of shield, then in the field close to the S in SAN; another connecting O in SAN FRANCISCO with C to its right, continuing through the bases of CALIFORNIA, then irregularly through DOLLS, then through the tops of the letters in FIFTY. This delicate tracery of breaks, not normally described, may well account, at least in part, for the extreme rarity of the issue and the fact that a coinage for circulation never materialized (but see note on 887/1000 fineness below).

Edgar H. Adams noted:

"This represents one of the handsomest pieces of die cutting in the entire California series. No information concerning this Kellogg \$50 pieces seems to be obtainable. It is quite certain, however, that it was issued at the same time as the Wass, Molitor & Co. pieces of the same value, and like the latter

owes its origin to the demand of San Francisco merchants for gold pieces of larger denominations for quick counting purposes.

"However, unlike the Wass, Molitor & Co. round \$50 pieces, the Kellogg \$50 coins were made with Proof surfaces and seem to be in the nature of presentation or numismatic pieces. So far as I know, there is no documentation of their having served as a medium of exchange in the channels of California commerce."

In connection with preparing the book, *Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.: King of Coins*, the editor had occasion to spend several days investigating this particular Kellogg variety. Some of the observations given in the book are reiterated here:

REASON FOR COINAGE: The production of \$50 gold "slugs" of the round format traces its inception to a demand for such in commerce in California. The *San Francisco Herald*, March 1, 1854, noted:

"A petition has been circulated today, and very generally signed, addressed to the Congress of the United States, calling attention to the coinage that is to be made at the branch mint in San Francisco and praying that a law may be passed authorizing the issue of fifty dollar pieces of the same shape and fineness as the United States double eagle. It will of course be signed by every business man in the community, the advantages of such an issue being self-evident. In a country like our own, where the currency is purely metallic, it is of great importance to have coins issued of a size which will admit of rapid and easy counting, both in receiving and paying money; and the experience of all our businessmen goes to show that in the absence of bank notes the fifty dollar piece is the most convenient coin for such a purpose. The alteration in the shape [from the octagonal \$50 then in common use], and putting it up to the United States standard [900 fine instead of the 880, 884, and 887 finenesses used earlier], would make it all that could be desired. If such a coin should be issued, it would in all probability speedily reduce the premium on ounces for East India shipments."

James Guthrie, secretary of the Treasury, responded with his opinion on March 21, 1854, noting that even \$20 gold pieces did not circulate actively in the East, "but are soon passed into the possession of the banks and bankers, and their places supplied by bank paper." This being the case, even larger \$50 pieces would be of little use there. However, there was no paper money in circulation in California, and, "the high scale of prices prevalent in California for commodities and service... will make larger denominations of coin convenient, particularly in counting and passing large sums..."

Guthrie recommended that \$100, \$50, and \$25 gold coins be authorized for coinage at the San Francisco Mint and be called the union, half union, and quarter union, "but that the half union only be struck for the present."

Although Guthrie's suggestion and subsequent legislation by Senator William M. Gwin received favorable notice, and the Senate passed Gwin's bill by a large majority, the proposal died in the House of Representatives. In this void Wass, Molitor & Co. issued round \$50 coins in large numbers to fill the demand. Kellogg & Co.'s round dies were never used to strike circulating coinage, so far is known, and all impressions were Proofs.

The editor theorizes that as the competing Wass, Molitor & Co. round \$50 coin was of .900 fineness and bore the inscription "900 THOUS." on the reverse, Kellogg & Co. decided that its own coin, marked 887 THOUS., would not effectively circulate in commerce. The known Proof examples may well be test pieces shown to bankers and merchants and, as evident by the list printed below, retained by the principals of the firm. The Proof dies exhibit a tracery of cracks which may have rendered them unfit for mass coinage use, but in any event the 887/1000 fineness probably mitigated against large-scale production.

FERDINAND GRÜNER: The Kellogg \$50 coin is signed F. GRÜNER on the neck truncation. In his *Private Gold Coinage* study, Edgar H. Adams (p. 87) noted that Grüner was "a well-known die cutter of San Francisco." Further, "This represents one of the handsomest pieces of die-cutting in the entire California series." If Adams knew more, he did not relate it in his text. Moreover, virtually nothing concerning the biography of Grüner has appeared elsewhere in numismatic circles. He is not listed in Leonard Forrer's incomparable *Biographical Dictionary of Medallists*, nor is he treated except in passing by Don Kagan, Richard D. Kenney, Walter Breen, and others who have focused upon California diecutters. Indeed, Kenney discussed diecutting at Kellogg & Co. without even mentioning Grüner.

Colville's Directory and Gazetteer for the City of San Francisco, 1856-1857, compiled in 1855, lists F. Grüner, seal engraver and die sinker, with business premises at 171 Washington Street and residence on the south side of Vallejo Street between Dupont and Kearny streets. His workshop was close to that of Alfred Küner (in the store of Braverman & Levy at 167 Washington Street). Grüner is not listed in the 1854 directory, is listed in 1858, but not in 1859. Thus, Grüner's stay in the city seems to have been for only a few years. By contrast, Albert Küner lived there from 1849 until his death on January 23, 1906 (three months before his residence was destroyed in the famous earthquake).

Grüner is not known to have signed any other coinage, and whatever other dies he may have cut have not been recorded in any literature seen by

the writer. However, the portrait of Miss Liberty as used on the Kellogg \$20 pieces of 1854 and 1855 is in the same engraving style, with very bold delineation of the features, including the hair strands, and is believed to be by him.

REGISTRY OF KNOWN SPECIMENS: In 1905 DeWitt S. Smith compiled a list of 1855 Kellogg & Co. \$50 pieces then known to him (given in Adams, p. 86). This listing is used as the basis of the number sequence given below, 1 through 13, augmented by new numbers created for the present text utilizing listings in Walter H. Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*, 1988, p. 652, and Andrew W. Pollock III's *Numismatic Register*, 1989, p. 386. It will be noted that today No. 4 is discredited:

1: Specimen owned by 1905 by a member of the Kellogg family. Probably appeared on the market later, e.g., present listings 14, 15, or 16.

2: Owned by 1905 by a member of the Kellogg family. Same comment as preceding.

3: Owned by 1905 by Karl Kellogg, son of John Glover Kellogg. One of these later went to Jacob Shapiro (a.k.a. Jake Bell) and appeared in his "Memorable Sale" by Numismatic Gallery in 1948, then to the Keefer Collection, dealer Fuad K. Saab, Stack's Gibson Sale (November 1974), Stack's section of Auction '79, and Stack's Coles Collection sale in October 1983.

(4): United States Mint Collection, Philadelphia. Listed by DeWitt S. Smith in 1905, consequently by Adams in 1912, but apparently in error. Such a coin is listed in neither James Ross Snowden's *A Description of Ancient and Modern Coins, in the Cabinet Collection at the Mint of the United States* (1860) nor *Catalogue of Coins, Tokens, and Medals in the Numismatic Collection of United States at Philadelphia, Pa.* (1914), the last indicating that the only Kellogg & Co. coin of any kind in the Mint Cabinet as of 1914 was an example of the 1854 \$20 (catalogue No. 1609).

5: Estate of Augustus Humbert. Undoubtedly retained by Humbert since the time of issue. By 1905 in the collection of Virgil M. Brand, Chicago.

6: Fred T. Huddart (early specialist in California coins) to George H. Earle, Philadelphia (by 1905). Judge C.W. Slack, B. Max Mehl 1925, to Col. E.H.R. Green from either Wayte Raymond or B. Max Mehl circa 1932, Col. Green estate after 1936, to Bern's Coins (New York City), to John J. Ford, Jr., on consignment circa August 1952, to Stack's circa early 1953, then to the Josiah K. Lilly Collection, Indianapolis. Presently in the Smithsonian Institution. (Note: Certain information for this specimen is from John J. Ford, Jr., conversation, December 22, 1995. There seems to be no foundation for Walter Breen's listing of this specimen as being once owned by Amon G. Carter, Jr. and Sr.)

7: Augustus Humbert estate. Andrew C. Zabriskie, New York City. Col. James W. Ellsworth. Sold by Knoedler & Co. in March 1923 to John Work Garrett. Donated by the Garrett family to The Johns Hopkins University, 1942. Sold by Bowers and Ruddy Galleries, March 1980. Arthur M. and Don Kagan. Later appeared in Auction '85.

8: DeWitt S. Smith, Lee, Massachusetts, by 1905. But see No. 9 below.

9. **The present specimen.** George W. Rice, Detroit, by 1905. (Breen and Pollock continue the pedigree as follows): DeWitt S. Smith, Virgil M. Brand,

William Forrester Dunham, W.D. Waltman Collection (June 1945), Amon Carter Sr., descended to Amon Jr., and later to Harlan White. Nos. 8 and 9 may be the same coin.

10: John A. Beck, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, by 1905. Sold in January 1975 by Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen (trading as Quality Sales) in their auction of the Beck estate, part 1. Then to the Ketterman Collection, then to the Bowers and Merena sale of the Arnold-Romisa Collections, 1984, into a private collection. Bowers and Merena sale of June 1985. Greene Collection.

11: In the W.W. Kaufman, Marquette, Michigan, collection (*sic*; this was later known as the M.N. Kaufman Collection) by 1905. Remained for many years in the custody of a Marquette, Michigan, bank that claimed ownership; meanwhile, this and other coins were mounted on a board by placing nails around and marking their rims. Appraised by Chicago collector Harry X Boosel, who then was instrumental in having the coins consigned to RARCOA, Chicago, who sold this and other Kaufman coins in 1978. Later appeared in Paramount International Coin Corporation's section of Auction '80 and Auction '84. *Guide Book* plate coin.

12: C.W. Cowell, Denver, by 1905. Cowell was an early "angel" to B. Max Mehl, and in Mehl's beginning years consigned to him for fixed sale many beautiful coins. Sold by Mehl, November 1911. Collection of Waldo C. Newcomer, Baltimore; then to Amon G. Carter, Sr., via B. Max Mehl. It later came on the market again and appeared in the 1962 Metropolitan New York auction, the 1973 ANA Convention Sale, then to a private collection on the West Coast.

13: John A. Jenks, Philadelphia, by 1905. Reuting Collection, then to A.C. Nygren, to George Alfred Lawrence, to John H. Clapp, to the Eliasberg Collection in 1942.

14: Additional listing cf. Breen and Pollock; may duplicate one of the preceding. Private collection in England. May 1984 Greater New York Auction Sale, Stack's.

15: Additional listing cf. Breen and Pollock; may duplicate one of the preceding. J.W. Schmandt Collection (Stack's, February 1957), Denver dealer Dan Brown, Texas collector John Herhold Murrell, California collector Henry H. Clifford, Arthur M. and Don Kagan ("Classic Gold Rarities" catalogue), 1983 ANA Convention Sale.

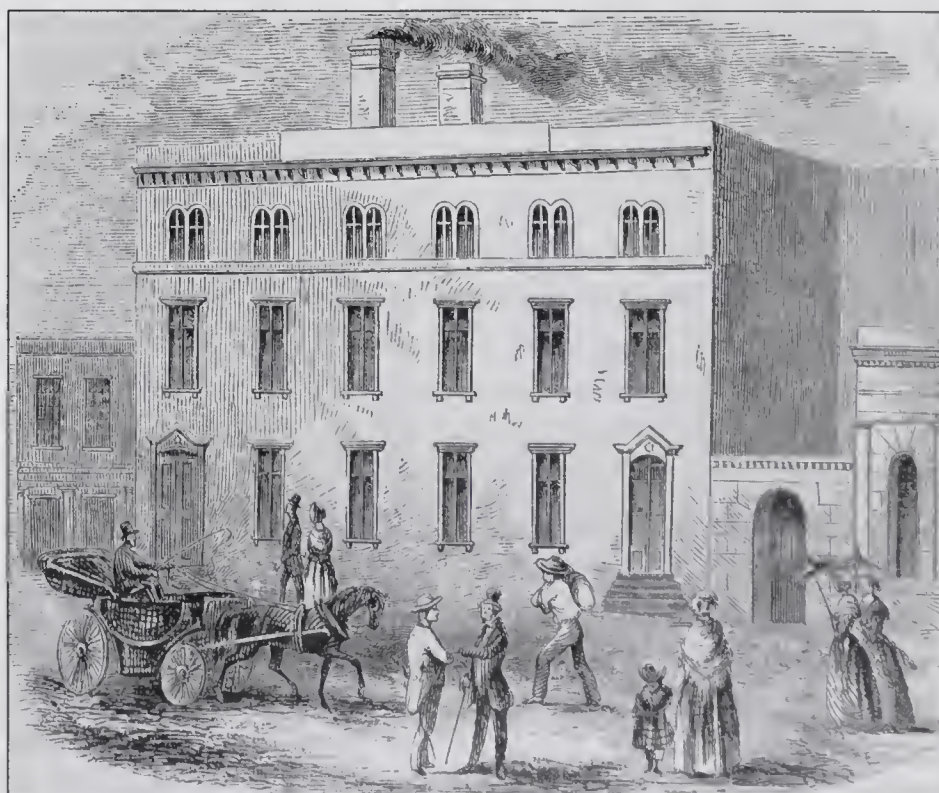
16: Additional listing cf. Breen; may duplicate one of the preceding. H.O. Granberg, William H. Woodin, Willis H. duPont collections.

Considering the preceding 16 entries, No. 4 must be deleted, thus leaving 15 entries, of which Nos. 8 and 9 may be the same and 14, 15, and 16 may be duplicates, netting at least 11 different specimens.

Patterns: Two copper trial pieces are believed known, one appearing in a Lyman H. Low sale in 1903 and the other acquired by Henry Chapman and sold to George H. Earle. Note: The listing of these two trial pieces is from Adams, p. 107; Kagan, p. 340, calls the variety unique.

From Stack's sale of the Amon G. Carter, Jr. Family Collection, January 1984, Lot 1149; earlier from George Rice; Virgil Brand; William Forrester Dunham; William D. Waltman.

The newly remodeled San Francisco Mint on Commercial Street, as it appeared in 1855. The facility had been used earlier by Curtis, Perry & Ward to strike coins under the franchise of the United States Assay Office of Gold and their related private business, Moffat & Co. Although the San Francisco Mint began producing coins in 1854, in the early months a severe coin shortage in the area resulted in continued production of private gold coins, such as the 1855 Kellogg \$50 gold piece offered here.



OREGON COINAGE

The Oregon coinage of 1849 was brief and consisted of just two denominations, the rare \$5 and the even rarer \$10. The present offering brings to market two examples of the smaller denomination, each attractive and desirable—a very unusual pairing.

Oregon Exchange Co. Rarity

1849 \$5 Gold



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1054 1849 Oregon Exchange Company. \$5 gold. K-1. Rarity-5. EF-40 (PCGS).** Lustrous yellow gold with a trace of olive iridescence. Some scattered marks are present on both sides, few of which are discernible to the unaided eye. A notable rarity in all grades, with perhaps just 50 or so specimens known to today's collectors. An important opportunity.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with beaver on log facing right, T.O. (Territory of Oregon) / 1849 below, between sprigs, K.M.T.A.W.R.G.S. (initials of the coiners) curves above. Flaws at the top and bottom of K in K.M.T.A.W.R.G.S.; A initial is from a smaller punch font than the other letters; 9 in date with flaws or traces of earlier number within lower section. Reverse with OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY around, 130 G. / NATIVE / GOLD. / 5 D. at the center. E's from a curiously defective punch with an enlarged serif to the center element; A's from a very unusual font showing the lower opening as a nearly complete circle and the top opening as a tiny circle.

Citizens of Oregon returning from the California gold fields in 1849 brought with them quantities of gold dust and nuggets. The Oregon Legislature on February 15, 1849, passed an act which provided for the establishment of a territorial mint. However, the governor declared this act to be in contravention to the laws of the United States, and plans were terminated. To remedy the situation a group of eight prominent merchants and citizens banded together to establish a private mint. The principals were W.K. Kilborne, Theophilus Magruder, James Taylor, George Abernathy, W.H. Wilson, William H. Rector, J. G. Campbell, and Noyes Smith. The firm was designated as the Oregon Exchange Co. Hamilton Campbell, a Methodist missionary, was employed to cut dies for a \$5 coin. Victor Wallace, machinist, engraved the dies for a coin of the \$10 denomination. The coins produced were to be virgin gold without alloy.

The \$5 gold dies bore on the obverse the initials K.M.T.A.W.R.G.S., representing the names of the company members. The G was an error and should have been C for Campbell. The obverse of the \$5 piece pictured a beaver on a log, facing to the right, the same animal which, being a trademark of the Territory, was earlier used on the Northwest Co. tokens. Below was the designation T.O. for Territory of Oregon, and below that, the year 1849, with branches to the sides. On the reverse appeared the notation OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY, 130 G. NATIVE GOLD 5 D. The pieces contained 130 grains of gold, or nearly 5-1/2 pennyweight.

Coinage amounted to approximately 6,000 \$5 pieces and 2,850 \$10 coins. These were accepted as legal tender throughout the Oregon Territory, which at that time included the present states of Oregon and Washington and all land toward the east reaching to the Rocky Mountains. Oregon City had approximately 1,000 white citizens, while the entire Territory comprised about 9,000 inhabitants. Many of the Oregon issues were sent to California in payment for merchandise. Eventually nearly all were melted. By a decade after the original issue only a small number of Oregon coins existed.

From Superior's sale of August 1992, Lot 520.

Second 1849 Oregon "Beaver" \$5 Gold

Oregon Exchange Co.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1055 1849 Oregon Exchange Company. \$5 gold. K-1. Rarity-5. VF-30 (PCGS).** Warm honey gold with orange-gold highlights. A few light marks are present, but the overall appeal for the assigned grade is quite fine. Another pleasing example of a rare and popular issue.

Die alignment: 170°.

From the same dies as the preceding lot.

THE MORMON COINAGE OF 1849-1860

In an oasis in the Great American Desert the Mormons, who had escaped persecution in Ohio, Illinois, and elsewhere, founded their own kingdom. Seeking to be self-sufficient, the community at Great Salt Lake City set about creating facilities for storing grain, the dispensing of merchandise, and even coining. Produced over a period of time were denominations from \$2.50 to \$20, with most from dies dated 1849 and 1850. Metal was provided by gold brought back from California finds. Produced in significantly lower weights than their federal counterparts, Mormon coins were discredited everywhere except at Great Salt Lake City, where they circulated by fiat—it was Brigham Young's will.

Today, all Mormon coins are scarce and highly prized, and some are very rare. The present offering includes a selection of the \$5 value.

1849 Mormon \$5 Gold

State of Deseret



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1056 1849 Mormon. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-5. AU-58 (NGC).** Lustrous olive-gold with somewhat reflective surfaces. A scarce and popular issue. Perhaps the most utilitarian of the Mormon is-

sues, more of them survive today than any of the others. Still, the total population is probably fewer than 200 coins, and some have suggested fewer than 100 is closer to the truth. The present coin is certainly one of the finest known, certainly in the top 10% that have ever passed under our view. A few light marks are present, as might be expected, but the lustre is strong and the strike is bold. As is true of each and every Mormon gold coin and denomination of the 1849-1850 era, the dies are in shallow relief.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with G.S.L.C.P.G. (Great Salt Lake City Pure Gold) arcing above, FIVE DOLLARS curving below, clasped hands at the center with 1849 below. Reverse with HOLINESS TO THE LORD around an all-seeing eye of Jehovah surmounted by a bishop's mitre at center.

In the autumn of 1848, Mormons returning from California brought large quantities of gold dust into the Great Salt Lake area. Mormon Island, located downstream from Sutter's Mill at Coloma on the American River, was one of the richer gold deposits during the early days of discovery. Mormons were among the most active miners during the early part of the era, and are estimated to have found several million dollars' worth of gold.

In the settlement at Great Salt Lake, called the State of Deseret (deseret = honeybee, a Mormon symbol of industriousness; today, honeybee is also translated into two popular girls' names, Melissa and Deborah), Dr. Willard Richards, an official of the Mormon Church, weighed the gold dust and distributed it in paper packages which contained from \$1 to \$20 in value. In November 1848 coinage designs were formulated. Each piece was to depict on one side the priesthood emblem, a three-point crown over the all-seeing eye of Jehovah, with the phrase "Holiness to the Lord." The reverse was to bear the inscription "Pure Gold," clasped hands, and the denomination.

On December 10, 1848, Mormons with gold dust were invited to leave it for coinage. The first deposit was made by William T. Follett, who received a credit of \$232 for 14 1/2 ounces at the rate of \$16 per ounce, this being considerably below the Mint price in distant Philadelphia, but consistent with the trading value per ounce in San Francisco. Soon thereafter 46 \$10 gold pieces were minted by John M. Kay, a Mormon who earlier had been employed with a private mint in Birmingham, England.

It is believed that the pieces struck in December 1848 were dated the following year. The \$10 coins were designed by Brigham Young, John Mobourn Kay, and John Taylor.

Additional facilities for coinage were ordered through a church agent in St. Louis. Dies were prepared for \$2.50, \$5, and \$20 pieces. Coinage at the church mint commenced on September 12, 1849. From that point through early 1851, about \$75,000 face value in gold pieces was produced. Designs followed those suggested a year earlier, but the words "Pure Gold" were represented by the initials P.G., and for Great Salt Lake City the letters G.S.L.C. were added. They were dubbed "Valley Coin" by local traders, to distinguish them from federal issues. Problems developed, and by December 22, 1848, the equipment was inoperable.

Apparently there was little understanding or interest in Salt Lake City concerning the fineness or purity of gold, and only the total weight was considered when the coins were made. This caused the Mormon coinage to be condemned in many regions, particularly in California where it became the subject of many vituperative comments in the press, which noted the coins were "spurious," "vile falsehoods," and "debased." Part of this had some merit based on analyses of the coins, while other negative comments no doubt arose from general dislike and misunderstanding of the Mormon religion. In areas other than Salt Lake City they circulated only at a discount of 10% to 25% from face value. Within Salt Lake City itself there were numerous questions raised, and in 1851 and 1852 many were reluctant to accept the pieces, but the church applied pressures which made the coins circulate. Eventually Brigham Young, the Mormon leader, closed the mint, and the pieces disappeared from circulation.

Another 1849 Mormon \$5 Gold



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1057 1849 Mormon. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-5. AU-50 (PCGS).** Lustrous olive-gold with some orange-gold toning highlights. A pleasing coin for the grade; a few light marks do little to discourage that description.

Die alignment: 180°.

Another 1849 Mormon \$5 Gold



- 1058 1849 Mormon. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-5. VF-20.** Subdued olive-gold surfaces. Struck on a naturally flawed planchet. A horizontal obverse fissure runs through the date, and other small defects are seen at the rim. On the reverse, a fissure runs from the rim through the H of HOLINESS, then across the field, finally terminating at the left side of the mitre.

Die alignment: 180°.

From the same dies as the preceding lot.

1850 Mormon \$5 Gold

State of Deseret



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1059 1850 Mormon. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-5+. AU-50 (PCGS).** Medium yellow gold with even olive highlights. A few faint marks are present, but the overall appeal is strong for the grade. Scarcer than its 1849-dated denomination counterpart. A popular rarity that will undoubtedly see spirited bidding.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with clasped hands and date at center, G.S.L.C.P.G. arcs above, FIVE DOLLARS curves below. Reverse with HOLINESS TO THE LORD around a circle of nine five-pointed stars, all-seeing eye now surmounted by a fanciful three-pointed mitre.

The study of the letter punches used on the 1849 and 1850 coinage is very interesting. Far from being a "stock" font ordered from a jewelry supply or machine shop source, the punches seem to have been created by hand, and very crudely. Within the obverse and reverse dies of these dates are several variations, with the letter O in particular being different—very large and open on the 1849 coinage and small, thick, and with an off-center hole on the 1850. Although it is beyond the scope of the present text, it would be a worthwhile endeavor to catalogue the characteristics of each and their appearance on the three different Mormon denominations.

1850 Mormon \$5 Gold

The Eliasberg Coin



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1060 1850 Mormon. \$5 gold. K-5. Rarity-5+. EF-40 (PCGS). Deep olive-gold with warm orange highlights. Another example of this issue, the design being slightly revised from that used in 1849. The 1850 Mormon half eagle features a redesigned obverse incorporating a more stylistic mitre over the all-seeing eye and other differences. A pleasing coin with an equally pleasing pedigree.

Die alignment: 180°.

From our sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part I, May 1996, Lot 375; earlier from the Chapman brothers' sale of the C.S. Wilcox Collection, November 1901; to J.M. Clapp; Clapp Estate.

1860 Mormon "Beehive" \$5 Gold

Deseret Assay Office

Utah Territory



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1061 1860 Mormon. \$5 gold. K-6. Rarity-5+. Lion and Beehive. AU-58 (NGC). Highly lustrous deep yellow gold with rich orange iridescence. The present specimen is both an aesthetic treat and a numismatic prize, and is probably among the finest known examples of the date. A beautiful coin in all respects. The desirability of the present piece is multi-fold—this being separated by a decade from the earlier dated coinage, having distinctive motifs not found elsewhere in the territorial gold coinage, being of unquestioned rarity, and also a piece engraved by one of the most famous artisans in the West.

The original mintage is not known, perhaps a few thousand were made. Today it is believed that perhaps 50 to 100 exist.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with a reclining lion to left, HOLINESS TO THE LORD around in the Mormon alphabet, 1860 below. Reverse with DESERET ASSAY OFFICE PURE GOLD 5.D. around a stylized eagle, wings outspread but with a beehive for a body, claws hold arrows and olive branch.

In 1860, Albert Küner, the prominent San Francisco engraver, cut dies for a new Mormon \$5 gold piece. The 1860-dated Mormon half eagle is separated by a decade from the earlier Mormon coinage of the same denomination. The devices and punches are completely different from anything used earlier, and are no doubt by Küner, with the regular letter punches probably being used elsewhere (perhaps a survey of Küner's output of medals would reveal a correlation).

From Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions' sale of August 1991, Lot 783.

Another 1860 Mormon \$5 Gold

Deseret Assay Office

Utah Territory

The Eliasberg Specimen



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1062 1860 Mormon. \$5 gold. K-6. Rarity-5+. Lion and Beehive. EF-40 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Warm olive-gold with a touch of orange-gold in the protected areas. Another treasure from the Eliasberg collection.

Die alignment: 180°.

From the same dies as the preceding lot.

From our sale of the Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection, Part I, May 1996, Lot 376; earlier from B.H. Collins, May 1896, to J.M. Clapp; Clapp Estate.

COLORADO TERRITORIAL COINAGE

The latest dated entries in the private and territorial gold coinage are those of Clark, Gruber & Company of Denver, then in the Kansas Territory. The firm, located in Leavenworth, opened a branch in Denver, in the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, where banking, assaying, and coining were conducted. Produced with care, and of good metal and weight, the coins were enthusiastically received in local commerce in an era in which federal gold was scarce.

An interesting sidelight is furnished by *paper money* issued by Clark, Gruber & Company, and specifically payable in the firm's gold coins. During the early 1860s such notes circulated readily at full face value, and were convertible into gold coins as noted, while federal paper money—such as the Demand Notes of 1861 and, later, the Legal Tender notes—were convertible into federal gold coins only at a deep discount. Might this be a unique instance of private paper bank notes being worth much more than Uncle Sam's product?

Struck during 1860 and 1861, the Clark, Gruber pieces were made in four denominations: \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20. In 1862 the coining facilities were sold to the government, which promptly renamed the building the Denver Mint, and referred to it as such for many years thereafter in the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint*. However, the government struck no coins there, so the Denver Mint was a mint that did no minting! The listing of the Denver Mint in each *Annual Report* caused some consternation among coin dealers in the 1860s and 1870s, a time when there were no standard numismatic references available listing dates and mintmarks of coins. At least two dealers, William Strobridge and George Cogan—catalogued certain D mint coins dated in the 1840s and 1850s as *Denver Mint* pieces, not realizing that the D represented Dahlonega. Today this seems basic or elementary, but in those times there was little or no information available to guide collectors.

Years later the Denver Mint did produce coins, but in a different building at a different location. Following testing of the presses in late 1905, coinage of gold and silver for circulation, each piece bearing a D mintmark, commenced in 1906.

Today, all Clark, Gruber & Company gold coins are scarce, and some are very rare. The present offering includes a number of very desirable specimens.

1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2.50



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1063 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2.50 gold. K-1. Rarity-4. AU-50.

Deep honey gold with rich orange highlights in the protected areas. A lovely example of this desirable denomination, free of all but the most trivial marks.

Dies copied after federal issues of the era, head of Liberty to left on obverse, 13 stars around, date below, CLARK & Co. on coronet, period under O in Co. C in CLARK broadly repunched, A in that word small in comparison to the other letters. Reverse with federal-style eagle at center, PIKES PEAK GOLD DENVER around, 2 1/2 D. below.

1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 Gold



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1064 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-4. AU-55 (PCGS). Medium yellow gold with warmer golden toning highlights. A pleasing specimen, free of all but some trivial marks.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with design very similar to the federal issue of the same era, bust of Liberty to left, 13 stars around, date below, CLARK & Co. on coronet, A from a smaller punch than the other letters, 6 shows faint traces of repunching. Reverse with federal-style eagle at center, PIKES PEAK GOLD DENVER 5 D. around, S in PIKES not broken at top.

The dies are believed to have been prepared in the East, perhaps Philadelphia, but they definitely were not the work of James B. Longacre (who sometimes accepted commissions outside of his Mint duties).

As noted in the general introduction, the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co., Leavenworth, Kansas bankers, established a branch in Denver following discovery of gold deposits in the area, primarily in the mountains to the west. From that beginning was to grow Colorado's largest mint, an operation which subsequently laid the framework for the government mint in the same city. Partners were Austin M. Clark, Milton Edward Clark, and Emanuel Henry Gruber.

Preparations for the minting business began in December 1859 when Milton E. Clark journeyed to New York and Philadelphia to make arrangements in person to acquire coining and metal processing machinery. It is believed that Bailey & Co., Philadelphia jewelers, made arrangements for the dies, possibly enlisting the services of one or another of the local engravers—although, as noted, Longacre does not seem to have been a possibility. A study of the Clark, Gruber & Company dies of 1860 and 1861, across the several denominations, reveals that the workmanship differs widely, suggesting that more than one engraver was involved.

In the spring of 1860 Austin Clark and Emanuel H. Gruber arrived in Denver and purchased several lots on the northwest corner of McGaa and F streets, later to become Market and 16th streets. An imposing two-story brick structure with a stone basement was set up. In April the machinery arrived by ox-drawn wagon. By July 16th the building was complete inside and out, and coinage operations were ready to begin. At first, \$10 coins were minted.

The *Rocky Mountain News* reported on the progress of the firm in an article in the August 29, 1860 issue:

"Clark Gruber & Co. melted and coined about \$18,000 in \$10, \$5, and \$2.50 pieces. As specimens of coinage these pieces are far superior to any of the private mint drops issued in San Francisco, and are nearly as perfect as the regular United States Mint issues. The faces of the \$5s and \$2.50s are a good imitation of the government coinage—the stars, with the name of 'Clark & Co.' occupying the head tiara. The reverse is occupied, of course, with 'our noble bird' encircled by the words 'Pikes Peak Gold, Denver 2 1/2 D.' Altogether it is a creditable piece of work, and we hope to see hosts of it in circulation before the snow flies. The fineness of this coin is 828-1/2; and the excess of weight over U.S. coin is 23 grains in a \$10 piece. The value in gold is the same as government coin of like denomination, with an additional value in silver alloy equal to near 1%. Deduct the cost of coining at the U.S. mint, about 1/2%, and the actual worth of Clark & Co.'s coin is 1/2% more than any other coinage."

The initial coinages were of the \$10 and \$20 denominations. Later, pieces of \$2.50 and \$5 were made, as noted in the preceding article. By October 1860 the coins were in wide circulation throughout the "Jefferson" Territory, as it came to be called. By that time at least \$120,000 face value in gold coins had been struck.

1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 Gold

Another Choice Specimen



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1065 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-4. AU-55 (NGC). Bright yellow gold with warm orange toning in the recessed areas. Free of all but some trivial marks, and choice for the grade as such. A small toning spot is seen at the eagle's neck on the reverse. A touch of central weakness on the obverse is noted.

Die alignment: 180°.

From the same dies as the preceding lot.

Pleasing 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 Gold



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1066 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$5 gold. K-2. Rarity-4. AU-50. Lustrous olive-gold with deep orange highlights in the protected areas. Nicely struck in all areas, with decent details at the centers. Choice for the grade.

Die alignment: 180°.

From the same dies used to strike the preceding two lots.

1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10 Gold

Fanciful Pikes Peak Motif



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1067 1860 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10 gold. K-3. Rarity-5. Pikes Peak Gold. EF-40 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Rich honey gold with warm orange iridescence. A few scattered marks do little to impinge upon the aesthetic appeal of the coin. A popular issue from high in the Rocky Mountains, depicting what an eastern engraver thought Pikes Peak looked like. A classic in territorial gold coinage, for this motif was used only on the 1860 \$10 and \$20 (the latter not offered in the present sale).

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with PIKES PEAK GOLD TEN D. around a fanciful depiction of Pike's Peak, DENVER below the mountain in small letters. A die break arcs from the rim above the P in PEAK, jutting down and connecting the E and A of that word; another crack starts at the rim above the D of GOLD, across that letter and the lower right corner of the mountain, then back to the rim. The central motif depicts Pikes Peak as a tapered volcanic cone entirely unlike the actual Pikes Peak (which is amorphous and has a different profile from each angle of viewing). Reverse with federal-style eagle at center, CLARK GRUBER & CO. 1860 around.

The *Rocky Mountain News*, July 25, 1860, described the Clark, Gruber & Co. facility and the mintage of \$10 coins:

"[Upon] invitation we forthwith repaired to the elegant banking house of the firm... and were admitted to their coining room in the basement, where we found preparations almost complete for the issue of Pikes Peak coin. A hundred 'blanks' had been prepared, weight and fineness tested, and last manipulation gone through with prior to their passage through the stamping press. The little engine that drives the machinery was fired up, belts adjusted, and between 3 and 4 o'clock the machinery was put in motion and 'mint drop' of the value of \$10 each began dropping into a tin pail with the most musical 'clink.' About \$1,000 were turned out, at the rate of fifteen or twenty coins a minute, which was deemed satisfactory for the first equipment. The coins—of which none but \$10 pieces are yet coined—are seventeen grains heavier than the United States coin of the same denomination.

"On the face is a representation of the Peak, its base surrounded by a forest of timber, and 'Pikes Peak Gold' encircling the summit. Immediately under its base is the word 'Denver' and beneath it 'Ten D.' On the reverse is the American eagle, encircled by the name of the firm 'Clark, Gruber & Co.,' and beneath it the date, '1860.' The coin has a little of the roughness peculiar to newness, but is upon the whole, very credible in appearance, and a vast improvement over 'dust' as a circulating medium."

Most probably the Pikes Peak motif was discontinued after 1860 in favor of a federal-copy obverse to facilitate circulation.

1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2.50

"Rustic" Coinage



- 1068 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$2.50 gold. K-5a. Rarity-7. EF-45 (PCGS). Lustrous honey gold with some yellow brightness in the recessed areas. Free of major marks, and highly appealing as such. Very "rustic" dies, somewhat reminiscent of the early issues of Wass, Molitor & Company (see earlier description of 1852 coinage of that firm), engraved by someone who had a low level of skill, or perhaps was sipping too much rum, or perhaps both. Today, the rustic aspects of these dies makes them all the more interesting to own and study. The present coin is very scarce and eminently desirable.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse similar to federal-style quarter eagles of the era, bust of Liberty to left, 13 stars around, date below, PIKES PEAK on coronet, poorly placed, with the letters jammed together and with the K running into the hair. The stars are thin and spindly, and the date numerals are crude and ill-formed, the 6 being particularly misshapen and outsized. Date from small punches; 18 is in a line slightly below that of 61, the latter numeral pair considerably larger than the former numeral pair. Reverse styled after the federal issue as well, the eagle similar but crude, CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER 2 1/2 D. around, 1 and 2 each touching fraction bar. Eagle from a different punch and with wing tips closer to border than in 1860, lettering more delicate, etc. A small segment of the tip of an arrow feather appears in the die where a federal mintmark would be placed; indeed, it resembles a mintmark to the unaided eye.

Obverse probably made in the East, but who knows? The workmanship is from a different hand than that of the creator of the 1860 coinage.

In 1861 new dies were produced, as noted. At the same time, the gold content of the Clark, Gruber & Co. coins was increased to 1% more than that used by the United States mints. The *Colorado Republican and Rocky Mountain Herald* wrote on August 3, 1861, of a visit to the coining establishment:

"We yesterday stepped into the fine banking house of Messrs. Clark, Gruber & Co. and by invitation of the gentlemanly proprietors took a look at the machinery and fixtures for minting... The gold is first refined by chemicals, then put into a crucible, melted, and run into bars. Then it is run through a rolling machine, which reduces it to the proper thickness; it is then taken to a punching machine where it is cut in the proper size; a man then takes it and reduces it to the proper weight, when it is taken to the die and stamped, then the edges are milled, which is the finishing stroke."

1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10 Gold



- 1069 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10 gold. K-7. Rarity-4. AU-50. Reeded edge. Lustrous yellow gold with lively olive highlights. A touch of central weakness is noted, as is typical for this issue. Detectable surface marks are at a minimum, and the eye appeal approaches maximum. A lovely specimen overall.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with federal-style head of Liberty to left, 13 six-pointed stars around, date below, PIKES PEAK on coronet. First 1 in date noticeably repunched at the bottom. A faint obverse die crack begins at the rim below the final star and moves clockwise across the date connecting all of the stars on the viewer's left; upon reaching the sixth star, the crack divides, one branch to the tip of Liberty's coronet, the other branch to the dentils above the star. Reverse with federal-style eagle at center, CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER TEN D. around, a single six-pointed star on each side of TEN D. A faint crack runs through the lowest olive leaves, then juts across the field to

connect RK in CLARK. Other spidery cracks connect UBER & CO DEN.

The workmanship on this die is much finer than that seen on the preceding lot—contributing to the mystery as to the origin of the dies of this firm.

1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20 Gold



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1070 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. \$20 gold. K-8. Rarity-5+. AU-50 (PCGS). Reeded edge. Warm orange-gold with generous amounts of lustre in the recessed areas. Nicely struck for the issue, with most details strong for the assigned grade. A truly attractive example of the latest-dated privately issued gold double eagle in American numismatics.

Die alignment: 180°.

Obverse with federal-style head of Liberty to left, 13 six-pointed stars around, date below. First 1 in date low, 8 thin and spindly, 6 well-formed, second 1 high. A die break extends from the rim between the eighth and ninth stars to a point in the field behind Liberty's head. Reverse with federal-style eagle, rays and stars above, CLARK GRUBER & CO DENVER TWENTY D. around. Second R in GRUBER shows two lower left serifs; N in DENVER shows light repunching to the right; V of that word over an erroneously punched N; N and Y of TWENTY show repunching to the left. Die clash marks around eagle.

The citizens of Colorado Territory, nearly 30,000 in number, desired to have an official United States branch mint to provide a greater quantity of coins for circulation and to act as a depository for bullion. On December 19, 1861, a bill to this effect was introduced in Congress by Hiram P. Bennett. The legislation passed the House and Senate and became effective on April 21, 1862. By this time the owners of Clark, Gruber & Co., had minted gold coins in the total amount of \$594,305.

It was stated that the capacity for coining at a 10-hour-per-day rate would be \$120,000 value in double eagles, \$60,000 value in eagles, \$30,000 value in half eagles, and \$15,000 in quarter eagles. "This is the speed at which it is ordinarily run; but double that amount may be coined in the same time if desired," an account noted.

On November 25, 1862, the secretary of the Treasury offered \$25,000 for the building and its contents. On March 3, 1863, Congress passed a resolution which enabled the secretary of the Treasury to obtain title to the mint. Actual government possession took place in April of the same year. Clark, Gruber & Co. vacated in May and moved to a building adjacent to Warren Hussey's Bank on F Street. By that time the firm had discontinued making coins.

It was intended to begin coinage in Denver right away, but this was not accomplished. It was not until several decades later, in February 1906, that coins were actually struck in Denver by the United States government, and that was done not at the Clark, Gruber & Co. plant but at the new Denver Mint.

GOLD MINING ITEM



- 1071 Undated. Lake Superior Gold Mining & Milling Co. seal. Brass. VF-30.** Diameter: 50.7 mm. A reverse-image intaglio seal, undoubtedly used to emboss paper items, stocks and deeds for instance. Uniface, with a round post on the blank side. The engraved side reads LAKE SUPERIOR GOLD MINING & MILLING CO. around a beaded inner circle, with SEAL at the center.

CALIFORNIA SMALL DENOMINATION GOLD

- 1072 1870-G Octagonal 25¢. Breen-Gillio-763. Rarity-4. Liberty Head. MS-62 (PCGS).** Lustrous orange-gold.

Broken G (maker's mark) above date. Fine die cracks present on both sides. A in DOLLAR and CAL without crossbar.

- 1073 1868 Round 25¢. BG-806. Rarity-4. Liberty Head. MS-62.** Satiny olive-gold. Choice for the grade.

A reverse die crack unites the upper ends of the wreath with the fraction numerator.

- 1074 1881 Round 25¢. BG-887. Rarity-4. Indian Head. MS-64 (PCGS).** Attractive honey gold with some lovely orange highlights. Prooflike. Several obverse stars repunched, final star connected to headress by die line.

- 1075 1873 Octagonal \$1. BG-1123. Rarity-5. Indian Head. EF-45 (PCGS).** Lustrous honey gold with deep blue and rose on the high points. A popular design type.

SILVER DOLLARS

- 1076 1795 Bowers Borckardt-14, Bolender-4. Flowing Hair. F-15 (PCI).** In a PCI red-label holder denoting "rim damage," "cleaned," and "repaired field." Sharpness of a considerably finer grade, but with the above mentioned problems present.

Hidden Star obverse, last star completely under bust of Liberty and out of her range of vision.



- 1077 1795 BB-21, B-1. Flowing Hair. VF-20.** An exceptional quality example for the grade. A well-centered impression with full obverse and reverse borders, attractive pale blue and light gold patina, with nearly flawless surfaces. A choice VF-20 grade early dollar, sure to delight the connoisseur. A few typical circulation marks are noted, as on all two-century-old coins.

- 1078 1798 BB-107, B-1. Rarity-3. 10 Arrows. VF-25.** Light grayish brown with considerable remaining design detail. A few minor abrasions are noted on the obverse. A desirable example of the first year of issue for this design type with Heraldic Eagle reverse.

- 1079 1799 BB-168, B-22. Rarity-3-. Net F-12; sharpness of VF-25,** fairly heavy (though not recent) scratches near the first four obverse stars. Deep golden gray. The aforementioned scratches are unobtrusive.

Reverse bisected by horizontal crack from rim to rim at 3:00 to 9:00.

- 1080 1800 BB-190, B-10. Wide Date, Low 8. F-15.** Attractive slate gray with lilac high points. A few light marks are present, but the overall appeal is substantial for the grade.

- 1081 1803 BB-254, B-4. Rarity-3. Small 3. VF-30.** Dark grayish brown with steel blue patina around the obverse periphery. A few very minor surface marks are present. Very slightly bent.

- 1082 1850 Net EF-40; of EF-45, faint corrosion.** Deep golden gray. One of the key dates in the Liberty Seated series.

- 1083 1859-O Net AU-53; sharpness of AU-58, cleaned long ago, now retoned steel gray with rose iridescence.**

Popular 1866 Motto Silver \$1



- 1084 1866 Motto. Proof-63.** Chiefly brilliant with an even sheen of pale golden iridescence. Sharply struck. A pleasing cameo ef-

fect adds to the appeal of this lovely coin. One of 750 Proofs of the date struck in this, the first year of dollar coinage with IN GOD WE TRUST incorporated into the reverse design.

Reverse with die line from top of N through bottoms of GOD, and with another line through WE on the ribbon above the eagle's head; interesting characteristics.

- 1085 Selection of Mint State Morgan silver dollars:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-63. Lustrous minor reverse spot ☆ 1879-O MS-62. Lustrous golden toning ☆ 1879-S 2nd Reverse. MS-62. Lustrous with reddish orange toning ☆ 1879-S 3rd Reverse. MS-65. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1890-S MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1891-O MS-63. Lustrous with speckled toning ☆ 1897-S MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 1086 Quartette of Morgan silver dollars:** ☆ 1878 8 Tailfeathers. MS-62. Frosty lustre ☆ 1878-CC MS-62. Semi-prooflike surfaces with frosted devices ☆ 1891-S MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1899-S AU-50. Soft golden toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1087 Selection of 1878 8 Tailfeathers dollars with the average grade being MS-60 to MS-63.** An assortment in appearance, brilliant, lustrous, reflective fields, frosty devices, various degrees of golden toning, a few have some toning spots. (Total: 17 pieces)

In 1878 when the Morgan silver dollar made its appearance, the design was criticized for having an even number of tailfeathers, with the thought that an eagle in nature should have an odd number, as there is a central feather with feathers to each side. Much discussion ensued, a bit of which is related in Dave Bowers' two-volume book set, *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia* (now out of print—but available occasionally in book auctions and from specialists in out-of-print literature). Recently, Tom DeLorey commented that he saw an early version of the 2000 Sacajawea dollar, and it had an even number of tail feathers. He pointed this out to a Mint person on hand, stating that back in 1878 a similar situation had caused a controversy. Lo and behold! At the Mint, one tail feather was *divided* to create an uneven number on the finished product.

Enticing and Curious 1878 Dollar Group

- 1088 Roll of 1878 Doubled Tailfeather dollars. Average grade being MS-60 to MS-62 PL.** Most have prooflike surfaces. Some display various degrees of golden toning. (Total: 20 pieces)

Most are VAM-38.

A "fun" grouping for swapping and trade—probably the entire assemblage would disappear one by one if offered at a coin club meeting.

Gem Proof 1878 Morgan \$1

7 Tailfeathers, Reverse of '78



- 1089 1878 7 Tailfeathers, 2nd Reverse. Proof-65 (NGC).** Deep lilac-gray with deep blue, gold, and rose highlights; the toning deepens toward the rims. From a Proof mintage for the date of just 250 pieces, far and away the smallest figure in the early range of the Morgan dollar series 1878-1904. Three or more times rarer than its famous cousin, the 1895 Proof Morgan

dollar. For the connoisseur and specialist, this represents an exceedingly important opportunity. Only rarely is an equivalent example offered in one of our sales.

- 1090 Carson City dollar grouping:** ☆ 1878-CC MS-62. Lustrous ☆ 1880-CC 8 Over Low 7, 3rd Reverse. MS-62. Frosty lustre ☆ 1882-CC MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1883-CC MS-64. Lustrous with a few faint toning spots on the obverse ☆ 1884-CC MS-62. Lustrous with splashes of golden orange toning on the obverse ☆ 1885-CC MS-62. Lustrous with golden toning on the reverse. (Total: 6 pieces)

Carson City dollars are perennial favorites, and well they should be, for the mintages in all instances are rather low. It is only because of Richard Bland and his numismatically wonderful boondoggle of 1878 that we have such coins available today.

- 1091 Half dozen Mint State Carson City dollars:** ☆ 1878-CC MS-61. Lustrous with splashes of reddish brown toning at the rims ☆ 1880-CC 2nd Reverse. MS-60. Frosty lustre with just a hint of golden toning ☆ 1882-CC MS-61. A few minor spots ☆ 1883-CC MS-61. A whisper of golden toning with a few minor spots on the reverse ☆ 1884-CC MS-63. Nearly full brilliance with just a touch of toning in the cap ☆ 1885-CC MS-63 PL. Mirrored fields with frosty devices. (Total: 6 pieces)

Today the Carson City Mint building is home of the Nevada State Museum, as it has been since 1942. Your editor has not visited there lately—the last calling being about 20 years ago—but understands that the excellent exhibits on view years ago have improved even further today.

- 1092 Grouping of Mint State Carson City dollars:** ☆ 1878-CC MS-60. Lustrous with splashes of pale golden toning ☆ 1881-CC MS-63. Frosty lustre with just a whisper of lavender ☆ 1882-CC MS-63. Lustrous with a touch of rose toning ☆ 1883-CC MS-64. A whisper of pearl gray iridescence over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1885-CC MS-63. Frosty lustre ☆ 1891-CC MS-62. Frosty lustre. (Total: 6 pieces)

Another interesting group of Carson City dollars. If Morgan dollars are not among your present specialties, a group such as this will furnish an excellent start. A complete set of Morgan dollars, with a single piece of each date and mint, plus a few extra varieties, amounts to slightly more than 100 different coins. The beauty part is that on today's market the majority of these can be obtained in Mint State for very nominal prices, many less than \$50 to \$100, and with others available for less than \$200—the upper range including a number of the different Carson City varieties. These large, handsome, and impressive "cartwheels" form a fascinating challenge to gather. The present sale offers many opportunities.

- 1093 Selection of Morgan dollars grading MS-60 to MS-63, average grade MS-62:** ☆ 1878-S (2) ☆ 1881-S (7) ☆ 1882-O (5) ☆ 1884-O ☆ 1885 ☆ 1885-O (20) ☆ 1889 ☆ 1896 ☆ 1898-O (2). All are lustrous with some displaying various degrees of toning. (Total: 40 pieces)

- 1094 Grouping of Mint State silver dollars:** ☆ 1879-O (2). MS-62. Lustrous with just a whisper of rose toning; MS-61 PL. Spotting is noted on both surfaces ☆ 1879-S MS-65 ☆ 1882 MS-63 PL. Soft golden toning at the rim ☆ 1884-O MS-65. Soft golden toning with a couple of toning spots on the obverse and reverse ☆ 1885-O MS-65. Frosty lustre ☆ 1885-S MS-62. A few minor reverse spots are noted ☆ 1888-S MS-62. Reverse spots are noted at the rim ☆ 1889-O MS-63. Frosty lustre ☆ 1890-O MS-64. Minor spotting is noted on the reverse ☆ 1897-S MS-64 PL. Splashes of golden iridescence on both surfaces ☆ 1899-O MS-65 PL. Lavender toning at the rim. (Total: 12 pieces)

1095 1879-S 2nd Reverse. MS-64 (PCGS). A satiny coin with strong lustre and lightly reflective surfaces. Light cameo contrast is present on the obverse, and a splash of pale gold illuminates the center of the reverse. A pleasing specimen of the scarce variety with parallel arrow feather on reverse. This important variety is several times rarer than the 3rd Reverse. Likely, most of the 1879-S 2nd Reverse pieces on the market today are from the fabulous Redfield Hoard purchased by A-Mark in 1976 and distributed widely thereafter. Today, pieces such as this are found one at a time, and not very often.

1096 Grouping of Mint State Morgan dollars, housed in G.S.A. holders: ☆ 1880-CC MS-63. Lustrous with a whisper of toning on the reverse ☆ 1881-CC MS-62. Golden orange frost ☆ 1882-CC MS-63 PL. Lightly frosted devices with a splash of golden brown toning on the reverse ☆ 1883-CC MS-64 ☆ 1884-CC MS-63. Frosty lustre with a touch of gold. (Total: 5 pieces)

Plastic holders issued by the General Services Administration have been widely discarded by collectors over the years, but in recent times there has been a comeback—and at the Suburban Washington/Baltimore Convention this past March the editor was talking with a dealer who specialized in G.S.A. holders and was doing a land-office business in them. More recently, an issue of the *Coin Dealer Newsletter* stated that coins in G.S.A. holders were “hot,” a mini-boom going on!

1097 1880-O MS-64 (PCGS). A brilliant and lustrous coin with a whisper of pale champagne toning. Nicely struck. A scarce date in choice Mint State, although common enough in significantly lower grades.

1098 Quartette of branch mint Morgan dollars grading MS-65 (NGC): ☆ 1880-S. Splashes of pale magenta on both surfaces ☆ 1882-S. Crescent-shaped rainbow toning upper obverse ☆ 1885-O. Obverse with a touch of golden toning at the rims; the reverse displays frosty rose and orange toning ☆ 1898-O. Lustrous with splashes of pale golden orange toning at the peripheries. (Total: 4 pieces)

Your Own Hoard of 1880-S Dollars

1099 A large grouping of 1880-S Morgan dollars with the average grade being MS-60 to MS-64 PL. Some are brilliant and lustrous, toned in various hues and to various degrees, and some have mirrored fields and frosted devices. (Total: 60 pieces)

The 1880-S is one of the more available Morgan dollar dates and mintmarks in Mint State. However, with the vast expansion of numismatic interest now taking place through television selling of coins, the Internet, and other media, probably in time even the 1880-S will be very unusual to find in a group such as offered here.

1100 Grouping of Carson City Morgan dollars, housed in G.S.A. holders: ☆ 1881-CC MS-62. Frosty golden orange on the obverse ☆ 1882-CC (5). MS-63 (4); MS-62. Each displays splashes of golden brown toning to various degrees ☆ 1883-CC (4). MS-64 (2), one displays golden rose toning on the obverse; MS-63 (2), one with a touch of rich golden toning on the reverse ☆ 1884-CC MS-64. Frosty lustre with just a touch of gold. (Total: 11 pieces)

1101 Roll of 1881-S Morgan dollars grading MS-60 to MS-64 DMPL, with the average grade being MS-63. A few pieces display a touch of rose toning. Mostly brilliant with frosty devices. Another very popular date and mintmark. (Total: 20 pieces)

Among Morgan silver dollars, the 1881-S is one of the most consistently better strikes—with excellent definition of detail.

1102 Selection of silver dollars: ☆ 1882-CC MS-63 PL. Mirrored fields with golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1883-CC MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of golden gray ☆ 1884-CC MS-61. Lustrous with hints of golden toning ☆ 1895-O VF-35. Soft golden gray surfaces ☆ 1928 AU-58. Golden rose iridescence. An interesting group which includes two popular low-mintage Carson City issues, the somewhat elusive 1895-O, and the “cornerstone” 1928—the last being the lowest mintage issue among Peace silver dollars, and at first withheld from circulation except for “cornerstone purposes,” as announcements of the time indicated. (Total 5 pieces)

1103 Roll of 1882-S Morgan dollars with average grade MS-63 to MS-64. Most are brilliant and lustrous with a few displaying various degrees of toning. (Total: 20 pieces)

1104 Grouping of New Orleans silver dollars with the average grade being MS-62 to MS-63: ☆ 1883-O (10) ☆ 1884-O (10) ☆ 1885-O (10). All display lustrous surfaces with some lightly toned. Each is housed in a plastic holder. (Total: 30 pieces)

1105 1883-S MS-62. Lustrous silver gray with deep gold at the rims. Scarce in Mint State. One interestingly thing about the Morgan silver dollar series is the tremendous difference in price over range of grades. Even a school kid can buy an 1883-S dollar in well worn grade, but a superb gem is apt to cost tens of thousands of dollars. The presently offered coin is in the higher range condition wise, but the lower range price wise, and worth, perhaps, \$400 to \$500.

Choice Proof 1885 Morgan \$1



1106 1885 Proof-64. Mirror fields and satiny devices, steel gray with iridescent gold, rose, and pale blue highlights. Deeper charcoal toning is noted in the fields. From a Proof mintage for the date of 960 pieces.

Morgan dollar dates such as the 1885 were ignored for many years as few people collected this large denomination. Accordingly, large numbers of pieces were spent for face value. When Morgan dollar collecting did become popular, in a fairly modest way in the 1930s, gaining much momentum in the 1950s and springing to the forefront of American numismatic interest in 1962, it was found that earlier dates of so-called “common dates” were few and far between, especially at the gem level.

1107 Grouping of 1888 Morgan dollars with grades averaging MS-60 to MS-62. All display lustrous surfaces and some are lightly toned. Each is housed in a plastic holder. (Total: 40 pieces)

1108 Trio of certified MS-63 dollars: ☆ 1888-S (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1889-S (ANACS). (2). Both pieces display rich lavender and blue toning at the peripheries. (Total: 3 pieces)

1109 1889-CC Net VF-25; sharpness of VF-30, but with a scattering of tiny marks and scratches. Still a decent example overall of a rare and desirable Carson City issue.

- 1110 Trio of 1889-S dollars grading MS-63 (ANACS). Each displays a mixture of gold, magenta, and blue toning at peripheries. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1111 Quartette of 1889-S Morgan dollars grading MS-63. Each is lustrous with two having pale golden orange toning on the obverse. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1112 Group of Mint State dollars, later Carson City issues: ☆ 1890-CC MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1892-CC MS-62. Pale golden orange toning on the obverse with golden toning at the reverse rim. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1893-CC Morgan \$1



- 1113 1893-CC MS-63 (ICG). A lustrous specimen, fully brilliant and somewhat prooflike in the fields. An attractive example of the final Morgan dollar issue from the Carson City Mint.



- 1114 1893-CC MS-62. Highly lustrous with prooflike fields. A whisper of pale gold graces the high points.

1893-S Morgan \$1 Rarity



- 1115 1893-S EF-45 (PCGS). Attractive silver gray with warm pale rose and gold highlights. Splashes of lustre reside in the recessed areas. A light mark is noted on Miss Liberty's cheek, but the overall appeal is still choice for the assigned grade. A pleasing example of the rarest circulation strike date in the Morgan dollar series, a date that comes close to the popularity of the famous Proof-only rarity, the 1895 Morgan dollar. Typically found in VF or so, with attractive EF specimens such as the present coin always in high demand.

When seen, the typical 1893-S is apt to be VF (typically about the median and with many clustered here—not your normal bell curve), but very rarely at the EF level. The 1893-S is in perennial demand. The present piece will serve well to fill the space beckoning for this variety.

Choice Mint State 1894-O Morgan \$1



- 1116 1894-O MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny and lustrous with a whisper of pale rose toning. Typically struck for the date, with softness in the hair details above Liberty's ear, and on the eagle's breast feathers as well. A rarity in MS-64 condition, and a date that is always in great demand at that grade level. An impressive coin for the grade, particularly where eye appeal is concerned.

As a general rule of thumb, New Orleans Mint Morgan dollars have areas of light striking. The certification services do not recognize this at all, and as only numbers are used in grading, popular price guides, etcetera, the typical buyer has no clue concerning the usual characteristics of such pieces. A numismatic library is called for, or at least a book or two on a given specialty of interest—in the present case Morgan dollars. Only then can informed buying decisions be made. A study of the 1894-O dollar will reveal that the coin offered here is, indeed, very attractive and very desirable. However, the casual buyer, without knowledge, might think otherwise—particularly after seeing such a Morgan dollar as the 1881-S (which usually comes with needle-sharp striking). As a matter of possible interest, the most indifferent strike in the entire Morgan dollar series is found with the 1891-O, which Wayne Miller once stated was usually as “flat as a pancake.”

Choice Proof 1895 Morgan \$1

The King of Morgan Dollars



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1117 1895 Proof-64 (PCGS). Deep golden gray with rich electric blue and violet iridescence at the rims. Long recognized as the single foremost date in the Morgan dollar series, the 1895 shares its desirability with few other dates of the design type. An enigmatic issue; some 12,000 *circulation strikes* of the date are accounted for in the Mint's records, yet no single specimen of a circulation strike 1895 Morgan dollar has ever been verified (more about this later in the present description).

Of all 19th-century American coins, the 1895 Proof dollar is one of our favorites. The rarity is unquestioned—with only 880 Proofs struck, from which perhaps 600 to 700 can be traced today. When one considers that hundreds of thousands if not millions of American citizens would dearly love to own an 1895 Proof dollar, and there are so few pieces in existence, the importance becomes readily apparent.

The offering of this lovely coin—a particularly gorgeous specimen—furnishes the opportunity to share some thoughts

on the 1895 dollar. The discussion below reflects our current thinking. The particular specimen offered for sale now is the first die variety in the description.

For the successful purchaser of this lot, this lovely 1895 will be a source of possession pride for many years.

Although 12,000 circulation strike 1895 dollars are listed in the *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint*, the editor (QDB) has never seen an authentic specimen. It is presumed that the entire mintage (consisting of only 12 mint bags), if indeed it ever existed, went to the melting pot under the provisions of the Pittman Act of 1918.

Almost immediately from the time of coinage the 1895 dollar was recognized as a Proof-only issue. In *The Curio*, December 1898, Lancaster (Pennsylvania) dealer Charles Steigerwalt noted this: "Dollars of 1895 from the Philadelphia Mint are only found in the Proof sets." Similarly, in his study, "Die Varieties of Current United States Standard Dollars," published in *The Numismatist*, June 1898, George W. Rice noted this: "In 1895, Proofs only, numbering less than 1,000, were struck"

It seems that it was prevailing knowledge as early as 1898, perhaps even before, that no circulation strikes of the 1895 dollar were made. Presumably, this information must have come from the Mint itself. The Mint was in constant contact with collectors and dealers and, of course, was actively marketing Proof sets at the time.

To be sure, the Philadelphia Mint reported a coinage of 12,000 business strikes, and five obverse and four reverse dies were prepared for this purpose. However, the prevailing contemporary knowledge and statements that only Proofs were made—statements that were never challenged in the literature at the time—leads us to at least seriously consider the possibility that the 12,000 "business strike" (as Walter Breen called pieces intended for circulation) 1895 dollars consisted of a ledger entry for something else. The delivery date of the 12,000 business strikes was given as June 1895, which coincides with the end of the 1894-5 fiscal year (July 1, 1894 to June 30, 1895). Could it have been that 12,000 leftover 1894 business strikes were delivered in June 1895 to be sure that the fiscal year data were correct? The answer may never be known with certainty.

Over the years the 1895 dollar has been the key to the Morgan dollar set. While several other issues are rarer in higher grades (high Mint State grades for business strikes as compared to high Proof grades for the 1895), the 1895 has a lower total population overall. Probably, about 700 or so coins are known to remain today from the original Proof mintage of 880 coins.

Considering that many hundreds of thousands of people desire to collect Morgan dollars, it seems that the 1895 should be in even greater demand than it is. However, quite a few numismatists limit their interest to business strikes, and disqualify the Proof-only 1895 from their sets. Even so, demand is intense, and whenever a Proof 1895 comes up for sale, there is usually a great deal of competition for it.

A few dozen circulated authentic 1895 Philadelphia Mint dollars are known. These match the die varieties described below under Proofs, and represent Proofs that were spent. Most worn "1895" dollars have turned out to be alterations.

Proofs are known from at least four (!) different obverse dies, alluded to above in our offering and described below. In fact, another obverse die may be waiting to be discovered, as Mint records show that five obverse and four reverse dies were made for Proofs.

Caveat emptor: Many "1895" dollars have been made by removing the mintmark from 1895-O or 1895-S dollars. Others have been made by altering the third digit in the date of 1885 Philadelphia Mint dollars, and still others were made in different ways. Authentication of any coin not clearly a Proof is mandatory.

The following description of obverse die varieties of known authentic 1895 Proof dollars is from J.P. Martin, who for many years served with distinction as chief expert of the American Numismatic Association Authentication Bureau:

1. 1895 Proof obverse die No. 1: Numeral 1 in date to the left of center over dentils. Left base of 1 over right half of dentil. Right base of 1 over left edge of denticle. Lower part of serif of 1 shows slight repunching. Ball of 5 over right half of dentil. Date seems to slant up very slightly to the right.

2. 1895 Proof obverse die No. 2: Numeral 1 in the date is centered over a dentil. Left base of 1 is over the right edge of a denticle, and the right base of 1 is over the left edge of a dentil. The ball of 5 is over the right edge of a dentil. The upper part of the 5 shows slight repunching. The bottom loop of the 9 is frosty rather than prooflike. The date seems to slant slightly up to the right.

3. 1895 Proof obverse die No. 3: The numeral 1 in the date is to the right of the center over a dentil. The left base of the 1 is over the right edge of the dentil, and the right base of the 1 is over the left half of dentil. Ball of the 5 is above the space between dentils. The date slants slightly up to the right, with the distance between the 1 and the dentil being smaller than the distance between the 5 and the dentil under it, such proportional difference being greater than obverses 1, 2, and 4.

4. 1895 Proof obverse die No. 4: The numeral 1 in the date is to the right of the center over the denticle. The left base of the 1 is over the left edge of a dentil, and the right base of the 1 is over the center of a denticle. The ball of the 5 is above the space between dentils. The date is level, and the distance between the 1 and the dentil somewhat below it and the 5 in the dentil below it are about the same—the only die with this characteristic.

Henry Hettger's Study

An article by Henry T. Hettger, with additions by QDB, on the 1895 dollar, published in Rare Coin Review No. 99, gives more information on this famous coin and is reproduced herewith:

As early as the summer of 1892, a large reduction in force was underway at the Philadelphia Mint. It was known then that there would be a great decline in silver dollar coinage for a few years. The 1892 Philadelphia mintage was 1,037,245 coins, a large reduction from the 8,694,206 of 1891. The 1893 mintage dropped to 389,792 and 1894 to 110,972. Then, per certain Mint records, the 1895 Philadelphia dollars had production figures of 12,000 business strikes and 880 Proofs.

Silver into Gold: First, some background: As a result of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890, the Treasury bought 187.5 tons of silver every month, paying the mine owners with certificates redeemable in gold. The mine owners then redeemed their certificates for gold coins, and hoarded a great deal of this precious metal. Like successful alchemists of ancient legend, the mine owners had found a way to transmute silver into gold. The great majority of silver dollars coined remained in the Treasury vaults as there was no need for hundreds of millions of coins in circulation. The 1890 act had required that the silver purchased be coined as silver dollars and not smaller change or subsidiary silver coins.

The Panic of '93: The extensive hoarding of gold by the mine owners reduced the quantity of gold coins at the Treasury to the point at which government default was a possibility, as the government needed to settle its bonds and international obligations in gold. The danger of default was a precipitous cause to the 1893 panic on Wall Street. Four hundred banks soon failed and a depression resulted. The records of the Bureau of the Mint, Washington, D.C., and the U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, in 1895 point to the gravity of this continuing economic crisis. President Grover Cleveland had in 1893, called a special session of Congress and secured the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act. In a letter dated January 7, 1895, R.E. Preston, director of the Mint, wrote Eugene Townsend, superintendent, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, to determine the amount of gold certificates on hand, and to order that if any were received after this date, they were not to be paid out. The response from the cashier, C.H. Townsend, indicated none were presently on hand, and they would be reserved in the future.

Only Gold Coins Acceptable: On January 11, 1895, R.E. Preston wrote Eugene Townsend to discuss the bookkeeping procedures on the future release of any standard silver dollars, noting an entry was needed simply stating "gold coin received in exchange for silver dollars." It was intended to lessen the quantity of silver dollars in storage by that amount, and to increase the amount of gold coins on hand. To obtain silver dollars in 1895 directly from the Mint, under new rules it would have been necessary to make a deposit of gold coins, after which silver dollars could be delivered. This gold-for-silver requirement, as opposed to the normal acceptance of a draft for standard silver dollars as had been the case in past years, undoubtedly led most parties to cancel or forego their requests for silver dollars. This decision by the Mint could be considered a poor one as it punished the general public for the sins of the mine owners.

The need for the Treasury to obtain gold coins to replenish its stocks was clearly apparent. There were more than 50,000,000 silver dollars on hand in the vaults of the Philadelphia Mint at this time, so many in fact that storage facilities were jammed, and the interior courtyard at the Mint was used to erect a special vault. The other mints also had substantial quantities of silver dollars on hand. The new requirement that gold coins must be deposited for silver dollar requests, plus the overwhelming accumulation of 50,000,000 pieces on hand from earlier times, suggested that there would be no valid reason to coin 1895 business strike dollars. Meanwhile during the 1895 year, limited quantities of Morgan silver dollars were coined at the New Orleans and San Francisco mints. R.E. Preston on January 12, 1895 forwarded a draft to Eugene Townsend, Supt. U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, Pa. for five silver dollars, coinage of 1895.5 He would have a long wait for his coins, as it would not be until March 26 that the first 1895 Proof silver dollars were coined. Apparently, Preston was exempt from the order to make payment in gold coins. To remedy the depletion of the Treasury's gold stocks, R.E. Preston gave orders on January 24, 1895, to "coin gold as rapidly as possible, laying all other coinage aside for the present."

The Philadelphia Mint was "authorized and instructed to coin double eagles," these being the highest gold denomination and, thus, the most efficient way to convert gold bullion to coin form. Looking through the Philadelphia Mint files for 1895, many requests for silver dollars are noted, but in almost every case, they remain unfilled, with the remark "draft returned."

Requests and their disposition are summarized below:

Feb. 15, 1895: Polk County Bank, Bolivar, Mo. Requested 500 1895 silver

dollars, or 1894 silver dollars if 1895-dated coins were not available. Draft returned on Feb. 18, 1895. Feb. 18, 1895: Connecticut River National Bank, Charleston, N.H. Draft for 1,000 silver dollars. Draft returned. April 4, 1895: W.P. Southworth Co., a grocery firm. One silver dollar sent (may have been a Proof, as Proofs were first coined on Mar. 26, 1895). May 14, 1895: Bank of Hammondsport, N.Y. Draft for 200 silver dollars. Draft returned May 15, 1895. June 18, 1895: National Bank of Commerce, Denver Col. Draft for 500 silver dollars. Draft returned June 22, 1895. July 29, 1895: Western National Bank, N.Y. Draft for 100 silver dollars. Draft returned. July 30, 1895: Pioneer Banking Co., Pioneer, Ohio. Draft returned. Aug. 29, 1895: Bank of Browerville, Browerville, Minn. Draft returned Sept. 3, 1895. Sept. 9, 1895: First National Bank, Seward, Neb. Draft, open amount. Draft returned on Sept. 13, 1895. Sept. 10, 1895: W.W. Wright & Co. Attleboro Falls, Mass. Draft for 32 silver dollars. Draft returned on Sept. 11, 1895. Sept. 30, 1895: First National Bank, Dushore, Pa. Draft for 1,000 silver dollars. Draft returned Oct. 1, 1895. Oct. 14, 1895: Central National Bank of Spartanburg, Spartanburg, S.C. Draft for 1,200 silver dollars. Draft returned Oct. 16, 1895. Nov. 4, 1895: Greylock National Bank, Adams, Mass. Sent a \$1 paper note for one 1895 silver dollar. Note returned on Nov. 6, 1895. Nov. 15, 1895: Columbian National Bank, Boston, Mass. Sent draft for 100 silver dollars, "coin of 1895 issue." Draft returned Nov. 18, 1895. Note: The Columbian National Bank on Nov. 13 had requested information on how to obtain new silver coins from the Philadelphia Mint. A response dated Nov. 14, from the U.S. Treasury noted that new coins could not at present be furnished. It was stated that a limited amount of 1895 coins would be available for the holiday season for increased business needs and for gifts of coins for which a deposit of gold coins would be required in order to obtain silver pieces. Expressage was to be charged to the requester.

Coins to Baltimore: On December 5, 1895, the Merchants National Bank, Baltimore, sent \$2,700 in gold coins by express to the Philadelphia Mint, and requested the following: \$500 in new gold \$20s, \$500 in new gold \$10s, \$1,000 in new gold \$5s, \$300 in new gold \$2.50, \$200 in new silver dollars, and \$200 in new silver dimes. On December 7, the Merchants National Bank approved the shipment of additional \$10 gold coins in lieu of dimes, which the Mint stated were not available. Earlier, in response to another query from another potential buyer, the Mint stated, "We have no dimes at all." On December 9, 1895, the Mint acknowledged receipt of the gold coins, but noted that \$115 face-value of these coins was "light," and would be credited just for the bullion value of \$113.20. On that date, C.H. Townsend, the Mint cashier, shipped these coins to Baltimore: \$500 in \$20s (equal to 25 coins) \$690 in \$10s (69 coins) \$1,005 in \$5s (201 coins) \$300 in \$2.50s (120 coins) \$203 in silver \$1 (203 coins) 30¢ remaining in account, for a total of \$2,698.30. It is presumed that the 203 silver dollars of 1895 sent to Baltimore were Proofs, not business strikes, for on November 20, 1895, Superintendent Herman Kretz of the Philadelphia Mint had sent this telegram to Director of the Mint R.E. Preston in Washington: "No 1895 silver dollars except about three hundred dollars Proof."

Additional Requests: Rounding out the 1895 year were these additional requests for silver dollars, plus one from early 1896: Dec. 13, 1895. W.H. & J.W. Bradley, Bankers, Tomahawk, Wis. Draft for 500 silver dollars sent. No Mint response preserved in the National Archives. Dec. 16, 1895: Lamberton Bank, Oil City, Pa. Draft for 500 silver dollars sent. No Mint response preserved in the National Archives. Jan. 17, 1896: J. Hoskinson, Fall River, Mass. Draft for 320 silver dollars. This was in response to an earlier letter, date not given, sent to Hoskinson from R.E. Preston, "telling me I can exchange gold coin for what you have on hand, be that (320) or less." No doubt Preston was aware that 320 Proof coins had been delivered to the coiner on December 31, 1895, thus providing the 320 number. Apparently, the 320 Proofs had already been sent out by the time Hoskinson's firm order reached the Philadelphia Mint, as the Mint noted none were on hand by that time. The Mint subsequently responded to Hoskinson: "None on hand. None coined except Proofs."

The Circulation Strike Mystery: It is evident from the foregoing, that those writing letters at the Mint or Treasury gave no indication that business strike (non-Proof) 1895 dollars were minted. Were circulation strikes made? If they were, the reason may be as follows: A change of superintendents and coiners at the Philadelphia Mint in June 1895 required that previous accounts be settled.

A letter from R.E. Preston, director of the Mint, May 13, 1895, to Eugene Townsend, then superintendent, U.S. Mint, Philadelphia, directed him to instruct the coiner that it was the desire of the newly appointed superintendent and coiner, Herman Kretz and W.E. Morgan respectively, that a complete settlement of the former coiner's accounts be made, and all bullion in his custody, including sweeps, be delivered to the superintendent by close of business on May 18, 1895. A letter from R.E. Preston to Superintendent Herman Kretz, June 22, 1895, regarding the late coiner in settlement of his accounts, noted that \$9,000 in dimes and \$48,000 in standard silver dollars bearing date of 1894 had been delivered in settlement of his accounts, then returned to the present coiner by Kretz as bullion. Also as part of the settlement, \$13,000 in silver dollar blanks were delivered by the late coiner. Preston authorized Kretz, and instructed him to receive the finished coins

from the coiner and instruct the coiner to coin the \$13,000 in silver dollar blanks. Thus, a mintage of 13,000 pieces was anticipated. On June 28, 1895, 12,000 business strike silver dollars were received from the coiner, and this was noted in the Mint files, specifically the daily statement of the cashier's balances, receipts, and payments at the Philadelphia Mint. This delivery fell 1,000 coins short of the authorized amount.

A Situation of Dies: The Mint records note the number of dies prepared for all denominations for fiscal year 1895, ending June 30, 1895. For the standard (Morgan design) silver dollar at the Philadelphia Mint, only four dies were prepared, while within the same time frame, 10 dies were made for New Orleans and 38 for San Francisco. In another report dated Dec. 31, 1895, Chief Engraver Charles E. Barber noted that no working dies designed for the circulating coinage for standard silver dollars were delivered to the Philadelphia Mint coiner during the calendar year 1895, but five obverse and four reverse dies had been delivered for Proof coinage. Considering that 880 Proofs were reported as having been struck in 1895, and that this was about average for Proof dollars of the period, the use of so many dies seems unusual. However, as noted above, in fact, J.P. Martin of the American Numismatic Association Authentication Bureau has identified four obverse dies known to exist on present-day surviving 1895 Proofs. Thus, most of the dies must have been used.

The Mint files include "Form 125, Record of Coins Reserved for Annual Assay and of Deliveries at the Mint of the United States," where it is noted for Philadelphia for the month of June 1895, that of 12,000 silver dollars delivered on June 28, six pieces were reserved for the annual assay. Another record signed by R.E. Preston, director of the Mint, states that coins in Delivery 28 "forwarded to the Bureau of the Mint for special assay, have been received." Although no specific records seem to survive, it is probable that all six of these business strikes were destroyed after the Assay Commission met in early 1896 to review coinage for the 1895 year. However, it is believed that from time to time, Assay Commission members obtained souvenirs by exchanging other current coins for them. This was an accepted and perfectly legal practice, and is believed to account for the survival today of the unique 1873-CC dime without arrows at the date, and of nearly two dozen 1876-CC 20-cent pieces, among other issues. On Wednesday, February 12, 1896, the Assay Commission met at the Philadelphia Mint. Drawing from a large number of 1895-dated coins sent as samples from the Philadelphia, New Orleans, and San Francisco mints, this somewhat ceremonial committee evaluated a few of these, and in due course noted that the United States coinage system was, in fact, in good condition.

The Telling Clue: In the year end report for the calendar year 1895, dated January 2, 1896, Herman Kretz noted all the deliveries of coins by the coiner and the 12,000 business strikes of the 1895 silver dollar for June 1895 at Philadelphia are listed with an asterisk with the notation at the base of the chart, "*12,000 coined in 1894."

This comment may well be the clue to what happened: Dollars listed as being coined in June 1895 may have been coined in 1894, and, for some reason, run through the Mint accounts in June 1895. On the cover of this same report is a note by Preston that there was an error in reporting the quantity of double eagles coined, this accounting describing 1,114,656 pieces coined while another set the figure at 1,114,636 pieces. It was felt that this error was due to the assay coins reserved during February. Preston did not comment on the 12,000 business strikes of the 1895 silver dollar which the report describes as coined in 1894. Failure to challenge this date for their coinage is tacit acceptance. Preston would surely have remembered his letter of June 22 authorizing the coinage of 13,000 silver dollar blanks dated 1895 that had not been released.

In Conclusion: The fact that the Philadelphia Mint would not supply circulation strikes of 1895-dated dollars to anyone, even those fulfilling the requirement of paying in gold coins, would seem to indicate that no such coins were on hand. The fact that official Mint records state, without contradiction, that the entry for 12,000 business strike 1895 dollars was for coins dated 1894, would seem to seal the matter. Adding further credence is that no "Uncirculated" 1895 Philadelphia Mint silver dollar is known in any collection today. Thus, it seems reasonable to conclude that the 12,000 silver dollars listed as being minted in June 1895, were in fact 1894-dated Morgan dollars struck earlier (in 1894), and that no circulation strike 1895 dollars were made.

- 1118 1895-S EF-45. A lustrous, bright specimen of a popular branch mint issue.
- 1119 Pair of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1898 MS-64 DMPL (PCGS). Gorgeous soft blend of iridescent toning over deeply mirrored surfaces ☆ 1925-S MS-64 (NGC). Satiny lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1120 Trio of Mint State dollars: ☆ 1900-O/CC MS-63 (2). Both are lustrous with a few minor spots on the reverses ☆ 1903 MS-64. Lustrous with splashes of pale lavender. (Total: 2 pieces)

Although the Carson City Mint ceased coinage operations in 1893, usable reverse dies were kept on hand. Finally, in 1900, when it was realized that no additional coins would be struck there, the dies were sent back to Philadelphia. Rather than waste them, about a half dozen CC reverses were altered by the partial effacing of the CC mintmark and the bold stamping of an O mintmark in the same location—creating this very interesting and highly prized, although readily available variety.

Mint State 1901 Morgan \$1



- 1121 1901 MS-62 (NGC). Lustrous with just a whisper of pale golden toning. Some striking weakness is apparent in the peripheral areas. A rarity in Mint State despite a plentiful mintage of more than 6.9 million pieces. A nice coin for the assigned grade.
- 1122 1901 AU-55. Strong lustre on satiny surfaces. Attractive rose iridescence glows warmly on both sides. A scarce date in AU, and a substantial rarity in Mint State.

If Robert Ripley were alive today, a good candidate for his "Believe It or Not!" would be the price structure for the 1901 dollar—very common and inexpensive in well-orn grade, but worth many tens of thousands of dollars or even more if in gem preservation—few American coins have such a wide spread.

Gem Mint State 1902-O \$1



- 1123 1902-O MS-65 DPL (NGC). A lustrous specimen of the date, with reflective fields and devices. Only a hint of cameo contrast is present. Some faint, cloudy toning spots are seen on both sides.
- 1124 1902-S MS-61 DMPL (ANACS). Bright and lustrous. A hint of cameo contrast is present.
- 1125 Quintette of 1903-O Mint State dollars: MS-63 ☆ MS-62 (3) ☆ MS-61. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

Prior to the great Treasury release in November 1962, the 1903-O was considered to be the rarest of all Morgan dollars in Mint State. Only a handful were known to exist, and many leading collectors and dealers had never even seen one! Then, a hoard was found in a sealed vault in the Philadelphia Mint, pieces were released to banks at face value, pandemonium ensued, and the rest is history. By March 1964, several hundred million Morgan and Peace dollars of older dates, long stored in banks and by the Treasury Department, had disappeared into the hands of the public.

- 1126 1904-S Net AU-55; sharpness of MS-60, cleaned long ago, although not harshly; perhaps extensively dipped is a better phrase. An elusive San Francisco Mint issue.



- 1127 1921 Zerbe. MS-62 (SEGS). Lustrous silver surfaces show a whisper of pale rose. Called VAM-1 on the holder, "Zerbe dies." This is the variety some designate as the *Zerbe Proof*, a popular designation that may or may not have any basis in actual Proof status (an expanded discussion of this is found in Dave Bowers' book set *Silver Dollars & Trade Dollars of The United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*). Ever popular, this variety has sometimes sold for very high prices to those who feel that examples are Proofs.

This VAM variety is supposedly struck from the dies used to coin the famous (and controversial) Zerbe Proofs of the date. This variety is identified by having a raised dot to the right of the date and a polished top arrowhead on the reverse.

- 1128 **Quartette of MS-63 Peace dollars:** ☆ 1921 High Relief. Mixture of golden rose toning on both surfaces ☆ 1927-S. Lustrous with splashes of iridescent golden frost. A fairly scarce mintmark at this grade level ☆ 1934-S. Pale golden frost over lustrous surfaces. This is the *key* issue among Peace dollar varieties—very scarce in relation to the demand for it, and always popular ☆ 1935-S. Lustrous with frosty iridescence on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1129 **Dozen Mint State Peace dollars:** ☆ 1922 MS-63. Frosty lustre ☆ 1922-D Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-62, cleaned ☆ 1922-S MS-63. Frosty lustre ☆ 1923 MS-63. Golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1923-S MS-62. Splashes of golden brown toning on the obverse ☆ 1924 MS-63. Lustrous golden gray toning ☆ 1924-S MS-60. Lustrous with golden toning ☆ 1925 MS-63. Lustrous with splashes of frost ☆ 1925-S MS-63. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1926 MS-61. Golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1934 MS-62. Satiny surfaces with splashes of golden brown toning ☆ 1935 MS-63. Pale golden brown over lustrous surfaces a small toning spot is noted on the 5. (Total: 12 pieces)

- 1130 **Quartette of dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1923-D ☆ 1926-D ☆ 1926-S ☆ 1927. Each displays lustrous surfaces with a touch of soft golden frost. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1131 1927-D MS-64. Lustrous pale gold and pale sky blue highlights on satiny surfaces. A popular Denver Mint issue with a rather low mintage—a key to the Peace dollar series, although the current market value is quite modest.

- 1132 1928 MS-64. Bright and lustrous with a touch of light gold toning. From a mintage for the date of just 360,649 coins, the lowest mintage figure in the Peace dollar series.

At the time of mintage the 1928 Philadelphia Mint silver dollars were not released, as there already was a sufficient supply of the denomination in circulation. However, the Treasury Department made it known that examples could be obtained for special purposes such as inclusion in cornerstones. For several years thereafter the 1928 was perceived as a rarity. Then, in the 1930s quantities releases occurred, probably resulting in the distribution of nearly the entire mintage. In a later generation, collectors realized that on an absolute basis the 1928 was and is scarce, and today it is highly prized.

- 1133 1928 MS-64. Satiny silver surfaces display strong lustre. Another lovely example of a popular date.

- 1134 1928 MS-64. Highly lustrous with warm golden iridescence on both sides.

- 1135 1928 MS-64. Attractive golden iridescence on lustrous surfaces.

How unusual it is to have multiple opportunities bid this ever-popular low-mintage Peace dollar. The Mint State group here offered is from a single consignor who informs us that these were acquired together at the bank in 1928. If so, this group would have been extremely unusual at the time.

- 1136 1928 **quartette grading MS-63.** Each is lustrous with various degrees of soft golden toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1137 1928 **quartette grading MS-63.** Each is lustrous with various degrees of golden toning. Another very appealing group of this low-mintage date. It is not often that multiples are offered in a single lot. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1138 1928 **quartette grading MS-63.** Each is lustrous. Two display splashes of soft golden toning, while two display golden iridescent toning with some spots visible. Another worthwhile grouping—the conclusion of a very unusual offering. (Total: 4 pieces)

Years editor when your editor (QDB) was working on the silver dollar *Encyclopedia* I had occasion to interview many people who were prominent in the handling of quantities of such pieces. Among these was Harry Forman, the well-known Philadelphia dealer who in the 1950s and 1960s was front row center in much activity. He said that he had never heard of a large quantity of 1928-dated Peace dollars surfacing—a rather remarkable situation, as quantities came to light of nearly every other Peace dollar date (1921 was not found in bag lots, either).

- 1139 1928-S MS-64. Lustrous and satiny with a whisper of pale gold on both sides. Very scarce in this condition, and incredibly *inexpensive* in comparison to what similar coins were selling for at the height of the market in 1989.

- 1140 1935-S MS-65 (PCGS). A satiny gem with pleasing golden highlights. The final date of the Peace circulating dollar series.

TRADE DOLLAR

- 1141 1877-S MS-60 DMPL (ANACS). Bright silver gray with reflective fields and lightly frosted motifs. A hint of golden iridescence is seen at the rims.

GOLD DOLLARS

- 1142 **Selection of gold dollars:** ☆ 1849 Open Wreath. EF-40 ☆ 1851-O VF-30 ☆ 1852 EF-40 ☆ 1854 Type 1. EF-45 ☆ 1856 Upright 5. EF-40. Pale yellow gold with splashes of red at the rims ☆ 1857 AU-55. Lustrous ☆ 1885 AU-50. Lustrous. Fairly low mintage. (Total: 7 pieces)



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1143 1849-D AU-58. Warm orange-gold with strong lustre and equally strong eye appeal. An attractive coin from the first year

of the denomination, one of 21,588 gold dollars of the date struck in Dahlonega.

Obverse shows signs of rust between stars on left, some raised die lines from star to dentils in some places, dentils flat in nearly all places. Reverse with open wreath, D mintmark to left of center below bow, UNI tilted dramatically to left and widely spaced, IT closely spaced, TE slightly wider, ED close. In STATES, ST is close, A wide from first T, even farther from second T, TES fairly well spaced. In AMERICA, AM evenly spaced, ME slightly wider, ER wider yet, RI the widest, IC closer, CA evenly spaced. Dentils weak in most places, rust seen at UNITED.

- 1144 **Trio of gold dollars:** ☆ 1849-O Type I. VF-35 ☆ 1854 Type II. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, many small nicks ☆ 1874 Type III. AU-50. Lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1145 **1850 MS-63.** Frosty light greenish gold lustre with very slight weakness only on the highest points, representing as they do the deepest recesses of the coinage dies. A few light surface marks are noted, however, none are serious or particularly different from what would be expected on an MS-63 coin.

Of all Philadelphia Mint gold dollars of the era, the 1850 is far and away the rarest in Mint State. In fact, perusal of old-time auction catalogues will reveal that often a fine collection would have every Philadelphia issue of the Type I design, 1850-1854, in Uncirculated grade *except* the 1850, which would be worn. Today, this rarity distinction is largely overlooked, creating in our opinion a tremendous opportunity for the knowing collector.

Peripheral die cracks on the reverse connect most letters of UNITED STATES OF.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II, October 1999, Lot 38.

- 1146 **Trio of gold dollars from the 1850s:** ☆ 1851 AU-53 ☆ 1852 AU-58 ☆ 1856 Slanting 5. AU-50. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1147 **Pair of gold dollar types:** ☆ 1851 Type I. EF-45 ☆ 1855 Type II. AU-58. Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1148 **Half dozen Type I and Type II gold dollars:** ☆ 1851 Net VF-20; sharpness of AU-50, ex-jewelry ☆ 1852 Net F-12; sharpness of AU-50, damaged ☆ 1853 AU-55, damaged ☆ 1854 Type II. Net F-15; sharpness of EF-40, ex-jewelry ☆ 1855 Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, bent ☆ 1855 Net VF-20; sharpness of EF-40, bent. (Total: 6 pieces)

A group such as the above is ideal for someone who sells coins in flea markets, or at antique shows, or on the Internet, or another venue in which low price is the all important consideration, and buyers know little if anything about quality. Without misleading anyone, these coins can be sold as damaged, at much lower prices than unimpaired pieces on the numismatic market.

- 1149 **Pair of gold dollars:** ☆ 1853 Type I. AU-53. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1858 Type III. AU-50. Lustrous reddish gold surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1150 **Quartette of gold dollars:** ☆ 1854 Type II. Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-45, bent. Always popular due to its scarce design type, the first year of the Indian Princess ☆ 1862 Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-40, reverse scratches ☆ 1881 Net AU-55; sharpness of MS-60, rim damage. Ever popular due to its enticing low mintage ☆ 1889 Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-63, cleaned. Last of the gold dollars. (Total: 4 pieces)

Highly Important Mint State 1861-D Gold \$1

Final Dahlonega Issue

Struck by Confederate Authority

Tied for Finest Graded by NGC



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1151 **1861-D MS-63 (NGC).** Satiny and lustrous orange-gold surfaces with rich toning highlights and some prooflike reflectivity around the devices. The estimated 1,000 to 1,500 examples of this date were produced under the auspices of the Confederate States of America, after the rebel forces had seized the Mint in April 1861. A small number of Mint State examples of this prized rarity are known, and the present specimen is certainly at or near the top of the Condition Census. The present coin is one grading point finer than the spectacular example of the date we sold in Part II of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, October 1999, Lot 149. An aesthetically appealing specimen of a prized "Confederate" dollar.

In addition to the historical and other attributes of the present piece, including remarkable quality, the 1861-D must be considered as one of the most curious of all American gold coins— "a story" piece that will furnish an incredible joy of ownership to the successful bidder.

NGC Census: 2; none finer.

Obverse with weak, flat U in UNITED, N not much better, remaining legend sharp up to ICA in AMERICA, those letters weak. Dentils flat from 4:00 to 11:00. Reverse with D of DOLLAR distant, smaller than other letters, and leaning slightly right, date centered below LL, tilting slightly down to right. D mintmark high in field, slightly right of center, and tilting slightly right. Dentils only show definition from 3:00 to 6:30. Light clash marks present.

Of all gold coins in the American series, we can not think of a single issue that has more history and romance than the 1861-D gold dollar. Its story is marvelous to contemplate. In reiteration and with slight expansion, two pairs of dies were sent to Dahlonega on December 10, 1860, without realizing that Georgia would be seceding from the Union within the month. The package arrived on January 7, 1861. Following instructions from the governor of Georgia, troops seized the mint.

What happened after that time is not known, as no records are known to have survived. A quantity of gold bullion was on hand, and additional deposits were made. Apparently a small quantity of gold bullion was on hand, or perhaps some deposits were made. In any event, dies for the 1861-D were put into a coining press, and some pieces were run off. As there had been no 1861-D dollar coinage prior to the occupation of the mint by Georgia forces, *de facto* all 1861-D gold dollars are really 1861-D Confederate States of America gold dollars.

How many pieces were struck? No one knows. Guesses have ranged from a few dozen to a few hundred to over 1,000. David Akers gives his estimate as 1,200 to 1,500 pieces. Dave Bowers suggests 1,000 to 1,500. Clair M. Birdsall suggested about 3,000, and it is believed that perhaps 30 to 60 specimens are known of the 1861-D gold dollar. Year in and year out, the 1861-D has been a favorite. The editor (QDB) has been accumulating information concerning all of the different United States gold coins, with the 1861-D coming in for more than its share of attention over the years. If the successful bidder on this lot would like a printout of the historical file, it would be made available for the asking—although at present it is in rough draft form.

- 1152 **1862 MS-61 (NGC).** Lustrous honey gold.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1153 1874 MS-64.** A satiny and highly lustrous gold dollar, a coin that approaches gem quality. Plenty of eye appeal here.

The expanded mintage of gold dollars for this date and also of 1873 is related to the Coinage Act of 1873, which provided for worn gold coins in circulation to be redeemed and recoin "except that this was not done on the Pacific Coast." At the time, in the East and Midwest, such were not seen in general commerce, but ample quantities were held by the Treasury Department. Thousands of various denominations were melted. The bullion was used to create various denominations, including gold dollars. Further, it was anticipated that within a few years the payment of gold coins for circulating purposes would be resumed, and at that time there would be a great demand for gold dollars. That time did arrive on December 17, 1878, after which the demand for gold dollars for circulation was nil, but there was a popular interest in them for souvenir, jewel, and investment purposes.

Today, of the two dates—1873 and 1874—the 1874 is seen considerably less often.

Gem Mint State 1885 Gold \$1



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1154 1885 MS-66 (NGC).** Lively orange-gold. Intensely prooflike, with deep mirror fields and frosted devices. Two small toning spots are noted near 10:00 on the reverse. Nicely struck and aesthetically appealing.

tant opportunity for the type collector to illustrate the general 1828-1834 design or, narrowing the focus, the 1829-1834 design. The 1832 is extremely rare in any condition; the same could be said for other dates of the design.

- 1156 Trio of quarter eagle types:** ☆ 1836 B-6142. Classic Head. VF-35 ☆ 1871-S Liberty Head. VF-35 ☆ 1915 Indian Head. AU-50. Lustrous with touches of reddish toning at the devices. (Total: 3 pieces)

Delightful 1845-D Quarter Eagle

Borderline Mint State



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1157 1845-D AU-58 (PCGS).** Bright and lustrous yellow gold with a hint of warm orange highlights. Unusually high grade for the date, and rare as such. The typical specimen is VF to EF, as this date was used extensively in commerce. Thus the present specimen represents a refreshing opportunity to acquire a high-grade example.

Obverse with date logotype extremely close to and possibly just touching neck truncation, notably separated from dentil below, but still close. Logotype punched more deeply into the die at the first part of the date than toward the end, reflective of hand processes in die making of the era. Reverse with D mintmark into arrow feather, but no traces of feather within the opening. Lower left serif of D touches 1 in fraction. Curious deep die lines above and below the eagle's wing at the upper left, continuing through the bottom of ST (STATES). Heavy clash marks are observed around the eagle, particularly at the upper right of the shield.

- 1158 1845-D Net VF-35;** sharpness of EF-45; light scratches become evident under low magnification. Still a pleasing coin overall.

From the same dies as the preceding lot.

- 1159 1847-C Net VF-30;** sharpness of EF-40; small gouge at the 4 in the date. Lustrous honey gold.

Obverse from standard four-digit date logotype used on the quarter eagle, with central figures leaning right, placed high on the die, with both the 1 and the 7 piercing the outline of the neck truncation, and both figures being free of the dentils. C mintmark high, embedded in the branch and arrow feathers. Crack from border to eagle's wing at left. Raised "islands" below 1 of fraction and to the left of 2 of the fraction.

Three different die pairs were shipped from Philadelphia to Charlotte for this year's coinage, but it is not certain that all were actually used.

QUARTER EAGLES

Rare 1832 Capped Head \$2.50



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1155 1832 Breen-6135, Breen-1. Rarity-4. Capped Head. Net EF-45;** sharpness of AU-50, lightly cleaned with numerous tiny abrasions on each side. Very light file marks are noted on the obverse and reverse rims. This offering represents an impor-

Superb 1847-D Quarter Eagle

Tied for Finest Certified
Finest Graded by NGC



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1160 1847-D MS-64 (NGC).** Bright orange-gold with decidedly prooflike surfaces. Sharply struck in all areas, of the design, as one might expect from a *Proof* of the era. A stunning specimen, easily among the finest known, in the front rank of quality of this highly prized date and mint.

The present specimen is the grade equivalent of Lot 405 in our sale of Part II of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (October 1999). From the original mintage of 15,784 pieces, several hundred examples are believed to exist, nearly all of which are centered in and about the VF category, some reaching to EF and others to AU, but only rarely to even MS-60. Here is one of the great prizes of this sale, a coin that should enjoy substantial bidding activity.

NGC Census: 1; none finer.

Breen-6191. "Overdate. Rare. Strong repunching at bases of 47." Breen claims the date remnant near the 7 does not match the curve of the 7, suggesting perhaps a 7 over 6 overdate; this writer (Frank Van Valen) differs with Breen's assessment, seeing instead a repunched date.

Obverse with date logotype high, with 1 and 7 piercing the neck truncations and both free from the dentils. Many raised die finish lines are evident, one particularly prominent line connecting stars 2-3 and approaching star 4. Faint traces of clash marks are seen before and after Liberty's neck and profile.

On the reverse the D is very high, with the interior 50% filled with evidence of the arrow feathers. Many prominent raised finish lines are noted, especially at the upper left. Very slight clash marks are visible at the eagle's wing at the upper right corner of the shield. Seemingly a fairly early striking.

- 1161 1847-O EF-45.** Much lustre remains on warm orange-gold surfaces. Splashes of deep violet adorn the obverse periphery.

Date logotype fills the space allotted, top of 1 touches truncation, bottom touches dentil, top of 7 touches truncation, bottom nearly touches dentil, diagonal die lines from first star to dentils below second star. Reverse O mintmark large and round, touches arrow feathers above and top of 1 in fraction below. A noticeably large patch of raised horizontal die lines runs from UNI to ICA, behind all the design elements in that area.

Memorable 1851-D \$2.50

Highly Important



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1162 1851-D AU-53 (NGC).** Lustrous yellow gold with a touch of warm orange toning. A popular Dahlonega issue, one of only 11,264 quarter eagles of the date produced there. Typically found in VF or so due to intense circulation of the date, with AU specimens undeniably rare. Douglas Winter comments poignantly: "In my opinion the 1851-D is one of the more undervalued Dahlonega quarter eagles. It usually trades in the same price range as the 1849-D and the 1850-D, but it is scarcer, especially in high grades such as AU or better." A great opportunity for the Dahlonega gold specialist.

The date logotype is deeply impressed into the die, giving the numerals a bold aspect. Orientation is slightly low and too far to the left, with the result that the peak of the first 1 is embedded in the bust, and the lower left serif of the same digit touches a dentil. A spine protrudes from the back curve of the lower portion of the 5. Myriad die finish lines are seen, especially around the border from about star 10 clockwise past the date and are occasionally cited in the literature (e.g., Winter). To the uninitiated these may seem to be defects, but all authentic coins have them and thus they are important hallmarks. On the reverse the barest sign of clashing is seen in the junction between the eagle's neck and wing at the upper right corner of the shield. No cracks noted in either die.

Popular 1853-D \$2.50



- 1163 1853-D Net EF-45;** sharpness of AU-58, but surfaces lightly granular due to immersion in seawater. Still a pleasing specimen of this rarity; the low mintage for the date of just 3,178 coins makes for a challenging acquisition goal. Douglas Winter called the date: "A very scarce coin which is most often seen in Very Fine and low end Extremely Fine."

Beautiful 1855 Quarter Eagle



- 1164 1855 MS-63.** A beautiful specimen with rich, deep mint lustre. A lovely example of a date that is not rare in lower grades but which in full Mint State is seldom seen. It is quite interesting to contemplate how some issues can be plentiful and others elusive—the mintages play a part, but only a part, and there are often other factors, mostly unknown, that are involved.

PCGS Population: 5; 2 finer (MS-65).

Date logotype well made this year, with italic 5s (as on certain varieties of cents). Lightly punched into the die. Very high and very close to the neck truncation, distant from a dentil. The logotype is more deeply punched into the die at the right of the date than the left. Clash marks are seen around the portrait of Miss Liberty.

On the reverse clash marks are seen around the eagle, particularly around the head, but also elsewhere. A delicate crack is seen through the eagle's wing through the top of STATES, and another crack is seen at OF and extending to the border. As is the case with other high-mintage quarter eagles, there are so many different die varieties that it will never be possible to keep track of them all, especially if the topological differences are not all that great. However, it is interesting to make note of certain characteristics.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II, October 1999, Lot 474.

Delightful Gem Uncirculated 1873 \$2.50

Closed 3



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1165 1873 Closed 3. MS-65 (NGC).** A delightful frosty gem with satiny surfaces and deep coppery gold surfaces. Some central striking weakness typical, but never mentioned by the grading services. A memorable example of an issue which often comes to market at this level, but only occasionally with such nice eye appeal.

Date nicely centered horizontally and vertically, 1 equidistant from truncation and dentils, left edge of lower serif over left edge of dentil. Reverse unremarkable save for faint clash marks near the eagle, and a faint die crack that unites the tops of AMERICA with the bottoms of the denomination.

The date logotype for the 1873 Closed 3 is quite curious, as it is shallow across the center and deep at the top and bottom, this being true of all quarter eagle dies at the two mints (Philadelphia and San Francisco). This was caused by "rocking" the numerals to the *matrix* that produced the four-digit logotype punch.



- 1166 1902 MS-64 (PCGS).** Satiny orange-gold with strong lustre and warm olive highlights. Nicely struck.

- 1167 Trio of quarter eagle gold coins:** ☆ 1903 MS-61. Lustrous yellow gold with a touch of orange ☆ 1915 Net VF-30; sharpness of EF-40, mount removed ☆ 1928 MS-61. Lustrous. Next to last year of quarter eagle production. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1168 1904 MS-63 (PCGS).** Lustrous honey gold with satiny surfaces.

- 1169 Quartette of quarter eagles:** ☆ 1906 MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1907 MS-60. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1911 (2). MS-62 another AU-55 with a planchet lamination starting at the rim between the fifth star and L (LIBERTY) running diagonally to end of the headdress. (Total: 4 pieces)

Superb Gem Uncirculated 1908 Indian \$2.50



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1170 1908 MS-66 (PCGS).** A satiny honey gold specimen with strong lustre and a whisper of rose iridescence. Gem Mint State Indian quarter eagles (and half eagles) designed by Bela Lyon Pratt are among the most desirable of all 20th-century gold coin issues.

It was originally intended that the quarter eagle and other denominations be designed by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. However, that well-known sculptor and artist became seriously ill, and on August 3, 1907, he died, leaving a specific coinage legacy of just two denominations—the \$10 and \$20. To one of his former students, Bela Lyon Pratt, fell the task of designing the \$2.50 and \$5, both of which employed the same motif, the reverse being a copy of that used by Saint-Gaudens on the 1907 \$10 (and also the 1904 Roosevelt inaugural medal by the same artist).

- 1171 Trio of Mint State quarter eagles:** ☆ 1913 ☆ 1915 ☆ 1929. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1172 1926 MS-63.** Satiny golden orange with pale rose iridescence. An attractive coin for the grade

- 1173 1926 MS-63.** Lustrous orange-gold.

From our sale of the Lloyd M. Higgins, M.D. Collection, January 1988, Lot 515.

- 1174 Pair of MS-62 (PCGS) quarter eagles:** ☆ 1926 ☆ 1928. Each displays lustrous and attractive reddish gold surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1175 Trio of quarter eagles grading MS-62:** ☆ 1926 ☆ 1928 ☆ 1929. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1176 Pair of Indian quarter eagles grading AU-58:** ☆ 1926. Lustrous ☆ 1928. Lustrous with pale blue highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1177 1927 MS-63.** Lustrous honey gold.

THREE-DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

- 1178 1854 Net F-15;** sharpness of EF-40; brushed on both sides, lightly burnished in areas. From the first year of the denomination. A really *great opportunity* for the bargain seeker, while the numismatist concerned with quality will wait another time.

- 1179 1871 VF-35.** Medium honey gold with traces of lustre in the recessed areas. Scarce; only 1,300 business strikes were produced.



- 1180 1879 AU-58.** Lustrous honey gold with prooflike reflectivity in the protected areas. A low-mintage date; only 3,000 business strikes were produced.



- 1181 1879 AU-55. Lustrous honey gold with prooflike fields. Some hairlines are visible in the fields on both sides. Another specimen of this exceedingly popular low-mintage date.

It would be interesting to learn how this particular coin acquired its natural wear. We surmise that it was taken or sent to California, spent there, and remained in circulation for a number of years afterward. During the 1870s, such pieces were not seen in circulation in the East or Midwest, and after 1878, when gold coins reappeared, \$3 pieces still were not seen to any extent. In the West, the situation was quite different, and the \$3 was a familiar sight and achieved some measure of popularity, limited by the relatively small quantities made.

HALF EAGLES

Mint State 1814/3 Half Eagle



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1182 1814/3 Breen-6468, Breen-1A. Rarity-4. Overdate. MS-60. Bright and lustrous yellow gold with a distinct and lively olive sheen. From a moderately early obverse die state with traces of the underlying 3 still visible; this later fades from the die. A rarity, as are nearly all dates of the design type. While 15,454 examples were coined, many were melted in ensuing years, with relatively few pieces remaining today. Choice overall, with strong aesthetic appeal and claims to a marginally higher grade.

Struck from heavily clashed dies, with sharp and dramatic details of the reverse shield clearly impressed at Liberty's ear. The outermost point of the last obverse star shows a small indentation or "scallop," the supposed calling card of designer Robert Scot. On the reverse, the S of PLURIBUS is considerably smaller than the other letters in the motto.

- 1183 1840-O EF-40. Medium honey gold with some deep orange highlights in the protected areas. Choice for the grade despite a few tiny marks.

Breen-6530. "Narrow Mill, medium oval O. From one pair of dies shipped May 29."

Date high, bottom of 1 about three times the distance from dentils as top is from truncation, left edge of lower serif over right edge of dentil, vertical die crack runs from dentil to bottom of 0. Reverse O mintmark well proportioned and slightly oval, twice as far from V below as from arrow feather above, right side of O even with right side of V.

Gorgeous 1841 Half Eagle

Choice Prooflike Mint State



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1184 1841 MS-64 (NGC). Rich orange iridescence on satiny devices and mirror fields. A trace of olive graces the fields. Sharply struck in all places, and a true delight to behold. Considerably rarer in Uncirculated grade than its modest mintage of 15,833 pieces suggests. The present coin is the aesthetic and numerical grading equal to Lot 895 in our sale of Part II of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection (October 1999), a statement that basically says it all where the present coin is concerned. Certainly one of the finest known examples of this underrated date, and worthy of serious bidder consideration for just that reason.

Date logotype evenly impressed, the numerals shapely and well formed, the serifs long and angular. First 1 in date slightly closer to dentils than to truncation, left edge of lower serif over center of dentil. Lowest three points of uppermost star repunched. Reverse legends nicely and evenly impressed, several vertical shield lines extend well into the horizontal lines above, showcases a wealth of tiny design details. Both sides display numerous raised striae around the devices.

Lustrous 1842 Half Eagle

Small Letters Reverse



- 1185 1842 Small Letters. AU-55. Lustrous yellow gold. A few scattered marks are present; in his *Encyclopedia*, Breen noted this date is usually badly nicked. The surfaces are somewhat granular, undoubtedly a seawater coin. Nicely struck, and still quite attractive for the grade.

Breen-6536.

On the reverse, a die crack runs through ERICA, progressing from there through the denomination, and then through UNIT.

From our sale of the Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II, October 1999, Lot 905.

- 1186 Trio of half eagles illustrating different design types: ☆ 1848 No Motto. EF-45. Lustrous red-gold surfaces. Not at all common at this level ☆ 1903-S With Motto. MS-61. Satiny lustre ☆ 1909 Indian Head. AU-50. Mixture of lavender, magenta, and blue toning at the peripheries. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1187 1853-C Net EF-45;** sharpness of AU-53; tiny rim bumps noted on both sides. Lustrous yellow gold with attractive olive toning highlights. A few light marks are present, and a natural planchet lamination, as struck, is present at the top of TA in STATES on the reverse. Well struck for the date, with strong details present in virtually all portions of the design; this date is often found weak at the centers. An attractive example overall of an elusive Charlotte Mint issue.

Date logotype nicely impressed, 1 in date perhaps three times the distance from dentils as from truncation, truncation lightly scooped above the 1 to allow for its proximity, left edge of lower serif over space between dentils, italic 5 in date. Reverse C mintmark nicely shaped and placed, top of C equidistant between talon and arrow feather, C marginally closer to design above than to V below, and centered directly over V in FIVE.



- 1188 1856-C EF-40 (PCGS).** Lustrous honey gold. A few scattered marks do little to detract from the coin's overall appeal. Some weakness of strike is noted at the bottom of the obverse, not an unusual occurrence for the date. "Virtually all 1856-C half eagles grade Very Fine," wrote Douglas Winter. A pleasing EF coin such as that offered here is a welcome change from the norm.

Three pairs of dies were sent from Philadelphia to Charlotte, but no accounting has ever been given for more than a single die variety.

Date weak at the bottom, as are the two stars on each side of the date. Upright 5, ball and upright of the numeral joined or "closed." Raised diagonal die lines around IBER on Liberty's coronet. Reverse somewhat weak at TATES (which is directly opposite the date when the coin is turned over). C mintmark in crotch of arrow feather and olive branch, slightly closer to those design elements than to VE below, C centered over VE.

- 1189 Quartette of Liberty and Indian half eagles:** ☆ 1861 EF-45. Lustrous ☆ 1897-S AU-55. Lustrous with a touch of frost at the peripheries ☆ 1909-D EF-40. Some mint lustre remaining ☆ 1911-S EF-45. Lustrous with splashes of rose-gray toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1190 Grouping of Liberty half eagles:** ☆ 1880 AU-50 ☆ 1881 AU-50 (2) ☆ 1885 AU-58 ☆ 1886-S AU-58 ☆ 1900 AU-58 ☆ 1901-S AU-58. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)

Liberty Head \$5 Group

- 1191 Selection of Liberty half eagles:** ☆ 1880 Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, lightly polished ☆ 1880-S EF-40 ☆ 1881 EF-40 ☆ 1882-S EF-45 ☆ 1893 EF-40 (2) ☆ 1898-S VF-25 ☆ 1903-S (2). EF-40, VF-30 ☆ 1907 EF-45. Each displays some mint lustre. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 1192 Quartette of half eagles:** ☆ 1881 MS-62. Lustrous with frosty green toning at the peripheries ☆ 1882 EF-45. Lustrous ☆ 1902-S MS-61. Semi-reflective with some faint copper spots on the obverse ☆ 1909-D AU-58. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1193 Trio of half eagles:** ☆ 1881 MS-62. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1893 MS-62. Frosty lustre ☆ 1897 AU-50. Lustrous with a touch of reddish toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1194 Pair of half eagles:** ☆ 1881 MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1908 EF-45. Some lustre still remaining. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1890-CC \$5



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1195 1890-CC MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous and satiny butterscotch surfaces show a whisper of pale orange iridescence. Nicely struck in all areas. The first half eagle coinage from Carson City since the 1884-CC issue. A lovely coin for the grade, a pleasing specimen with definite aspirations toward a higher grade.

Date nicely impressed and evenly placed horizontally and vertically, left edge of lower serif of 1 over center of dentil. CC mintmark tall and well formed, letters leaning slightly left and with less than a letter's space between, slightly closer to design elements above than to denomination below, first C over V, second C over left upright of N. A faint die crack connects all of the reverse legends, including the denomination.

- 1196 Trio of half eagles grading MS-62:** ☆ 1900 ☆ 1909-D ☆ 1914. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1197 1901-S MS-64 (NGC).** Lustrous medium gold with definite olive and rose iridescence. Nicely struck in all areas save for a few obverse stars.

Date slightly low, top of first 1 nearly twice as far from truncation as bottom is from dentil, raised die lines at IB of LIBERTY. Reverse S mintmark large and well formed, somewhat broad, top of the S close to and equidistant from talon and arrow feather, bottom of S perhaps five times the distance from V as top is from design elements above. S centered over V below. A heavy die crack connects the tops of UNITED before diminishing to some spidery cracks at the eagle's wing. Another crack, somewhat lighter, connects the tops of FIVE D.

Choice Mint State 1905-S \$5



- 1198 1905-S MS-64 (NGC).** Intense cartwheel lustre on satiny honey gold surfaces. Sharply struck and choice for the grade.

Low date, top of 1 more than twice the distance from truncation as bottom is from dentils. A horizontal die line runs behind LIB on Liberty's coronet. Well-formed S mintmark four times the distance from V below than from arrow feather above, S centered over V below.

1199 Trio of Indian half eagles: ☆ 1909 AU-50 ☆ 1911 EF-45 ☆ 1912 AU-55. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

Choice Uncirculated 1910 Half Eagle



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1200 1910 MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny pale orange-gold with delightful iridescent rose highlights. Strong cartwheel lustre predominates. A lovely example of the grade and design type.

1201 1910 AU-58. Lustrous.

with strong olive highlights. Plenty of lustre still remains in the recessed areas. Nicely struck and still highly attractive despite the early cleaning. Worthy of in-person examination by potential bidders.

1204 Pair of branch mint eagles: ☆ 1845-O Repunched Date. EF-40 ☆ 1906-D AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous. First year of Denver Mint production. (Total: 2 pieces)

1205 1861 AU-50. Warm orange-gold with lively lustre in the protected areas.

1206 Grouping of Liberty eagles: ☆ 1881 AU-55 ☆ 1893 AU-50 ☆ 1894 AU-58 ☆ 1899 MS-60 ☆ 1901 AU-58 ☆ 1907 AU-55 (2). Each displays lustrous surfaces with a touch of greenish frost at the peripheries. (Total: 7 pieces)

1207 Trio of PCGS-certified eagles: ☆ 1884 AU-55. Lustrous yellow gold surfaces ☆ 1906-D MS-62. Lustrous reddish gold surfaces ☆ 1909-S AU-58. Lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

1208 Trio of Mint State eagles: ☆ 1894 MS-61. Frosty lustre ☆ 1901 MS-62 (2). Both display brilliant lustrous orange-gold surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

EAGLES

Attractive 1799 Eagle Small Stars Obverse



1202 1799 Breen-6839, Breen-1A. Rarity-5. Small Stars. AU-55. A choice example of a popular design type. Bright yellow gold surfaces show delightful olive highlights on frosty design motifs and prooflike fields. No marks of consequence are apparent to the unaided eye. Well struck in all areas save for the top of I in LIBERTY and a few obverse stars. A very attractive candidate for a high-grade early U.S. gold type set.

1799 Large Stars Eagle



1203 1799 Breen-6841, B-5G. Rarity-3. Large Stars Obverse. Net AU-53; sharpness of AU-58, lightly cleaned. Bright yellow gold

Choice Proof 1900 Eagle



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1209 1900 Proof-63. Deep mirror fields and lightly frosted pale yellow motifs form a pleasing cameo contrast. Nicely struck in all areas save the tops of AMERICA on the reverse; that portion of the design is very shallow and lightly impressed in the die. One of 120 Proofs eagles of the date produced, with perhaps just one third of that mintage is available to today's collectors.

Although Proof gold coins are of fantastic popularity and equivalent rarity today, such was not always the case. At the turn of the 20th century such pieces were bought by a relatively small number of numismatists, most of

whom kept them together as part of full gold sets. The resale market for the larger denominations, particularly the \$10 and \$20, was slow in developing, and the purchaser of a 1900 Proof eagle might find that 20 years later—equivalent to a generation in the human experience—a specimen might bring, say, \$11 at auction. Thus it was far simpler to spend such pieces than to consign them to a dealer.

Desire for Proof gold coins and other large denomination issues began in a significant way circa 1933, by which time many if not most Proof eagles from several decades later had been irretrievably lost. Today, all such pieces are exceedingly rare.

- 1210 Trio of eagles grading MS-62:** ☆ 1901. Frosty lustre ☆ 1901-S. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1932. Lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1211 Pair of Liberty eagles grading MS-63:** ☆ 1901-S. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1907. Lustrous with splashes of frost. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1212 Pair of eagles:** ☆ 1906-S Liberty Head. AU-55. Lustrous. "Earthquake year" coin ☆ 1913 Indian Head. AU-50. Subdued lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1213 Pair of Mint State eagles:** ☆ 1907 MS-63. Frosty lustre. Last year of the design ☆ 1911 MS-62. Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1214 Trio of Indian eagles:** ☆ 1907 No Periods. AU-50 ☆ 1914 AU-50 ☆ 1915 AU-55. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1215 Trio of branch mint eagles:** ☆ 1909-S EF-45. Some lustre remaining with reddish toning at the devices ☆ 1910-D (2). AU-58; AU-55. Both display lustrous orange-gold surfaces with yellow-green toning at the rims. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1216 1910-D MS-62.** Lustrous and satiny honey gold with lively rose iridescence. Choice for the grade.

Die clash marks are present on the reverse at E PLURIBUS UNUM.



- 1217 1911 MS-64.** Satiny, matte-like golden surfaces display strong lustre and pale rose iridescence.

DOUBLE EAGLES

- 1218 1859-S AU-55.** Bright and lustrous with warm honey tones on the high points. A lovely example of a popular branch mint issue.

Date numerals thin and attractively formed, bottom of 1 three times more distant from dentils than top is from truncation, left edge of lower serif over space between dentils. Reverse S mintmark large and shapely, twice the distance from N below than from tail feathers above, S centered over N below. Heavy raised die lines present at the bottom of the shield and the design elements in that area.

From Stack's sale of September 1981, Lot 240

Choice Uncirculated 1865-S \$20



- 1219 1865-S MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with impressive cart-wheel lustre on both sides. A superb coin for the grade, a variety whose historical importance was heightened by publicity given to the remarkable find of coins from the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* treasure coins, most of which we brought to market in our sale of May 1999. Likely (based upon probability) this piece is from that source, perhaps crossed over to NGC in the hope of getting a higher grade, but in the process losing its identification number. Alternatively, it maybe one of the very rare pieces that were known to numismatists earlier.

Obverse with evenly, if somewhat lightly, impressed date logotype, date high, bottom of 1 three or more times distant from dentils than top is from truncation, left edge of lower serif over right edge of dentil. Other date placements for this issue are apparent and are illustrated in the *S.S. Brother Jonathan* catalogue cited above. A faint die crack connects the two uppermost obverse stars. Reverse S mintmark nicely formed and placed, bottom of S twice the distance from N below than from tail feathers above, right edge of S over center of right upright of N below. A reverse die crack runs through STATES, becoming heavier toward the end of that word. It is quite bold through OF as well, moving then through AM, where it meets a heavy break that runs from the edge between M and E that joins with the rays above the eagle's wing. The first crack continues lightly through the tops of ERICA and then the bottoms of the denomination before terminating in a cluster of spidery breaks at the U in UNITED.

Lustrous Mint State 1865-S \$20



- 1220 1865-S MS-63 (NGC).** Highly lustrous honey gold surfaces. Another pleasing example of this popular branch Mint issue. This piece retains its pedigree secrets between its two surfaces. From the same dies and die states as the preceding lot.

- 1221 Half dozen Liberty double eagles:** ☆ 1873-S Closed 3. EF-45. Some reflective surfaces are seen in the protected areas ☆ 1890-S AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1898-S MS-60. Brushed ☆ 1899 MS-61. Frosty lustre ☆ 1904 (2). AU-58 and AU-50. Both display lustrous surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 1222 1873-S Open 3. AU-58.** A lustrous coin that bespeaks a finer grade, particularly on the reverse.

Top of 1 in date slightly closer to truncation than bottom is to dentils, left edge of lower serif over right side of dentil. Upper ball of 3 small, lower ball twice as large. Reverse S mintmark small, essentially equidistant from N below and feathers above, lower left serif of S over upper right serif of N. S mainly over space between N and 1.

Mint State 1875-CC \$20



- 1223 1875-CC MS-61 (PCGS).** A satiny orange-gold specimen with decidedly olive overtones. A pleasing example of Carson City Mint double eagle coinage.

Date logotype high, bottom of 1 three times the distance from dentils as top is from truncation, left edge of lower serif over left edge of dentil. Several raised, curved die lines can be seen on Liberty's neck near the lowest hair curls. Reverse CC mintmark small and round, roughness in both letters, first C slightly lower than second C, mintmark tight between tail feathers and denomination, first C over upper right serif of N, second C partly over N and space following. Die clash marks are seen at the central devices on both sides.

For further consideration: The formation of a collection within a collection is always a popular pursuit. In the double eagle specialty, a particularly interesting challenge is to obtain one each of the various dates, 1870-1893, for which Carson City struck pieces. As a general guide to collecting, the 1870-CC is the rarity of rarities, the most formidable coin, although the existence of several dozen pieces takes it out of the "impossible" class. The 1871-CC and 1872-CC are typically seen in lower grades, VF being par, EF being a bit unusual, and anything finer being remarkable. For 1873 and later, EF coins become a regular possibility, AU pieces exist for several of the different varieties, and toward the later end of the series it is even possible to obtain Mint State coins. —

- 1224 1876-S MS-61 (NGC).** Highly lustrous orange-gold surfaces, somewhat prooflike on the reverse.

Date logotype firmly impressed, 1 equidistant from truncation and dentils, left edge of lower serif over center of dentil. Small S mintmark equidistant from tail feathers and N below, S over right side of upper right serif of N.

Uncirculated 1884-CC \$20



- 1225 1884-CC MS-62.** Strong lustre and a hint of olive iridescence on satiny surfaces. Sharply struck. Scarce above MS-60. A nice example for a type set.

Date nicely impressed, 1 equidistant from truncation and dentils, left edge of lower serif over space between dentils. Raised horizontal and diagonal die lines can be seen at the lowest curls on Liberty's neck. A faint die crack connects several obverse stars. Reverse CC mintmark closer to tail feathers above than to denomination below. Letters well formed, both lean slightly left, closely spaced, right edge of second C just left of right edge of upright of D below. Faint clash marks present near eagle's wings.

From our sale of the Victor Tuttle Collection, June 1981, Lot 2596.

- 1226 Pair of Liberty double eagles:** ☆ 1884-S MS-61. Lustrous with a minor reverse planchet flaw ☆ 1907 AU-58. Frosty lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1227 1885-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Lustrous orange-gold with a hint of olive iridescence. Seldom seen finer.

Date slightly low, bottom of 1 marginally closer to dentils than top is to truncation, left edge of lower serif over right edge of dentil. Small S mintmark equidistant from tail feathers and denomination below, centered over space between Y and D below.



- 1228 1888-S MS-62 (PCGS).** Lustrous medium gold with definite olive highlights.

Date nicely centered, 1 equidistant, left edge of lower serif over space between dentils. Small S mintmark equidistant from tail feathers and denomination below, centered over right side of space between Y and D below.

- 1229 1889-S MS-61 (NGC).** Deep orange-gold with olive highlights.

Date low, top of 1 nearly twice the distance from truncation as bottom is from dentils, left edge of lower serif over right side of dentil. Reverse S mintmark small, equidistant from tail feathers and denomination, right side of S nearly even with left side of upper serif of D below.

- 1230 1890-CC AU-50.** Lustrous orange-gold with deep rose in the recessed areas.

Date low, top of 1 nearly twice the distance from truncation as bottom is from dentil, left edge of lower serif over right edge of dentil. Reverse CC mintmark round, letters nearly closed, first C slightly lower and rough inside, less than a letter's space between first and second C, CC marginally closer to denomination below than to tail feathers above and over space between Y and D, closer to D. A faint die crack connects the tops of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA then terminates in the field below RS of DOLLARS.

1891-CC Double Eagle Rarity

Mintage: 5,000



- 1231 1891-CC AU-58 (PCGS).** Bright orange-gold with strong rose iridescence. Nicely struck in all places; only a few obverse stars show weakness. Somewhat reflective in the fields. Some copper spots are seen on both sides, and a scattering of marks is seen as well (the Winter-Cutler reference notes that copper spots and bagmarks are the *norm* for this issue). One of just 5,000 double eagles of the date produced in Carson City.

Of all the dates of double eagles struck at the Nevada mint (1870-1893), only the famous 1870-CC issue has a lower mintage figure. A desirable date in all grades.

Bottom of first 1 marginally closer to dentils than top is to truncation, left edge of lower serif over space between dentils. Reverse CC mintmark tall, letters close, first C has horizontal lines within, mintmark equidistant from tail feathers and denomination, second C directly over serif and upright of D.

Mint State 1893-CC \$20



- 1232 1893-CC MS-60.** Bright and lustrous honey gold with a whisper of olive iridescence. A nice coin, finer overall than the quality usually associated with the assigned grade. A pleasing example of the final double eagle coinage from the Carson City Mint.

Bottom of first 1 closer to dentils than top is to truncation, left edge of lower serif over left edge of dentils. A faint die crack connects the date with all the stars. Reverse CC mintmark tall, letters close and well shaped, mintmark equidistant from tail feathers and denomination, second C directly over serif and upright of D. A faint network of spidery die cracks is seen among the peripheral legends and denomination.

- 1233 Trio of Mint State double eagles:** ☆ 1894 MS-60. Splashes of greenish frost at the rims ☆ 1900 MS-62. Satiny lustre ☆ 1901-S MS-61. Lustrous with some frost on the reverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1234 1896 MS-63 (NGC).** Strong lustre on olive-gold surfaces.

- 1235 Pair of MS-62 double eagles:** ☆ 1896-S. Lustrous with a copper spot on the obverse ☆ 1904-S. Lustrous. Both pieces are housed in plastic holders. (Total: 2 pieces)

Lustrous Double Eagle Group

- 1236 Half dozen double eagles:** ☆ 1897 AU-58. Semi-reflective fields with splashes of orange toning ☆ 1898-S AU-58. Frosty lustre ☆ 1899 AU-55. Pale green frost over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1899-S AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1900 AU-55. Subdued lustre with a copper spot on the reverse ☆ 1904 AU-55. Satiny lustre. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 1237 Pair of certified Mint State double eagles:** ☆ 1900 MS-62 (NGC) ☆ 1904 MS-63 (PCGS). Both display satiny lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1238 Trio of double eagles:** ☆ 1901 AU-58. Lustrous. Minor copper spots ☆ 1903 AU-58. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1927 MS-63. (Total: 3 pieces)

Impressive 1903 Double Eagle

Gem Mint State



- 1239 1903 MS-65.** A satiny gem with full mint bloom and a whisper of olive iridescence on nearly flawless honey gold surfaces. Every bit a gem, both aesthetically and physically, with intense eye appeal and no marks worthy of mention. Not rare, but certainly a beautiful coin!

Date high, bottom of 1 twice the distance from dentils as top is from truncation, left edge of lower serif over right edge of dentil. Reverse fairly unremarkable save for die roughness around TRUST.

- 1240 Half dozen Liberty double eagles:** ☆ 1903 MS-63 ☆ 1904 (5). MS-63 (4); MS-62 PL. All are lustrous and attractive. (Total: 6 pieces)

- 1241 1904 MS-64.** Lustrous olive-gold. A satiny delight that readily approaches gem quality.

Date high, bottom of 1 twice the distance from dentils as top is from truncation, left edge of lower serif over space between dentils. A faint die crack unites the date and all the stars. Reverse fairly unremarkable save for very faint die cracks among portions of the peripheral legends.

- 1242 Pair of double eagles certified by PCGS:** ☆ 1904 MS-63. Lustrous with pale olive green highlights on both surfaces ☆ 1908-D Motto. MS-62. Lustrous with splashes of pale olive green and rose highlights. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1243 Group of 1904 double eagles grading MS-63.** Mostly brilliant and lustrous, one displays olive green highlights. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 1244 Pair Mint State double eagles:** ☆ 1904 MS-62. Satiny lustre ☆ 1927 MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1245 1905-S MS-62.** A high degree of lustre is present on satiny honey gold surfaces.

Date nicely impressed, centers of numerals lighter than tops or bottoms of numerals, 1 marginally closer to truncation than dentils, left edge of lower serif over left edge of dentil. Reverse S mintmark thin and lightly impressed, S leans slightly right, right edge of S even with left most point of upper serif of D below.

From our sale of the Murray, Swope, Young, and Van Ormer Collections, September 1985, Lot 2182.

1246 1906-D MS-61. Lustrous olive-gold. From the first year of production at the Denver Mint.

Date low, top of 1 marginally farther from truncation than bottom is from dentils, left edge of lower serif over center of dentil. D mintmark broad and well formed, closer to tail feathers than to denomination, right side of D over upper left serif of D below.

Although the federal government purchased the coining facilities of Clark, Gruber & Co in Denver in 1862, and henceforth designated the building as the *Denver Mint*, no coins were ever struck there. Years later, in 1904, construction of a new facility was commenced at a different location, resulting in the Denver Mint we know today. In the early years of the facility much metal was brought to the Mint from the Cripple Gold District, about 75 miles to the southwest, at one time called "the richest gold camp on earth." In a recent conversation with Kenneth Hallenbeck, the Colorado Springs numismatist who keeps track of such things, he said that currently there are about 20 gambling casinos in Cripple Creek—legalized gambling has been possible for several years now—but that a few years ago there were as many as 29 places to roll the dice.

Lustrous 1907-S Liberty \$20

Choice Mint State



1247 1907-S MS-63 (PCGS). Lustrous and satiny honey gold with a burst of deep golden orange at the center of Liberty's portrait. A popular issue from the final year of Liberty double eagle coinage.

Date high, bottom of 1 marginally farther from dentils than top is from truncation, left edge of lower serif over right edge of dentil. S mintmark tall and thin, closer to tail feathers than to denomination, right side of S over upper left serif of D below. A faint die crack unites TY DOLL in the denomination.

Impressive MCMVII High Relief \$20

Choice Mint State

Wire Rim



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1248 MCMVII (1907) High Relief. Wire Rim. MS-63. Bright and satiny yellow gold with a hint of richer toning at the rims and in the recessed areas. An outstanding example of what may well be America's most beautiful coinage design type; examples such as the present coin certainly lend credence to that argument. High wire rim details encircle all of the obverse and nearly all of the reverse. A truly delightful coin for the assigned grade.

The story of the MCMVII \$20 is one of the favorite twice-told tales of numismatics, and bears reiteration here:

In 1905, Theodore Roosevelt, who the year before had examined ancient Greek coins on display at the Smithsonian, and who was fascinated with their high relief and artistry, sought to improve the appearance of circulating United States issues.

At the time America's most famous sculptor was Augustus Saint-Gaudens, long of New York City, but at that time with a studio in Cornish, New Hampshire (today open to the public as a National Historical Site—and well worth visiting, by the way). It seems that Roosevelt had at least a passing personal acquaintance with the artist, having met earlier on a train, and other times as well, including modeling for the medal used in his presidential inauguration, March 1905.

Roosevelt commissioned Saint-Gaudens to redesign the entire American coinage from the one-cent piece to the double eagle, providing a stipend of \$5,000. In his studio, Saint-Gaudens set about making sketches, most prominently for the cent, \$10, and \$20. Today those sketches are preserved in the archives of Dartmouth College, located in Hanover, NH, a few miles north of the Saint-Gaudens home.

The artist envisioned that the female figure of *Victory* would be ideal for the double eagle, this being adapted from the striding figure used in his

Sherman Victory monument completed in 1903 and installed in the Grand Army Plaza at the southeast corner of Central Park, New York City. Although the finished statuary group includes William Tecumseh Sherman (he of *Marching Through Georgia* fame, or infamy, depending on your point of view) and his steed, it was the female figure of *Victory* alone that was considered for coinage possibilities. The motif was among the artist's own favorites, and a number of separate small models of it had been made for sale and distribution.

By late 1906 and early 1907 the motif was well underway. The progress of the project is delineated in a number of places, including the present writer's 1982 book *United States Gold Coins: An Illustrated History*. In time, some patterns were made with the field curving abruptly up to a high edge, these being called the Ultra High Relief pieces today. These were found to be unsatisfactory for coinage, and the fields were altered.

At the Mint, Chief Engraver Charles Barber was quite annoyed that President Roosevelt would have the audacity to select an artist from the outside world to design circulating American coins. For many years this had been the privilege of the chief engraver and his staff. Indeed, Gobrecht, Longacre, and William Barber—the immediate predecessors of Charles Barber—had each turned out a string of new coinage designs.

That the Saint-Gaudens motif was innovative there was no doubt. For the first time on a federal coin, the date was expressed in Roman numerals—MCMVII, an artistic touch, but would the public be able to decipher it? More of a problem, and vociferously objected to by Chief Engraver Barber, was the high relief of the pieces. The coinage presses of the era, intended to turn out double eagles in quantity and at a high rate, simply could not process dies with such high relief. Instead, they would have to be patiently struck with multiple blows of the coining press, otherwise the design would not be brought up. In a word, the whole project was *unsatisfactory*.

Theodore Roosevelt liked nothing better than a challenge, and he rose to the occasion admirably. He advised that if only one double eagle could be struck *per day*, so be it! Further, he fancied himself being engaged in a little

war against the Mint, calling the project his "pet crime."

As it happened, the artist was in failing health, and Saint-Gaudens died of cancer on August 3, 1907, never seeing the final completion of his double eagle. The models, nearly ready, were finessed by his assistant, Henry Hering. Months later, in December 1907, the first pieces were struck. As expected, the high relief did cause problems, and it took three blows of the coining press to bring up the design to its fullest extent, a satisfactory procedure for medals, but hardly one for double eagles—remembering that the \$20 piece was mainly used in international transactions, not in day-to-day commerce, and was strictly a utilitarian denomination. Coinage continued, and 11,250 High Relief pieces were struck, enough to satisfy Roosevelt. After that time, Charles Barber and his staff vastly modified the motif, lowered the relief considerably, eliminated the Roman numerals, and created new dies keeping the same basic design, but of different format and style. These were adaptable to high speed coinage from a single blow. In this form, and partway through 1908 with the motto added, the low relief Saint-Gaudens double eagles were produced through 1933.

The advent of the newly minted MCMVII High Relief \$20 pieces late in 1907 caused a sensation, and there was a mad scramble to acquire pieces. Immediately the coins sold at a premium, and any bank teller lucky enough to get one could easily get \$22 for it, then \$25, finally about \$30. Later, the novelty faded, and many pieces that had been saved as souvenirs were put back into circulation. Today it is not known how many MCMVII High Relief \$20 pieces exist, but our guess is that are about 3,000 to 5,000 different coins. Every once in a while an author or numismatic publication will take a survey as to what is the finest design among American coins. Without exception, to our knowledge, the MCMVII High Relief \$20 has either been selected as the all-time favorite or one of the top several favorites. Considering that there are hundreds of thousands of serious collectors of rare coins, and just a few thousand pieces in existence, it is no wonder that when a specimen such as the present coin crosses the block there is a lot of attention paid to it.

Another MCMVII High Relief \$20

Choice Mint State

Wire Rim



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

1249 MCMVII (1907) High Relief. Wire Rim. MS-63. Bright lustre on satiny, matte-like surfaces. Literally, as pretty as a picture, and easily the rival of the preceding coin where quality and appearance are concerned. What a distinct pleasure it is to of-

fer back-to-back choice Mint State specimens of one of the most beautiful coinage designs ever created.

Wire rim details encircle much of the obverse and reverse.

A Third Mint State MCMVII \$20



1250 MCMVII (1907) High Relief. Wire Rim. MS-62. Lustrous yellow gold with attractive olive highlights. Wire rim details encircle much of the periphery on both sides. Another lovely example of the date.

1251 1907 Saint-Gaudens, Arabic Date. MS-63. Bright and lustrous.

Lustrous Saint-Gaudens Group

1252 Half dozen Saint-Gaudens double eagles grading AU-58: ☆ 1907. Satiny lustre ☆ 1908 No Motto. Frosty lustre ☆ 1910. Soft greenish highlights ☆ 1916-S. Lustrous ☆ 1924. Frosty lustre with reddish and green highlights ☆ 1928. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)

1253 Trio of Saint-Gaudens double eagles: ☆ 1907 Arabic Numerals. AU-55 ☆ 1908 No Motto. (2). AU-58, AU-55. Each is lustrous. (Total 3 pieces)

1254 1908 No Motto. MS-64 (PCGS). Warm olive lustre on medium gold surfaces.

1255 Quartette of double eagles grading MS-63: ☆ 1908 No Motto. Satiny lustre ☆ 1914-S. Satiny lustre ☆ 1925. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1926. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

1256 Quintette of 1908 No Motto double eagles grading MS-62. Each piece is lustrous with two brilliant and three satiny. (Total: 5 pieces)

1257 Half dozen double eagles grading MS-62: ☆ 1908 No Motto. ☆ 1911-D ☆ 1923 ☆ 1924 ☆ 1925 ☆ 1927. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)

1258 Quartette of double eagles grading MS-62: ☆ 1908 No Motto. ☆ 1923 ☆ 1924 ☆ 1927. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

1259 Half dozen double eagles grading MS-62: ☆ 1908 No Motto (3). Each displays frosty lustre ☆ 1924 (3). Each is lustrous. One with a copper spot on the obverse another displays greenish frost with some spotting. (Total: 6 pieces)

1260 Quintette of double eagles grading MS-61: ☆ 1908 No Motto (2). Both display satiny lustre ☆ 1915-S. Satiny lustre ☆ 1922. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1923. Lustrous. A small ding at the rim with star impression below. (Total: 5 pieces)

1261 Grouping of AU-58 double eagles: ☆ 1908 No Motto. (2). Both display frosty lustre ☆ 1911-S. Frosty lustre with soft greenish highlights ☆ 1914-S. Lustrous with orange-gold highlights ☆ 1922. Brushed in some areas of both surfaces ☆ 1928. Lustrous with soft green and rose highlights. (Total: 6 pieces)

1262 Trio of double eagles grading MS-62: ☆ 1908-D No Motto ☆ 1914-D ☆ 1927. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

1263 Grouping of About Uncirculated double eagles: ☆ 1910 AU-58 ☆ 1915 AU-55. Rim nicks ☆ 1922 AU-58 ☆ 1924 AU-58 ☆ 1927 AU-58. Each has lustrous yellow gold surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

1264 Trio of double eagles grading AU-55: ☆ 1910-S. Lustrous ☆ 1911-D. Lustrous ☆ 1924. Lustrous with reddish toning at the devices. (Total: 3 pieces)

1265 1911-D MS-64. Lustrous honey gold with pale rose highlights.

1266 1911-D MS-63. A highly lustrous medium gold specimen of a popular Denver Mint issue.

1267 Grouping of double eagles grading MS-62: ☆ 1911-D (2) ☆ 1924 (3) ☆ 1925 ☆ 1927. Spots noted on both surfaces. Each displays brilliant and lustrous surfaces except where noted. (Total: 7 pieces)

1268 Quartette of double eagles grading MS-61: ☆ 1911-D ☆ 1912 ☆ 1927 (2). Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

1269 Trio of double eagles: ☆ 1911-D (2) ☆ 1923-D. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

Six Different Double Eagles

1270 Half dozen double eagles: ☆ 1915 AU-55. Lustrous with pale olive green toning ☆ 1922 AU-58 (2). Both pieces are lustrous ☆ 1924 Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-64, reverse damage ☆ 1925 MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1928 MS-60. Brushed. (Total: 6 pieces)

1271 1922 MS-62. Highly lustrous and attractive for the grade.

1272 1923 MS-64 (PCGS). Satiny surfaces display a high degree of lustre and lovely rose toning.

1273 Selection of 1924 double eagles grading MS-64. Each displays frosty lustre. (Total: 5 pieces)

1274 Group of double eagles grading MS-64: ☆ 1924. Spots noted on both surfaces ☆ 1925. Minor obverse spot is noted ☆ 1926. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1927. Frosty lustre ☆ 1928. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

1275 Quartette of MS-63 (PCGS) double eagles: ☆ 1924. (3). Lustrous ☆ 1927 Lustrous with soft rose highlights. (Total: 4 pieces)

1276 Lovely grouping of double eagles grading MS-63: ☆ 1924 ☆ 1925 ☆ 1926 ☆ 1927 ☆ 1928. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 5 pieces)

Although the series of Saint-Gaudens double eagles is sprinkled with rarities, the majority of issues are highly collectible. A glance at the *Guide Book of U.S. Coins* will quickly reveal that most varieties 1907-1916 are relatively inexpensive, and among those of the decade of the 1920s, the Philadelphia issues from 1922 continuously through 1928 are easily enough acquired. The present lot, consisting of lustrous, attractive coins, would make a very nice start on a specialized cabinet of this impressive denomination.

1277 Quintette of 1924 double eagles grading MS-63. Each displays satiny lustre. (Total: 5 pieces)

1278 Selection of double eagles grading MS-63: ☆ 1924 (2) ☆ 1926 ☆ 1927 ☆ 1928. Pale olive green toning at the peripheries. Each is brilliant and lustrous except where noted. (Total: 5 pieces)

Choice \$20 Lineup

- 1279 **Quartette of double eagles grading MS-63:** ☆ 1924 ☆ 1926 ☆ 1927 ☆ 1928. Each displays brilliant and lustrous yellow gold surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

Another Brilliant, Lustrous Group

- 1280 **Half dozen double eagles grading MS-63:** ☆ 1924 (2) ☆ 1927 (2) ☆ 1928 (2). Each is brilliant and lustrous with attractive surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1281 **Pair of Mint State double eagles:** ☆ 1924 MS-61 ☆ 1927 MS-62. Both display frosty lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)

Choice Mint State 1924-D \$20



- 1282 **1924-D MS-64 (NGC).** Satiny honey gold with warm olive toning. A fully lustrous coin. Much rarer in MS-64 than its lofty mintage of nearly 3.1 million coins indicates. The vast majority of these coins, all but perhaps but a couple thousand, went to the melting pot in the 1930s. Most that survived were sent to Europe in the 1920s as foreign exchange payments. Today, the 1924-D is highly prized, as are all branch mint double eagles after 1923.
- 1283 **1925 MS-65 (PCGS).** Lustrous orange-gold with distinctive rose highlights.
- 1284 **1925 MS-64 (PCGS).** Lustrous orange-gold with rose iridescence.

Choice Mint State 1926-S \$20



- 1285 **1926-S MS-64 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre illuminates the rich orange-gold surfaces. Splashes of pale rose iridescence add to the overall beauty of the coin. Another branch mint issue that is much rarer than its sizeable mintage indicates. A truly lovely example of the grade and date.

In a recent interview with Robert Johnson, the distinguished San Francisco dealer, Bob talked about the days in the 1940s and early 1950s when the 1926-S was perceived as being fantastically rare—just a few had turned up—and advertisements were placed in the attempt to track down even a single specimen.

- 1286 **1927 MS-64 (NGC).** Highly lustrous honey gold surfaces. Choice for the grade.

The pursuit of Saint-Gaudens double eagles for the 1920s is an interesting one, and just about anyone can acquire a string of Philadelphia Mint issues from the middle part of the decade. Arranged together they make a very impressive lineup.

- 1287 **Grouping of MS-64 double eagles:** ☆ 1927 (2) ☆ 1928 (3). Each is attractive with brilliant and lustrous surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER COINS



- 1288 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-65 (NGC).** Lustrous slate gray with strong blue and rose iridescence. A popular date and grade combination. Struck for the Board of Lady Managers at the Columbian Exposition. This was our nation's first commemorative quarter dollar.

A spidery network of reverse die cracks is seen among the peripheral legends.

At the Exposition these quarter dollars were priced at \$1 each, obviously not a very good buy in comparison to the related commemorative *half dollars* that were also priced at \$1 each. Thus, relatively few quarters were purchased. Later, many went the melting pot and others were sold in bulk quantities, particularly to Silas C. Stevens, the most prominent Chicago dealer of his time. Groups of such coins remained in numismatic hands through the 1920s, after which they were widely dispersed, particularly during the great commemorative craze of 1935-1936. Today in the year 2000, Isabella quarters are typically found one at a time.



- 1289 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-64.** Bright and lustrous centers give way to rich violet toning at the rims. An attractive coin for the grade.

A spidery network of reverse die cracks is seen among the peripheral legends.

- 1290 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-63.** Fully brilliant silver lustre with a hint of rose about the obverse periphery. Sharply struck and attractive with only a few minor surface marks and hairlines.

- 1291 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-63.** Dusky silver gray with warm rose and gold toning. Lustrous and sharp.

- 1292 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-62.** Deep, dusky rose toning on lustrous surfaces.

Accompanied by an old envelope from the Tatham Stamp & Coin Company of Springfield, Massachusetts, no doubt the original envelope from the time of purchase by Paul Mory, Sr. The envelope is marked "Unc. Net Price \$3.00," handwritten in ink.

- 1293 **1893 Isabella quarter. MS-61.** Mainly brilliant.

1294 Pair of commemorative coins: ☆ 1893 Isabella quarter. MS-60. Lovely silver gray surfaces with golden orange highlights ☆ 1925-S California Jubilee. MS-62. Lustrous with splashes of magenta at the rims. (Total: 2 pieces)

1295 1893 Isabella quarter. AU-58 (NGC). Lustrous, satiny surfaces display deep violet iridescence at the rims.

1296 Pair of commemorative coins: ☆ 1893 Isabella quarter. Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-55, cleaned ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

1297 **1900 Lafayette silver dollar. MS-62.** A lustrous example with deep iridescent toning and sharp design details. This popular silver dollar commemorative, our nation's first of this denomination, was struck in December 1899.

Another interesting aspect of the Lafayette dollar is that these were struck from handmade dies, with the letters punched individually in the working dies, rather than being transferred from a master die. This is the only commemorative for which this is true and, so far as we know, the only federal legal tender coin of its era with this distinction. All other coins of the time were made with the lettering, stars, and central motif as part of the master die, with the only elements added singly being the date logotype (in a four-digit punch) and, as appropriate, the mintmark.

1298 1900 Lafayette silver dollar. MS-62. Lustrous and brilliant with satiny surfaces. Our nation's first commemorative issue of the denomination.

Final A in AMERICA repunched.

1299 Pair of early commemorative coins grading AU-55: ☆ 1900 Lafayette silver dollar. Lustrous with just a touch of gold at the rims ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific half dollar. Lustrous. (Total: 2 pieces)

1300 Pair of silver commemorative coins: ☆ 1900 Lafayette dollar. Net EF-40, sharpness of AU-55, many fine scratches ☆ 1924 Huguenot. AU-50. Lovely golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

1301 **1921 Alabama Centennial. 2X2. MS-64.** Fully brilliant and highly lustrous. A choice example of a popular issue.

From our sale of the Rudy Sieck and Roy Harte Collections, March 1984, Lot 1254.

1302 1921 Alabama Centennial. 2X2. MS-62. Lustrous silver gray.

1303 **Half dozen Mint State commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1921 Alabama. 2X2. MS-62 ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. MS-63 ☆ 1893 Columbian. MS-62. Lavender toning at the center with rich blue-green toning at the peripheries ☆ 1936 Long Island. MS-63 ☆ 1920 Maine. MS-63. Splashes of golden brown on the reverse ☆ 1925 Vancouver. MS-63. Each is brilliant and lustrous except where noted. (Total: 6 pieces)

1304 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-62:** ☆ 1921 Alabama. 2X2. Lustrous with splashes of soft brown at the rims ☆ 1893 Columbian. Lustrous with splashes of pale lavender on both surfaces ☆ 1936 Delaware. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1925 Fort Vancouver. Lustrous with splashes of blue, brown, and gold at the obverse rim and reddish brown at the reverse rim. (Total: 4 pieces)

Gem Mint State 1921 Alabama 50¢

No 2X2



1305 **1921 Alabama Centennial. Plain. MS-65 (PCGS).** Lilac-gray iridescence on silver gray surfaces, perhaps the result of long-time storage in an old fashioned coin album. A popular issue in gem Mint State.

Authorized in 1920 for the state's centennial, which was celebrated in 1919, the Alabama Centennial half dollar was not struck until 1921, the year they are dated. The obverse depicts William Wyatt Bibb, the first governor of Alabama, and T.E. Kilby, governor during its centennial year. Another type of the date exists. It has a small 2X2 in the right obverse field, behind the portrait of Kilby, signifying Alabama as the 22nd state of the Union.

1306 1921 Alabama Centennial. Plain. MS-63. Brilliant with strong cartwheel lustre. Choice for the grade.

From our sale of the Murray, Swope, Young, and Van Ormer Collections, September 1985, Lot 1225.

1307 1921 Alabama Centennial. Plain. MS-63. Lustrous and satiny with pale golden highlights. A delightful example of the grade and design type.

1308 1921 Alabama Centennial. Plain. MS-61. Subdued lustre on pale golden surfaces.

1309 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65 (PCGS):** ☆ 1936 Albany. Lovely pale rose toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1935-S Arkansas. Golden iridescent toning over both surfaces ☆ 1936 Cleveland. Reddish gold toning at the rims ☆ 1936-S Columbia. Mixture of deep gold and olive-green toning over both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1310 **Trio of MS-64 commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Albany ☆ 1936 Delaware ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)

1311 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1936 Albany. Lustrous with just a hint of rose toning ☆ 1935 Connecticut. Lustrous with splashes of pale blue on the reverse ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. Soft golden toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1312 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1936 Albany. Lustrous with a whisper of gold ☆ 1936 Delaware. Golden rose toning at the peripheries ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. Lustrous golden toning ☆ 1937 Roanoke. Pale bluish gold over both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

1313 **Quartette of commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Albany. MS-64. ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. MS-64 ☆ 1937-D Oregon Trail. MS-64 ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-64. Each is lustrous with various degrees of soft golden toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

1314 **Trio of commemorative half dollars grading MS-63:** ☆ 1936 Albany. Lustrous with pale brown toning at the centers ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. Lustrous with just a whisper of golden brown toning ☆ 1947-D Booker T. Washington. Pearl gray iridescence with splashes of golden toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1315 1937 Antietam. MS-65 (NGC).** Satiny matte-like surfaces show pale golden toning. A pleasing gem specimen.

This commemorative issue was actually authorized, struck, and distributed in the year that it commemorates, being the 75th anniversary of the 1862 Battle of Antietam, the bloodiest one-day battle of the Civil War. Portraits of Generals McClellan and Lee provided a popular name for this issue, the Lee-McClellan half dollar.

- 1316 1937 Antietam. MS-65.** Satiny, bright, and lustrous, with just a hint of pale golden toning.

- 1317 1937 Antietam. MS-64 (NGC).** Brilliant silvery white lustre with only a few minute abrasions. Sharply defined.

- 1318 1937 Antietam. MS-64.** Satiny and lustrous with a splash of gold at the rims.

- 1319 1937 Antietam. MS-64.** Silver mint brilliance mingles with deep golden brown toning.

From our sale of the Collection of Stuart C. Levine, M.D., April 1986, Lot 2846.

- 1320 1937 Antietam. MS-63.** Lustrous champagne surfaces.

- 1321 1937 Antietam. AU-58.** Lightly cleaned, yet with nearly complete silver lustre. A few minor hairlines and other abrasions are noted.

- 1322 Trio of Arkansas PDS sets:** ☆ 1935 MS-63 ☆ 1935-D MS-64 ☆ 1935-S MS-61 ☆ 1936 MS-64 ☆ 1936-D MS-64 ☆ 1936-S MS-63 ☆ 1937 MS-63 ☆ 1937-D MS-63 ☆ 1937-S MS-64. Each is lustrous with just a hint of delicate toning. Housed in three Capital plastic holders. Another attractive and worthwhile group of Arkansas sets. (Total 9 pieces)

- 1323 Grouping of Arkansas PDS sets, grading MS-61 to MS-64 with an average grade of MS-63:** ☆ 1935 PDS. Each displays light golden toning ☆ 1936 PDS. Lustrous with hints of golden rose toning ☆ 1937 PDS. Lustrous with mottled rose and golden brown toning ☆ 1938 PDS. Mixture of mottled rose, blue, and golden iridescent highlights. (Total: 12 pieces)

A review of the mintages of the pieces in this lot will reveal that most were produced in very limited quantities. Today in the year 2000, there is an intense interest in *modern* Mint products, including commemorative coins, Proofs, and, of course, the state reverse quarters. Virtually all of these are produced in tremendous quantities, some by the virtually countless millions. In contrast, traditional commemorative coins from the classic era, 1892-1954, are all *rare*. And yet, market values tend to be very modest, in our opinion. For example, the present lot has an indicated current value of a bit less than \$1,000—this being for 12 attractive Mint State coins!

- 1324 Selection of Mint State Arkansas commemorative coins:** ☆ 1935 (5). MS-62 (2), MS-61 (2), and MS-60. Each is lustrous with various degrees of golden toning ☆ 1935-D (3). MS-62 and MS-61 (2). Each is lustrous with a touch of golden toning, one displays both gold and blue ☆ 1935 MS-62 (2). Both are lustrous with splashes of golden brown toning. (Total: 10 pieces)

- 1325 Grouping of commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1935 Arkansas. AU-50 ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. AU-50 ☆ 1892 Columbian. AU-58 ☆ 1924 Huguenot. AU-58 ☆ 1918 Lincoln-Illinois. MS-61 ☆ 1925 Lexington. AU-55 ☆ 1936 Long Island. AU-58 ☆ 1924 Maine. AU-55 ☆ 1921 Missouri. Plain. AU-55. Somewhat scarce ☆ 1923-S Monroe. AU-55 ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. AU-58. Somewhat plentiful. Each is lustrous with various degrees of golden and lavender toning at the peripheries. (Total: 11 pieces)



- 1326 1935-D Arkansas Centennial. MS-66 (NGC).** Satiny lustre with light silver gray toning surrounded by peripheral amber and green. A few minute surface marks are noted on the highest points.

This particular issue was struck during the 99th anniversary of Arkansas statehood. The Arkansas Centennial half dollars were minted from 1935 to 1939, and at Philadelphia, Denver, and San Francisco.



- 1327 1935-S Arkansas Centennial. MS-66 (NGC).** Lustrous brownish gray with orange and green patina. A few light abrasions are visible.

Struck a year before the centennial celebration. Among distributors of the 1935 issue was famous coin dealer and promoter, B. Max Mehl. He bought virtually the entire mintage of Denver and San Francisco coins, which were authorized to be sold at \$1.00 each, and raised the price first to \$2.75 each and later to \$2.95 each.

- 1328 1939 Arkansas PDS set grading MS-63:** ☆ Philadelphia. Pale rose and golden toning over both surfaces ☆ Denver. Golden orange and pale rose toning ☆ San Francisco. Lustrous with splashes of gold. With *ridiculously low mintages of just 2,100 for each coin*. One can imagine that if these were produced in the year 2000, each single piece would be worth many thousands of dollars. And yet, this present lot has an indicated value currently of the ridiculously low (in our opinion) price of, say, \$600 to \$800 or so. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1329 1939 Arkansas PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63. Lustrous with just a splash of iridescent rose on the reverse ☆ Denver. MS-64. Lustrous with a whisper of yellow gold ☆ San Francisco. MS-63. Lustrous golden gray toning on both surfaces. Opportunity knocks twice—another low-mintage suite; just 2,100 were distributed of each coin. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1330 Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65 (NGC):** ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. Soft golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1924 Huguenot. Mixture of golden brown and blue toning over both surfaces ☆ 1920 Maine. Lovely rose-gray toning ☆ 1936 Rhode Island. Rich golden toning at the peripheries. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1331 Trio of MS-65 commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. Lustrous with hints of golden toning ☆ 1936 Lynchburg. Lustrous ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. Soft silver gray toning on the reverse. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1332 Quartette of MS-65 commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. Lustrous ☆ 1936 Elgin. Satiny lustre with just a hint of golden toning ☆ 1936 Robinson. Lovely golden lustre on both surface ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. Lustrous (Total: 4 pieces)

1333 Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-63: ☆ 1936-S Bay Bridge. Frosty gray surfaces ☆ 1918 Lincoln-Illinois. Iridescent pearl gray toning ☆ 1934 Maryland. Golden rose toning ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. Satiny gray with splashes of golden orange at the rims. (Total: 4 pieces)

1334 Grouping of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64: ☆ 1934 Boone. Frosty surfaces with splashes of pale gold ☆ 1936 Cleveland. Soft golden orange toning on the reverse ☆ 1922 Grant. Plain. Lustrous with soft golden orange mostly on the reverse. The Grant half dollar is quite interesting inasmuch as the same motif was used on an entirely different denomination, the gold dollar—a very unusual situation ☆ 1936-D Rhode Island. Satiny lustre ☆ 1936 York. Lustrous with splashes of dark toning at the peripheries. (Total: 5 pieces)

1335 Grouping of Boone commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1934 MS-64. Pale rose toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1935 MS-64. Just a hint of golden toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1935-D MS-64. Lustrous with a hint of gold ☆ 1935-S MS-65. Lustrous ☆ 1936 MS-63. Delicate champagne toning ☆ 1936-D MS-64. Splashes of pale gold and blue ☆ 1936-S MS-64. Lustrous. (Total: 7 pieces)

1336 1935 Small 1934 Boone PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 ☆ Denver. MS-64 ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Each displays satiny lustre with delicate golden toning. A very attractive set. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 3 pieces)

This is the little set that caused the big excitement, to paraphrase Abraham Lincoln. The Denver and San Francisco mint versions were sold as a pair, with just 2,000 coins issued. C. Frank Dunn, whose offices were on the second-floor of the Phoenix Hotel in Lexington, Kentucky, advertised and publicized these sets in *The Numismatist* and elsewhere in late autumn 1935, but claimed that by the time collectors learned of their availability, all had been sold to orders received from a news item in a New York City paper. Thus, none were to be had. Excitement prevailed, and the price rose for the pair from \$3.70 to about \$50 virtually overnight! This was like finding money in the streets, a fantastic investment reward for those who had been fortunate enough to make purchases.

Then a scandal arose, not immediately obvious. Shortly thereafter, Dunn had some more sets available, ostensibly from purchasers who wished to sell their sets, but Dunn wanted the new high price. Cries of outrage erupted, and some intimated that Dunn had not sold many sets to begin with, but simply held them back for his personal profit. Naively, *The Numismatist* printed a "news article" by Dunn, which in essence related how fair, honest, etc., the distribution had been. However, facts proved otherwise, and before long he transferred assets to his wife's name, to avoid a rash of legal actions. This entire story is delineated in Dave Bowers' book, *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, available from our Publications Department—or, tell you what—if the successful bidder on this lot does not have a copy or wish to buy one, we would be pleased to send a photocopy of the appropriate information concerning Boone pieces.

1337 1935 Small 1934 Boone PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65. Lustrous golden rose surfaces ☆ Denver. MS-64. Golden brown splashes of toning mostly on the obverse ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. Splashes of subdued golden orange toning over lustrous surfaces. Another opportunity to purchase this very historical and extremely elusive trio. (Total: 3 pieces)

1338 Grouping of certified commemorative half dollars grading MS-66: ☆ 1936 Boone. (NGC). Dusky pearl gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1946 Iowa. (PCGS). Lustrous with just a whisper of golden toning ☆ 1937-D Oregon Trail. (PCGS). Pearl gray iridescence over both surfaces ☆ 1935-S Texas. (PCGS). Soft pearl gray iridescent toning ☆ 1936 Wisconsin (PCGS). Iridescent gold toning at the peripheries. (Total: 5 pieces)

The distribution of the 1946 Iowa half dollars is not yet completed, for the state of Iowa still retains 500 pieces that will be sold or otherwise dispersed in the year 2046.

1339 1936 Boone PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 ☆ Denver. MS-64 ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Each displays satiny lustre. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 3 pieces)

1340 Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64: ☆ 1936 Boone. Frosty lustre ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. Satiny surfaces ☆ 1924 Huguenot. Lustrous pale golden toning ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)

1341 Quartette of MS-64 commemoratives: ☆ 1936-D Boone. Satiny lustre ☆ 1893 Columbian. Lustrous with pale magenta and blue at the rims ☆ 1934 Maryland. Lustrous golden rose surfaces ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)



1342 1937 Boone Bicentennial. MS-68 (ICG). An impressive example with satiny white lustre and traces of peripheral gold and rose toning on the obverse.

This commemorative issue had a complicated pricing structure when first issued, with Philadelphia Mint coins priced at \$1.60 each. Pairs of Philadelphia and Denver mint coins were priced at \$7.25, while three coin sets were offered at \$12.40 per set. Or, San Francisco Mint coins could be ordered singly at \$5.15. Denver Mint coins were not offered individually.

1343 1937 Boone PDS set grading MS-64: All display soft golden gray iridescence. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 3 pieces)

The Denver and San Francisco coins this year had a distribution of just 2,500 each.

1344 1937 Boone PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63. Lustrous ☆ Denver. MS-65. Lustrous champagne toning ☆ San Francisco. MS-64 PL. Mirrored surfaces with splashes of pale golden frost. Another opportunity to acquire a trio of low mintage coins. (Total: 3 pieces)

1345 1938 Boone PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64 ☆ Denver. MS-64 ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Each piece displays satiny lustre. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. This is the Boone set of the later years, with a distribution of just 2,100 per coin. Ask yourself this question: Is it reasonable that this set has a current market value of under \$1,000? (Total: 3 pieces)

1346 1938 Boone PDS set grading MS-64. Each is lustrous with soft golden toning. Another opportunity to bid on this set—with its enticing low distribution figure. (Total: 3 pieces)

1347 1938 Boone PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. Net AU-58, sharpness of MS-63, light scratches ☆ Denver. MS-64. Satiny golden lustre ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. Satiny golden gray surfaces. Lots of rarity here, although the grade of the Philadelphia piece is not optimal. (Total: 3 pieces)

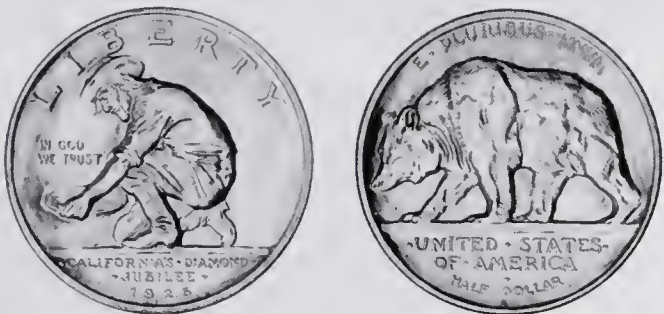
1348 Trio of Mint State commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. MS-65. Lustrous with golden toning at the rims ☆ 1925-S California. MS-63. Satiny lustre ☆ 1936 Norfolk. MS-65. Satiny lustre with just a hint of gold. (Total: 3 pieces)

1349 Quartette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64: ☆ 1936 Bridgeport ☆ 1936-D Columbia ☆ 1934 Maryland ☆ 1937 Roanoke. Each is lustrous with just the faintest hint of toning mostly at the peripheries. (Total: 4 pieces)

1350 Quintette of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64: ☆ 1936 Bridgeport. Soft golden orange toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1936 Delaware. Lustrous with splashes of golden frost at the peripheries ☆ 1936 Long Island. Soft pearl gray iridescence over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1927 Vermont. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1936 York. Frosty gold surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)

1351 1925-S California Diamond Jubilee. MS-65 (NGC). Iridescent gold and violet blends inward from the rims on this lustrous California Diamond Jubilee half dollar.

This early commemorative issue was struck for the 75th anniversary of California statehood. The Republic of California joined the union on September 9, 1850. Obverse and reverse designs were prepared by California artist Joseph Mora.



1352 1925-S California Diamond Jubilee. MS-65. An exceptional example of this issue, with fully frosty white lustre and very sharp design details.



1353 1925-S California Diamond Jubilee. MS-65. A bright and lustrous gem, nicely struck and wholly appealing.



1354 1925-S California Diamond Jubilee. MS-65. Another lustrous California half dollar, this with a nuance of rose on each side.

1355 Complete run of Carver-Washington sets grading MS-63 to MS-64: ☆ 1951 ☆ 1952 ☆ 1953 ☆ 1954 Each displays various degrees of mottled golden toning. (Total: 12 pieces)

This complete collection of Carver-Washington sets has a current market value of just a few hundred dollars. Check out the mintages and develop a bidding strategy!

1356 Quartette of MS-64 commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1952 Carver-Washington. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1936 Elgin. Frosty lustre ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. Lustrous with splashes of rich blue-green and golden brown toning at the rims. 1935-S Texas. Satiny lustre. (Total: 4 pieces)

1357 Selection of commemorative half dollars. Carver-Washington: ☆ 1952 PDS. MS-64 ☆ 1954 PDS. MS-64. Booker T. Washington: ☆ 1947 PDS. MS-64 ☆ 1948 PDS. MS-64 ☆ 1950 PDS. MS-64. George Washington: ☆ 1982-D Uncirculated as issued (4) ☆ 1982-S Proof as issued (5). All display lustrous surfaces with a touch of frost. A very interesting group—many coins to enjoy and contemplate, some with very low mintages. (Total: 24 pieces)

1358 1936 Cincinnati PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64 ☆ Denver. MS-65 ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. All are lustrous with delicate golden toning. A very attractive set. (Total: 3 pieces)

This particular set was the personal profit project of Thomas G. Melish, in the industrial wire business in Cincinnati, but also with a great interest in numismatics. Melish had the right connections, and persuaded Congress to grant him the exclusive distributorship of these coins, which were said to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Cincinnati as a musical center of America.

The trouble is that no one then, and no one since that time, has ever found anything significant that happened in 1886, worthy of issuing three different commemorative half dollars 50 years later in 1936. Taking a leaf from the notebook of C. Thomas Dunn, Melish announced that these limited edition sets—just 5,000 of each coin were made—received a rush of orders at \$7.75 per set and quickly “sold out.” As luck would have it, a number of Melish’s friends and associates just happened to have supplies of the sets on hand to satisfy the aftermarket, at multiples of the original issue price. Such abuses eventually led to a congressional inquiry, the details of which make very interesting reading today.

1359 Trio of MS-63 commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1936 Cincinnati. Frosty gray surfaces ☆ 1936 Robinson. Frosty lustre ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. Lustrous with a mixture of gold and golden brown toning. (Total: 3 pieces)

1360 Quartette of MS-63 commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1936 Cincinnati. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1936-S Cincinnati. Golden lustre ☆ 1923-S Monroe. Satiny lustre ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial. Nearly full mint brilliance with just a touch of gold at the peripheries. (Total: 4 pieces)

1361 Selection of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64: ☆ 1936 Cleveland. Satiny rose toning on the obverse ☆ 1892 Columbian. Lustrous with a touch of pale magenta toning on the obverse ☆ 1936 Rhode Island. Nearly full brilliance with just a whisper of gold ☆ 1936-D Rhode Island. Rich golden gray toning on both surfaces ☆ 1935-S San Diego. Lustrous with a whisper of gold ☆ 1936-D San Diego. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. Satiny lustre ☆ 1946-S Booker T. Washington. Lustrous. (Total: 8 pieces)

1362 Quartette of MS-64 commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1936 Cleveland. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1936 Elgin. Soft pearl gray iridescence ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. Lovely silver gray surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)

Every commemorative has its story, and this group has four different stories—each one of which could be developed into an interesting article. For example, the 1938 New Rochelle was a purely numismatic issue, but in a very nice way. Conceived by the Westchester County Coin Club, and with distribution supervised by highly esteemed former dealer Julius Gutttag, the New Rochelle was fairly and equitably distributed, the coins were handled carefully at the Mint and afterward, and everyone was very pleased—a nice story with a nice ending. On the other hand, the 1921 Pilgrim half dollar was a nonsense coin, commemorating the 301st anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims in America—no reason for this coin to have been made. The 1936 Cleveland was distributed by—you might never guess unless you are a commemorative expert—none other than Thomas G. Melish of Cincinnati half dollar fame, whose office was nowhere near Cleveland, but about as far away as possible within the same state, in Cincinnati. The issue was to have been distributed at the Great Lakes Exposition, but coins were not available until the gates were closed. Concerning the Elgin, the story for this continues to this very day—the civic statue depicted on the reverse has yet to be built, and fundraising is still going on.

- 1363 1936 Columbia PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65. Lustrous ☆ Denver. MS-64. Lustrous with golden highlights ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Lustrous with splashes of pale golden frost. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1364 1936 Columbia PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-65 ☆ Denver. MS-64 ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Each is lustrous with just a whisper of delicate champagne toning. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1365 Pair of 1936 Columbia commemorative half dollars grading MS-65: ☆ Philadelphia. Satiny lustre ☆ Denver. Soft pearl gray toning on both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1366 1936 Columbia PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64 ☆ Denver. MS-65 ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. All display satiny lustre with just a touch of delicate toning. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1367 1935 Connecticut Tercentenary. MS-65 (PCGS). Dusky rose and heather toning on lustrous, satiny surfaces.
Connecticut's famous Charter Oak, the central motif of this popular half dollar issue, made another appearance recently as part of a coinage design. A 1999-dated quarter, the fifth of five issued in that year, celebrated the statehood of Connecticut, the fifth state to ratify the Constitution. The Charter Oak was used on the quarter's design as well.
- 1368 Pair of commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1935 Connecticut. Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-63, cleaned ☆ 1936 Norfolk. Net MS-60; sharpness of MS-62, lightly cleaned. Both pieces display soft golden toning. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1369 Half dozen commemorative half dollars grading MS-63: ☆ 1936 Delaware. Lustrous with pale greenish gray toning ☆ 1918 Lincoln-Illinois. Lustrous with golden toning at the peripheries ☆ 1925 Lexington. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1936 Long Island. Deep rich mixture of iridescent toning on both surfaces ☆ 1925 Fort Vancouver. Lustrous with just a hint of gold ☆ 1936 York. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1370 1936 Elgin. MS-66. A satiny beauty. Full mint brilliance and intense cartwheel lustre.
From our sale of the Harry Einstein Collection, June 1986, Lot 2426.
- 1371 Trio of NGC-certified MS-65 commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1936 Elgin. Lovely golden orange toning over both surfaces ☆ 1936 Long Island. Mixture of magenta and gold ☆ 1934 Maryland. Lustrous rich rose toning on both surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1372 Pair of commemorative half dollars grading MS-64: ☆ 1936 Gettysburg. Brilliant ☆ 1922 Grant. Plain. Golden toning at the peripheries. (Total: 2 pieces)

Impressive Gem 1922 Grant 50¢

With Star



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1373 1922 Grant. With Star. MS-66 (NGC). Lustrous silver gray with a hint of champagne among the design elements. A lovely gem example of a popular issue. Outstanding quality and eye appeal combine in an enticing manner where this coin is concerned.

Designed by Laura Gardin Fraser to commemorate the birth of Hiram Ulysses Grant, better known to American History-101 students as Ulysses Simpson Grant; a bookkeeping error at West Point eliminated Hiram and inserted his mother's maiden name, Simpson, as a middle name.

Innumerable raised curved die lines appear in the fields, a notable diagnostic of this issue.

- 1374 1922 Grant. With Star. Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-58; cleaned long ago, now naturally retuned deep rose and lilac.

This particular variety was the most famous and desired of all commemoratives until the 1935 launching of the great boom in the series, after which other low-mintage issues were produced, much press ensued, and the 1922 Grant With Star, a great rarity to begin with, was lost in the publicity shuffle. Today, although the variety is rarer than ever, few people notice it—translating into *opportunity* for the alert buyer. What comes around goes around, it is said, and in past decades just about every series has had its ups and downs. Right now, commemoratives are in the "down" cycle. All good contrarians should ignore the latest market fads and concentrate on things that are quiet, perhaps investigating the commemorative series.

- 1375 1922 Grant. Plain. MS-65 (NGC). Deep gold at the centers gives way to bright silver at the rims.

- 1376 Half dozen commemorative half dollars grading MS-62: ☆ 1922 Grant. Plain. Lustrous with just a whisper of rose ☆ 1924 Huguenot. Satiny gray surfaces ☆ 1925 Lexington. Lovely pearl gray iridescence ☆ 1920 Pilgrim. Silver gray surfaces with golden orange at the rims ☆ 1935-S San Diego. Lustrous with splashes of frosty gold at the peripheries. 1926 Sesquicentennial. Lustrous with soft golden brown highlights. (Total: 6 pieces)

Gem Mint State 1928 Hawaiian 50¢

Vividly Toned



- 1377 1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial. MS-65 (NGC). Lustrous iridescent yellow gold tempered with bright pale green and violet. The key to the U.S. commemorative half dollar series, and always desirable in gem condition. An especially high-grade example of the most desired coin among commemorative design types.

Issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the landing of Captain James Cook in Hawaii. The mintage amounted to 10,008 pieces, the odd eight being reserved for the Assay Commission. Distribution took place mainly in the Hawaiian Islands, where many pieces were bought by the general population, not by numismatists. Further, on the mainland in 1928, the coin market was quiet. As a result, the Hawaiian pieces filtered out here and there, and became scarce. On an absolute basis, there are some date and mintmark commemoratives that have lower mintages, but as a specific design type, there are only three with a distribution of 10,000: the 1928 Hawaiian as offered here, the 1935 Hudson, and the 1935 Old Spanish Trail. The last two were distributed nearly entirely into numismatic channels, and while they are rare and highly prized today, they do not hold a candle to the Hawaiian.

Another Beautiful 1928 Hawaiian 50¢



- 1378 1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial. MS-64. Highly lustrous surfaces shine in complete brilliance. A treat for the commemorative half dollar enthusiast. Another opportunity to acquire this highly important issue.

Lustrous 1928 Hawaiian 50¢

Choice Mint State



- 1379 1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial. MS-64. Satiny surfaces exhibit a whisper of pale golden iridescence. Intense cartwheel lustre engages the viewer's eye immediately; careful examination under low magnification does little to dull the first impression! This is, indeed, a splendid coin. An example of a desirable key date.

From our sale of the Bank of Hawaii Consignment and the Ezra Cole Collection, January 1986, Lot 21.



- 1380 1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial. MS-61. An important opportunity to acquire an attractive, lustrous example of this scarce issue. Frosty white lustre with sharp design details and few very minor surface marks.



- 1381 1928 Hawaiian Sesquicentennial. AU-58. Subdued lustre on lilac-gray surfaces.



- 1382 1935 Hudson Sesquicentennial. MS-65 (PCGS). Lustrous surfaces show a mix of bright pastel iridescence. A satiny gem specimen. Another one of the "big three" rarities among design types in the commemorative series. Quite scarce, particularly in the lofty grade offered here, and perennially in demand.

Struck to commemorate the founding of the city of Hudson, New York in 1785.

- 1383** 1935 Hudson Sesquicentennial. MS-64. Intense cartwheel lustre and rich golden iridescence on satiny surfaces. Another specimen of a coin which is not often seen in multiples—but the present sale is an exception to many rules.

- 1384** 1935 Hudson Sesquicentennial. MS-64. Highly lustrous with a nuance of pale golden toning. Yet another example.

From our sale of the Collection of Stuart C. Levine, M.D., April 1986, Lot 1537.

- 1385** 1935 Hudson Sesquicentennial. MS-63. Frosty white lustre with very few minor surface marks.

While it could be said that distribution of the Hudson half dollar was quite unusual, the distributor did not endeavor to be unfair. The entire group of 10,000 pieces was delivered to a bank in Hudson, at which time the commemorative committee wondered what the heck to do with all of them—having little contact with the coin market, and the time being prior to the great commemorative boom (for which the present coin would be part of a self-fulfilling prophecy). The coins cost face value plus preparation charges, and when the prospect arose of selling the vast majority of them for 95¢ each to a single buyer, the distributors breathed a sigh of relief.

The buyer was none other than Julius Gutttag, a highly respected gentleman who in the 1920s was associated with his brother Henry in the conduct of Gutttag Brothers, which during the decade emerged as a potent force, running advertisements stating the firm had virtually an unlimited supply of money with which to make purchases. Unfortunately, when the storm clouds of the Depression gathered late in 1928 and early in 1929—many months before “Black Friday” the following October—shadows were cast upon the Gutttag Brothers, as the company had overextended itself in its investments and also the purchase of a large building near Wall Street. Seeking to raise capital, coins were consigned and sold every which way, including to Tom Elder, the most prominent New York auctioneer at the time.

Julius emerged shaken but not mortally wounded, and retained many coins, his numismatic library, and his pleasing personality. For years thereafter, during the 1930s, he lived in New Rochelle and enjoyed the coin collecting scene, including as a member of the Westchester County Coin Club (for which he was active later on in the creation and distribution of the 1938 New Rochelle commemorative half dollar).

Julius latched on to close to the entire original issue of Hudson half dollars, and found himself in the driver's seat as to their control. Within the next year, most were sold into the numismatic markets at prices from about \$2 to \$5 each. As distribution was done quietly, and primarily by selling through other dealers, Gutttag's name was not mentioned much in print. However, it was a standing joke among those “in the know” that these pieces might be best called “Gutttag half dollars.” The detailed story of the entire situation is found in Dave Bowers' book, *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, available from our Publications Department and from leading numismatic booksellers everywhere.

In the late 1930s and early 1940s, when dealer Abe Kosoff was becoming firmly entrenched as a prominent New York City coin dealer, Julius Gutttag consigned many items, including books, to him for Kosoff's early auction sales, which commenced in 1940.

- 1386** 1935 Hudson Sesquicentennial. MS-63. A lustrous coin with just a whisper of pale golden toning. As noted earlier, Hudson half dollars are quite scarce today, and usually such pieces are encountered infrequently. The present sale brings to market quite a few things that have been hidden away for years, some for a generation or more, resulting in many opportunities. To the availability of the pieces must be added the desirability (in the editor's opinion) of the current market climate—anyone with a view to buying things when the market is looking the other way would do well to spend some time studying the classic commemorative series.

- 1387** **Quartette of MS-64 commemorative halves:** ☆ 1924 Huguenot. Satiny golden lustre ☆ 1918 Lincoln-Illinois. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1925 Lexington. Satiny lustre ☆ 1926-S Oregon Trail. Lustrous with just a touch of lavender on the reverse. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1388** 1918 Lincoln-Illinois Centennial. MS-65 (PCGS). Vibrant cartwheel lustre on satiny pale rose surfaces. A well-struck gem with strong visual appeal.

The reverse of this piece is quite ornate, sort of reflective of Victorian times—the sort of motif that would be interesting to have for one or two modern commemoratives.

- 1389** 1918 Lincoln-Illinois Centennial. MS-65 (NGC). Frosty white lustre with faint rose and amber highlights. A pleasing example commemorating the centennial of Illinois statehood. This is generally known, today, as the Lincoln half dollar, due to the bust of President Lincoln on the obverse. The obverse design was by Mint Engraver George T. Morgan, while the reverse was prepared by medallist John R. Sinnock, also of the Mint staff.

- 1390** **Trio of commemorative halves grading MS-66:** ☆ 1946 Iowa ☆ 1937 Roanoke ☆ 1936 York. Each display nearly full mint brilliance with just a whisper of gold. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1391** **Trio of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65:** ☆ 1946 Iowa. Lustrous with splashes of lavender ☆ 1936 Oregon Trail. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1936 Wisconsin. Golden toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1392** **Selection of commemorative half dollars grading MS-65:** ☆ 1946 Iowa. Lustrous ☆ 1937 Roanoke. Lustrous champagne surfaces ☆ 1936 Robinson. Lovely frosty rose over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1925 Stone Mountain. Mixture of pale rose and lavender toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1393** Trio of MS-65 commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1946 Iowa. Lustrous with just a whisper of gold ☆ 1936 Norfolk. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1935-S San Diego. Frosty lustre. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1394** 1925 Lexington-Concord Sesquicentennial. MS-65 (PCGS). Satiny silver gray surfaces afford a matte-like appearance.

Issued to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington-Concord, where American Minutemen marched, in some cases for days, from the surrounding towns and countryside to confront the British in what would prove to be the opening gambit in the Revolutionary War. Artist Chester Beach modeled his design after the famous statue of the Minuteman by Daniel Chester French that stands in Concord, Massachusetts, not far from “the rude bridge that arched the flood.”

- 1395** 1936 Lynchburg Sesquicentennial. MS-66 (NGC). Dusky rose highlights on lustrous surfaces.

The likeness of Senator Carter Glass, a native of Lynchburg, Virginia, appears on this issue despite the senator's protests that living persons should not be honored on the coinage of our country. However, by that time the situation was hardly new—Calvin Coolidge, the sitting president, had appeared on the 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence commemorative half dollar, and in 1936 the very much alive Senator Joseph Robinson appeared on another commemorative.

- 1396** **Quartette of MS-62 commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1936 Lynchburg ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. Satiny lustre ☆ 1935-S San Diego ☆ 1927 Vermont. Lustrous with just a touch of golden brown toning. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1397** Trio of commemorative half dollars MS-63: ☆ 1920 Maine. Lustrous ☆ 1936-D San Diego. Pale golden gray at the peripheries ☆ 1925 Fort Vancouver. Lustrous with a few splashes of gold at the rims. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1398** **Trio of MS-64 commemorative half dollars:** ☆ 1934 Maryland. Satiny ☆ 1921 Pilgrim. Splashes of pale golden green at the rims ☆ 1927 Vermont. Golden lustre (Total: 3 pieces)



- 1399 1921 Missouri Centennial. 2★4. MS-64 (NGC).** Deeply toned violet and smoky blue on the obverse; the reverse is mainly deep iridescent gold and electric blue at the rims. Highly lustrous.

Struck to commemorate the admission of Missouri to the Union in 1821. The 2 ★ 4 in the field signifies the admission of Missouri as the 24th state in the Union. Robert Aitken's design omits the legends LIBERTY, IN GOD WE TRUST, and E PLURIBUS UNUM.



- 1400 1921 Missouri Centennial. 2★4. MS-64.** A lustrous and satiny specimen with warm golden highlights and delightful eye appeal.
- 1401 Pair of scarce 1921 Missouri half dollars:** ☆ 1921 2★4. AU-58 ☆ 1921 Plain. AU-55. Both display lovely pearl gray iridescent toning. (Total: 2 pieces)

Gem Uncirculated 1921 Missouri 50¢



- 1402 1921 Missouri Centennial. MS-65 (NGC).** Satiny silver gray surfaces have a matte-like appearance. Nicely struck in all areas. A popular issue which is scarce in all grades, and which at the gem level can be called *rare*.



- 1403 1921 Missouri Centennial. MS-64.** Lustrous and brilliant with a faint nuance of pale rose. A nice coin for the grade.

Impressive 1923-S Monroe Doctrine 50¢



- 1404 1923-S Monroe Doctrine Centennial. MS-66 (PCGS).** Highly lustrous with splashes of rich pastel rose, blue, and gold on both sides. A satiny gem devoid of all but the most trivial marks. This date is seldom encountered at this lofty grade.

It is not agreed as to which is the most poorly conceived commemorative half dollar design of the classic era—the 1923-S Monroe as offered here, or the 1926 Sesquicentennial. Both are in very low relief and thus have little detail, with even the finest pieces appearing flatly struck (although they may have been struck normally). Translated into the present offering, the combination of design plus casual treatment of the coins once they were made (the San Francisco Mint did not handle them carefully, but tossed them into bags), has made the 1923-S Monroe a prize rarity in anything even approaching gem preservation. At the MS-66 level this coin is exceedingly hard to find, and usually a few years elapse between our offering of such a piece. The dedicated commemorative specialist will realize that this opportunity may fulfill a search of long standing.

- 1405 Quartette of MS-65 (PCGS) commemorative coins:** ☆ 1938 New Rochelle. Satiny lustre ☆ 1928 Oregon Trail. Mixture of magenta and brown toning over both surfaces ☆ 1937 Roanoke. Soft golden iridescent highlights ☆ 1936-D San Diego. Soft rose highlights with minute spotting noted. (Total: 4 pieces)

- 1406 1938 New Rochelle. MS-65.** Superb mint lustre on satiny surfaces. A lovely gem in all respects.

Issued by the town that was once known as a bedroom community for many of the theatrical figures in New York City, particularly those who had achieved a measure of success. Others lived there as well, including the earlier mentioned Julius Gutttag. It must have been about 10 years ago when the editor in cooperation with the Museum of Modern Art (New York City) gave a program on old silent films produced in New Rochelle by the Thanhouser Company, such event taking place in the auditorium of Iona College in the town.

- 1407 1936 Norfolk Bicentennial. MS-67 (PCGS).** Satiny pewter gray lustre with splashes of iridescent toning. A relatively common commemorative issue in higher quality, the complicated design protecting the surfaces from abrasions.

An interesting fact: the design contained five different dates as part of the inscriptions. None of these was the date when these coins were actually minted.

- 1408 1936 Norfolk Bicentennial. MS-67 (NGC).** An exceptional example with frosty white lustre.

Designed by William M. and Marjorie E. Simpson. William Marks Simpson was actually born in Norfolk, Virginia.

- 1409 1936 Norfolk Bicentennial. MS-66 (PCGS).** Intense golden orange toning at the rims. Bull's eye toning as often seen in examples of the design type that were housed in the original cardboard holder in which this issue was distributed. Of course, careful dipping will instantly whisk the toning away—but we think it is quite nice just as it is.

- 1410 1936 Norfolk Bicentennial. MS-66. [M]** Fully brilliant and equally lustrous. A “high number” coin that will appeal to a wide audience.

- 1411 1936 Norfolk Bicentennial. MS-66.** Lustrous and satiny with pale golden toning highlights.

- 1412 1936 Norfolk Bicentennial. MS-64. Subdued lustre on pale champagne surfaces.
- 1413 **Selection of Oregon Trail commemoratives grading MS-64:** ☆ 1926-S ☆ 1928. Minor rim clip ☆ 1933-D ☆ 1934-D ☆ 1936-S. Each is lustrous with hints of delicate toning. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1414 **Trio of Oregon Trail commemoratives grading MS-65:** ☆ 1928. Lustrous with speckled toning on both surfaces ☆ 1936. Lustrous golden surfaces ☆ 1936-S. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1415 **Trio of Oregon Trail commemorative half dollars grading MS-64:** ☆ 1933-D (2). Both display satiny lustre with one having soft golden highlights ☆ 1934. Satiny lustre with just a splash of pale golden orange. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1416 1936 Oregon Trail PDS set grading MS-65. Each is lustrous with delicate champagne toning. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1417 Pair of MS-66 commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1937-D Oregon Trail. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1935-S Texas. Lustrous with just a touch of rose at the centers. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1418 **1938 Oregon Trail PDS set grading MS-65.** Each displays satiny lustre with delicate golden toning. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 3 pieces)

We recommend that prospective bidders do a bit of reading about the Oregon Trail Memorial half dollars. This general design, first produced in 1926, continued through 1939. Along the way over a dozen different varieties were created. A few years ago the Society for U.S. Commemorative Coins took a poll of its members, seeking to determine the most beautiful design in the eyes of these knowledgeable beholders. The winner was the Oregon Trail motif.

Today in the year 2000, these pieces are very attractively priced on today's market—selling in most instances for far less than they did during the market peak 11 years ago in 1989. And yet, today the coins are as scarce as ever. The present auction offers an unusually fine panorama of varieties in different lots, the pieces combining quality, rarity, and unbelievably low (in our opinion) price listings. If you are a *contrarian* in your thinking, opportunities abound. On the other hand, if you like to follow the herd, then it would be better to wait until the next commemorative boom cycle occurs, and sets such as this are selling for much more than they are now—with lots of other buyers to keep you company.

- 1419 **1938 Oregon Trail PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64. Brownish gray toning on both surfaces ☆ Denver. MS-65. Rich golden gray toning ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. Lustrous with a splash of golden orange toning. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1420 **1939 Oregon Trail PDS set grading MS-65:** Each is lustrous with very delicate iridescent highlights. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. (Total: 3 pieces)
- In this year only 3,000 of each coin were distributed—the lowest figure for any of the Oregon Trail issues. The present sale brings to market multiple sets—creating what we feel to be a very important *opportunity* for the knowing buyer.
- 1421 **1939 Oregon Trail PDS set grading MS-64.** The Philadelphia and Denver coins display lustrous surfaces with golden highlights while, the San Francisco coin is brilliant and lustrous. Another delightful trio. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1422 **1939 Oregon Trail PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64 ☆ Denver. MS-63 ☆ San Francisco. MS-65. Each is lustrous with just a whisper of delicate champagne toning. A further offering of this, the rarest of all the Oregon Trail sets. (Total: 3 pieces)

Gem 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50¢



- 1423 **1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition. MS-65 (PCGS).** A high degree of lustre graces satiny, matte-like surfaces. Pale rose iridescence adds to the overall appeal of this attractive coin. Nicely struck, with nearly full breast feather details on the reverse.
- Breen-7432. "1915-S double S." Mintmark first entered too high, lightly effaced, then repunched in a lower position.
- Charles E. Barber did the obverse design for this issue, with George T. Morgan doing the reverse honors.
- 1424 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition. MS-62. Lively lustre on satiny rose surfaces.
- 1425 1915-S Panama-Pacific Exposition. MS-61. Sharply struck with intense silvery white lustre. A few minor hairlines and other surface marks are visible. Part of a set of five coins issued to commemorate the Panama-Pacific Exposition. In addition, several commemorative medals were produced, including one by Audrey Munson, the "inspiration girl" of Thanhouser films.
- 1426 1920 Pilgrim Tercentenary. MS-65 (PCGS). A highly lustrous specimen with delightful pale rose iridescence on both sides. A true gem.
- 1427 1921 Pilgrim Tercentenary. MS-65 (NGC). Dusky lilac-gray with subdued lustre. Mint brightness in the protected areas.
- 1428 1936 Rhode Island PDS set: ☆ Philadelphia. MS-64. Lustrous with splashes golden orange toning ☆ Denver. MS-65. Lustrous golden orange surfaces ☆ San Francisco. MS-64. Lustrous golden orange surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- Horace M. Grant, who operated the Hobby Shop in downtown Providence, was the moving factor behind the distribution of these particular coins.
- 1429 **1936 Rhode Island PDS set:** ☆ Philadelphia. MS-63. Lustrous yellow gold toning ☆ Denver. MS-64. Lustrous rose toning over both surfaces ☆ San Francisco. MS-63. Lustrous with just a hint of gold. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1430 Quartette of NGC-certified commemorative half dollars: ☆ 1937 Roanoke. MS-65. Lustrous with golden brown toning at the peripheries ☆ 1936-D San Diego. MS-64. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1935-S Texas. MS-65. Mixture of pearl gray and golden toning on both surfaces ☆ 1936 York. MS-65. Pale golden toning over lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1431 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence. MS-64 (PCGS). Pale golden highlights on lustrous, satiny surfaces. Nicely struck at the centers (that is, as nicely struck as this low-relief issue can be), and virtually devoid of marks there as well.



- 1432 1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-65 (PCGS).** Matte-like silver gray at the centers with deep golden iridescence at the rims. Another one of the "big three" commemorative designs—one of a trio of which just 10,000 were distributed, the others being the 1928 Hawaiian and the 1935 Hudson. Of the three, the Old Spanish Trail is most often seen in MS-65 grade, although the majority of pieces in existence are below this level.

Issued to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the overland exploration of the gulf states by the Alvar Nuñez Cabeza De Vaca expedition. Cabeza De Vaca's surname translates literally from Spanish as "head of a cow," hence the appearance of the cow's head on the obverse. This led to a suggestion in 1946 that a field of flowers would do very well for the Roosevelt dime, for the name of the president translates into "rose meadow" in Dutch.



- 1433 1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-65.** Lustrous steel gray with a blush of pale rose. Another opportunity to acquire this popular issue.

It is curious that the Old Spanish Trail half dollar is alphabetized not under O, where one might think it belongs, but under S—this being numismatic tradition. As in many other disciplines, alphabetization is very erratic in numismatics. *Things* bearing the names of persons are often alphabetized by the person's first name—such as a sailing ship named *Mary Celeste* would be alphabetized under M, and a certain New York City landmark, the George Washington Bridge, would be alphabetized under G. However, in the commemorative series just about anything goes. The World's Columbian Exposition half dollar drops the "world's" in almost all listings, and is alphabetized under C. The Ulysses Grant half dollar of 1922, probably qualifying for listing under U, is alphabetized under G. Ditto for Joseph T. Robinson's half dollar which is under R, not a J, although if a bridge were given this name, apparently J would be appropriate. Anyway...



- 1434 1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-65.** Glittering cartwheel lustre graces brilliant, satiny surfaces. An attractive coin for the grade.

From our sale of the Collection of Stuart C. Levine, M.D., April 1986, Lot 1560.



- 1435 1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-64.** Satiny silver lustre with a few very minor surface marks. This issue tends to display abrasions prominently in the wide open fields.

Distributed by L.W. Hofferker, who would later become president of the American Numismatic Association. Although Hofferker testified in Congress against abuses of the commemorative program of that time, he was not straightforward concerning his own commemorative issues. Separately from the Congressional inquiry, he published lies as to how many were available.



- 1436 1935 Old Spanish Trail. MS-64.** Lustrous silver gray with a hint of golden iridescence.

- 1437 Complete set of Texas commemorative half dollars 1934 to 1938-S, grading MS-62 to MS-65 with an average grade of MS-64.** Each is lustrous with delicate golden toning. A very attractive and well matched set. Housed in a custom plastic holder. (Total: 13 pieces)

If you live in Texas or like Texas history, then by all means you should have one of these sets—here offered in one fell swoop, a possibility at your fingertips with a single bid. Many low-mintage issues are included. As noted, this group is particularly attractive.

- 1438 Complete set of Texas commemorative half dollars, grading MS-63 except where noted:** ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935 ☆ 1935-D MS-62 ☆ 1935-S MS-62 ☆ 1936 MS-64 ☆ 1936-D ☆ 1936-S ☆ 1937 ☆ 1937-D ☆ 1937-S ☆ 1938 MS-62 ☆ 1938-D ☆ 1938-S MS-62. All are lustrous with some brilliant. A few with lovely golden toning. Housed in a Capital plastic holder. Another marvelous opportunity to acquire with one successful bid a panorama of Lone Star State commemorative coinage. (Total: 13 pieces)

- 1439 Quartette of Texas commemoratives grading MS-65:** ☆ 1935 ☆ 1935-D ☆ 1936 ☆ 1936-S. Each is lustrous with just a hint of delicate toning. (Total: 4 pieces)



- 1440 1925 Fort Vancouver Centennial. MS-65 (PCGS).** Brilliant and highly lustrous at the centers, with rich electric blue, gold, and rose at the rims. A delightful gem. Designed by Laura Gardin Fraser, and just one of several commemorative design types laid at her door. Minted in San Francisco, although the mintmark was left out of the design.

- 1441 1927 Vermont Sesquicentennial. MS-65 (NGC).** A lustrous gem with rich golden halos surrounding brilliant centers.

Obverse with Ira Allen's portrait; he is known as the founder of Vermont. Issued to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of Bennington, August 16, 1777, in which the Americans defeated the British soundly, giving the cause of Liberty and freedom a much needed boost during the dark and dismal early days of the conflict.

- 1442 Complete collection of Booker T. Washington commemorative halves, MS-63 to MS-64:** ☆ 1946 PDS ☆ 1947 PDS ☆ 1948 PDS ☆ 1949 PDS ☆ 1950 PDS ☆ 1951 PDS. All are lustrous with some displaying various degrees of light toning and frost. (Total: 18 pieces)

Although some scattered mintages are high, and although the 1946 set was distributed fairly extensively, for the most part Booker T. Washington half dollars are quite elusive. Published mintage figures are one thing, and distribution figures are something else. A detailed discussion of this appears in Dave Bowers' book, *Commemorative Coins of the United States: A Complete Encyclopedia*, available from our Publications Department and leading numismatic booksellers everywhere, or on loan from the ANA Library.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1446 1917 McKinley gold dollar. MS-64.** Highly lustrous satiny golden surfaces. Scarcer than its 1916-dated counterpart, of which 15,000 pieces were struck; the mintage of the presently offered date was just 5,000 coins.

Pleasing 1922 Grant Star Gold Dollar



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1447 1922 Grant gold dollar. With Star. MS-64 (PCGS).** Sharply struck with highly lustrous light yellow gold surfaces. Four varieties consisting of two denominations were minted on behalf of the U.S. Grant Centenary Memorial Commission. These included Plain and With Star varieties of the half dollar and gold dollar. Few gold dollars were sold to the general public, with most eventually reaching numismatic channels. As a result, nearly the entire mintage (5,016 of each variety) still survives and nearly all survivors are Mint State.

- 1448 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-63 (NGC).** Sharply struck with rich, frosty yellow gold lustre and minor abrasions. More sharply defined than usual, with most examples having considerable weakness due to low relief of the coinage dies. This is the final gold commemorative issue prior to the modern commemorative era which began in 1982.

- 1449 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagle. MS-62.** Lustrous orange-gold with a hint of olive iridescence.

- 1450 Pair of 1926 Sesquicentennial of American Independence quarter eagles:** ☆ AU-50 ☆ EF-45. Housed in an *Accugrade* holder. (Total: 2 pieces)

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD COINS



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1443 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-64 (PCGS).** A wonderful example with rich, deep yellow gold lustre. This lovely coin has a few minute surface marks along with coppery orange spots on the reverse. Two varieties were issued, the other with William McKinley on the obverse. The Louisiana Purchase Exposition was held in 1904 and is also known as the St. Louis World's Fair.



(photo enlarged to twice actual size)

- 1444 1903 Louisiana Purchase Exposition gold dollar. Jefferson portrait. MS-64 (NGC).** Frosty, satiny, and lustrous, with attractive sky blue and deep orange iridescence in the recessed areas. A lovely representative example of the grade and design type.

- 1445 Pair of commemorative gold coins:** ☆ 1915-S Panama-Pacific gold dollar. AU-55 ☆ 1926 Sesquicentennial quarter eagle. MS-62. Both display lustrous surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

MODERN COMMEMORATIVES

- 1451 Three sets of 1987 U.S. Constitution coins as issued.** Each set contains a Proof and Uncirculated silver dollar and a Proof and Uncirculated five-dollar gold piece. Each set is housed in its original wooden case of issue. (Total: 3 sets, 12 coins)

MISCELLANEOUS U.S. COINS

- 1452 Quintette of lower denomination coins:** ☆ 1817 large cent. N-11. 13 Stars. EF-40. Glossy medium brown surfaces ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle cent. AU-50. Soft mixture of magenta brown surfaces. First year of issue; this design was publicly released in May 1857 ☆ 1865 three-cent nickel. MS-62. Lustrous with a touch of golden toning at the obverse rim. First year of issue ☆ 1912-D nickel. AU-55. Rich golden iridescent toning on both surfaces. First Denver Mint coin of this denomination, and the only Denver Mint piece of the Liberty Head design ☆ 1915-S nickel. AU-58. Lustrous pale bluish gray iridescence. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1453 Selection of small denomination coinage:** ☆ 1838 cent. N-6. EF-40. Smooth medium brown surfaces ☆ 1929-S cent. MS-64 RD. Lustrous ☆ 1864 two-cent piece. Large Motto. MS-63 BN. Lustrous ☆ 1856 silver three-cents. AU-50. Pale reddish brown and silver gray toning at the peripheries ☆ 1889 nickel. MS-60. Iridescent rose ☆ 1913 nickel. Type I. MS-63. Golden gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1939-D nickel. MS-64. Lustrous champagne toning ☆ 1856 half dime. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned and scratched. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 1454 Selection of small denomination coins:** ☆ 1857 Flying Eagle cent. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned ☆ 1859 Indian Head cent. EF-45. Some lustre remaining ☆ 1864 Bronze Indian Head cent. MS-63 RB. Lustrous ☆ 1888 nickel three-cent piece. AU-50. Golden gray surfaces ☆ 1883 Liberty Head nickel. No CENTS. MS-63. Nearly full brilliance with just a whisper of delicate toning ☆ 1900 Liberty Head nickel. MS-62. Lustrous gold and gray toning ☆ 1838 Liberty Seated half dime. AU-50. Lustrous blue-gray surfaces ☆ 1853 Liberty Seated half dime. Arrows. AU-53. Bright golden toning over both surfaces ☆ 1875-S twenty-cent piece. Net VF-35; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned. (Total: 9 pieces)

Interesting Coin Sets

- 1455 Selection of assembled date sets from an old-time collection.** Most of these sets appear to have been grouped near the time of issue, with some others seemingly put together in the 1970s. The sets each contain five coins, cent through half dollar, except where otherwise noted: ☆ 1934 ☆ 1935 ☆ 1935-D ☆ 1936-D ☆ 1936-S ☆ 1937 ☆ 1937-D ☆ 1937-S ☆ 1938 ☆ 1939 ☆ 1939-D ☆ 1939-S ☆ 1940. Missing the cent ☆ 1941. The half dollar is whizzed (this leading to the suggestion that it might have been acquired in the 1970s, when selling whizzed coins to bargain hunters was all the rage, until the American Numismatic Association put a stop to the practice) ☆ 1941-S. The half dollar and quarter are AU, the nickel is a 1942-S ☆ 1942. Six-piece set including one of each nickel type ☆ 1942-D ☆ 1942-S. The cent is 1942-D ☆ 1942-S ☆ 1943 (2) ☆ 1943-D (2) ☆ 1943-S (3) ☆ 1944 (2) ☆ 1944-D (2) ☆ 1944-S (2) ☆ 1945 ☆ 1945-D ☆ 1945-S. The half dollars range in grade from MS-62 to MS-65 except where noted. The remainder of the coins are mostly choice Mint State. An interesting grouping to complement a 20th-century collection. In-person inspection is recommended. (Total: 35 sets; 175 pieces)
- 1456 Pair of low-mintage nickel denominations:** ☆ 1879 nickel three cents. MS-60. Lustrous with splashes of golden brown toning at the centers. Spotting noted on both surfaces ☆ 1881 nickel five cents. Proof-60. Mirrored fields with spotting on both surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1457 Grouping of nickel coinage:** ☆ 1881 three cents. MS-63. Mottled golden gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ Roll of 40 1942-S "wartime" silver-content nickels. Above average roll with many gem pieces. Mostly brilliant and lustrous with some displaying various degrees of toning. (Total: 41 pieces)
- 1458 Half dozen nickel and silver coins:** ☆ 1897 nickel. MS-60. Lustrous with a mixture of gold, gray, and orange toning over both surfaces ☆ 1837 No Stars dime. Net VF-30; sharpness of VF-35, cleaned ☆ 1891 dime. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1818 half dollar. O-111. AU-50. Lustrous with golden toning mostly at the peripheries ☆ 1920 quarter. MS-60. Lustrous ☆ 1875 half dollar. AU-50. Lustrous with a mixture of reddish orange and blue toning at the peripheries. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1459 Trio of nickel and silver coins:** ☆ 1914-S nickel. AU-55. Delicate iridescent highlights over both surfaces. Heavily clashed dies ☆ 1839-O half dime. F-15 ☆ 1892-S quarter. MS-60. Lovely magenta and bluish gray over lustrous surface. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1460 Selection of coins from the Denver Mint:** ☆ 1938-D nickels. MS-66 (PCGS) (3). Two pieces display lovely pearl iridescence while one has golden toning over both surfaces. ☆ 1946-D half dollars. MS-65 (PCGS) (2). Both are lustrous with splashes of golden toning. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1461 Selection of Mint State coins:** ☆ 1938-D nickel. MS-66. Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1878-S dollar. MS-63. Lustrous with semi-proof-like fields with a touch of frost on the devices ☆ 1900-O dollar. MS-64. Satiny lustre ☆ 1897 eagle. MS-60. Subdued orange-gold surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1462 Selection of Proof coins certified by (ANACS):** ☆ 1942 nickel. Type I. (5). Proof-66 (2), Proof-65, and Proof-64 (2). All display reflective champagne toning ☆ 1942 quarter. Proof-66. Blended iridescent frost at the peripheries ☆ 1942 half dollar. Proof-62. Splash of pale golden brown toning on the obverse with spots on both surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1463 Trio of 1942 Proof-65 (ANACS) certified coins:** ☆ Nickel. Type I. Lovely champagne toning over both surfaces ☆ Quarter. Golden iridescence at the peripheries ☆ Half dollar. Reflective with a few faint toning spots noted. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1464 Selection of Mint State silver coins:** ☆ 1941-S dime. MS-67 FB. Lustrous with soft golden orange toning mostly on the obverse ☆ 1942 quarter. MS-65. Pale lavender toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1942-S quarter. MS-65. Lustrous with splashes of pale blue frost and golden brown toning ☆ 1941 half dollar. MS-65. Mottled rich lavender and gray toning ☆ 1941-D half dollar. MS-65. Lustrous with splashes of golden gray toning ☆ 1942 half dollar. MS-65. Lustrous ☆ 1946 half dollar. MS-65. Greenish brown with rainbow highlights at the obverse periphery. The reverse displays splashes of frosty rose toning ☆ 1946-D half dollar. MS-65. Touch of golden brown at the obverse rim. The reverse is mottled gold and brown with bright magenta and blue highlights. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 1465 Selection of dimes and half dollars of the 20th century:** ☆ Dimes: Complete Proofs from 1950 through 1964 with an average grade of Proof-65 (15) ☆ Franklin half dollars: Complete set of circulation strikes, 1948 through 1963-D with an average grade MS-63 (35) ☆ Kennedy half dollars: Complete set from 1964 through 1979-S, including Proof-only issues. Business strikes grade average MS-63, while the Proofs grade average Proof-63 (41). All the half dollars show PVC residue which could be easily removed with a light solvent such as acetone. (Total: 91 pieces)

- 1466** Trio of silver coins: ☆ 1875-S Twenty cents. Net AU-50 ☆ 1833 quarter. Net EF-40 ☆ 1876 quarter. Net AU-50. All are slightly finer, but show signs of light cleaning at one time. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1467** Grouping of silver and gold coins: ☆ 1847-O quarter. VF-20 ☆ 1823 half dollar. VG-8 ☆ 1886 dollar. Net AU-50; sharpness of MS-60, whizzed ☆ 1911 quarter eagle. AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1893 Columbian commemorative half dollar. EF-45. Dark surfaces. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1468** Selection of Proof quarters and half dollars: Quarters: ☆ 1951 Proof-64 ☆ 1952 Proof-62 ☆ 1953 Proof-63 ☆ 1954 (2). Proof-65 and Proof-64 ☆ 1955 (4). Proof-65 (2) and Proof-64 (2) ☆ 1956 Proof-63. Half dollars: ☆ 1951 Proof-63 ☆ 1952 Proof-61 ☆ 1953 Proof-63 ☆ 1954 Proof-64 (3) ☆ 1955 (5). Proof-65 (4) and Proof-63 ☆ 1956 Proof-64. All with reflective surfaces and various hues and degrees of toning. (Total: 22 pieces)
- 1469** Selection of half dollars: ☆ 1836 O-102. Rarity-3. Lettered Edge. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-50, lightly cleaned ☆ 1839 Capped Bust. EF-40, Light golden toning at the rims ☆ 1857-O Liberty Seated. AU-55. Lustrous with just a hint of golden toning at the obverse rim ☆ 1935-S Arkansas. MS-64. Satiny lustre with a hint of delicate toning ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-65. Satiny lustre. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1470** Quartette of certified MS-65 coins: ☆ 1939 Liberty Walking half dollar. (PCGS). Golden gray toning over lustrous surfaces ☆ 1880-S Morgan dollar. Prooflike (NGC) Semi-reflective fields with a touch of magenta and golden orange at the peripheries ☆ 1896 Morgan dollar. (PCGS). Lustrous with golden toning at the rims ☆ 1923 Peace dollar. (NGC). Nearly full brilliance with splashes of golden toning on both surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1471** Grouping of Mint State silver coins: ☆ 1941 half dollar (5). MS-65 (4); MS-64. Each is lustrous ☆ 1946 Iowa commemorative half. MS-63. Lustrous with a touch of gold ☆ 1935-S San Diego commemorative half. MS-63. Lustrous rose surfaces. (Total: 7 pieces)
- 1472** Selection of silver regular issue and commemorative (mostly) half dollars: ☆ 1943-D MS-65 (PCGS). Brilliant and lustrous ☆ 1936 Cleveland. MS-65 (PCGS). Satiny lustre ☆ 1936-D San Diego. MS-65 (ANACS). Lustrous ☆ 1934 Texas. MS-65. Mixture of golden rose and gray toning over both surfaces ☆ 1946 Booker T. Washington. PDS set grading MS-64 (PCGS). All are lustrous with delicate toning ☆ 1950 Booker T. Washington. MS-64 (PCGS). Lustrous with delicate champagne toning. (Total: 8 pieces)
- 1473** Trio of dollars: ☆ 1842 Liberty Seated. VF-30 ☆ 1872 Liberty Seated. VF-35 ☆ 1873-S trade. Net EF-40; sharpness of AU-50, cleaned. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1474** Trio with two silver dollars and a trade dollar: ☆ 1928-S Peace. MS-62. Frosty lustre with splashes of golden orange. Fairly scarce ☆ 1875-CC trade. Type I/I. VF-30 ☆ 1900 Lafayette commemorative. AU-58. Lustrous golden surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1475** Trio of NGC-certified gold coins: ☆ 1853 gold dollar. AU-58. Lustrous ☆ 1893 eagle. MS-63. Lustrous red-gold surfaces ☆ 1908 double eagle. No Motto. MS-63. Brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1476** Quintette of gold coins: ☆ 1874 gold dollar. AU-50 ☆ 1915 quarter eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1928 quarter eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1929 quarter eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1905 half eagle. EF-45. Each display reddish gold surfaces with mint lustre remaining. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1477** Quartette of gold coins: ☆ 1873 quarter eagle. Closed 3. EF-45 ☆ 1878 quarter eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1881 half eagle. AU-58 ☆ 1909-D half eagle. EF-45. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1478** Pair of gold coins: ☆ 1902 quarter eagle. MS-60 ☆ 1907 eagle. AU-50. Both display brilliant and lustrous surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1479** Quartette of gold coins: ☆ 1905 quarter eagle. AU-58. Lustrous with rose toning at the rims ☆ 1906 half eagle. AU-50. Lustrous ☆ 1907 eagle. AU-50. Lustrous with greenish toning at the devices ☆ 1904 double eagle. AU-55. Lustrous. (Total: 4 pieces)
- 1480** Trio of gold coins: ☆ 1913 quarter eagle. Net EF-45; sharpness of AU-53, rim file ☆ 1911 half eagle. AU-50 ☆ 1907 No Periods. eagle. AU-50. Each displays lustrous surfaces. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1481** Half dozen gold coins: ☆ 1913 quarter eagle (2). EF-45 and EF-40 ☆ 1886-S half eagle. AU-58 ☆ 1909 half eagle. Net EF-40; sharpness of EF-45, cleaned ☆ 1894 eagle. Net AU-50; sharpness of AU-55, brushed ☆ 1908 eagle. MS-60. Lustrous. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1482** Half dozen gold coins from the Denver Mint: ☆ 1914-D quarter eagle. AU-58 ☆ 1907-D half eagle. AU-55 ☆ 1909-D half eagle. AU-55 ☆ 1906-D eagle. MS-62 ☆ 1907-D double eagle. AU-55 ☆ 1923-D double eagle. AU-58. All with attractive and lustrous surfaces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- The Denver Mint opened for business in 1906 in a new facility the construction of which had begun in 1904. Today the same structure is still used, with an expansion having been added in 1937. In the early days, much of the gold metal coined there came from the Cripple Creek Gold District about 75 miles to the southwest.
- 1483** Trio of Liberty Head gold pieces grading AU-58: ☆ 1881-S half eagle. ☆ 1887-S half eagle ☆ 1901 eagle. Each is brilliant and lustrous. (Total: 3 pieces)
- 1484** Pair of gold coins: ☆ 1899 eagle. EF-45 ☆ 1894 double eagle. AU-58. Frosty lustre. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1485** Pair of Mint State certified coins: ☆ 1932 eagle. MS-62 (PCGS). Lustrous ☆ 1934 Maryland commemorative half. MS-64 (NGC). Lustrous silver gray surfaces. (Total: 2 pieces)

NUMISMATIC AMERICANA

MERCHANT TOKENS

- 1486** Illinois. Pair of scarce 1845-dated copper tokens, both with plain edge: ☆ Burbank & Shaw. M Ill-8C. VF-20, cleaned long ago ☆ Hamilton & White. M Ill-12. VG-8, cleaned long ago. (Total: 2 pieces)
- 1487** Selection of merchant tokens from various states and locales, attributions to popular text by Russell Rulau with a nod to Don Miller: ☆ Kentucky: (1850s) Sanford Duncan. M Ky-9. Brass. Reeded edge. MS-63, prooflike ☆ Louisiana: (1853-58) N.C. Folger. M La-10B. Brass. Reeded edge. MS-63, prooflike ☆ Massachusetts: (1861) H.B. Stanwood & Co. M Mass-90. Brass. Reeded edge. MS-60 ☆ New York: Undated Jennings, Wheeling & Co. M NY-379. Brass. Reeded edge. MS-63, prooflike ☆ (1850s) Malcolm & Gaul. M NY-517. Silvered brass. Plain edge. MS-60 ☆ (1853-61) Jas. S. Smith & Co. M NY-814. Brass. Plain edge. MS-60. Decagonal (10-sided) ☆ Undated Lewis L. Squire & Sons. M NY-839. White metal. Plain edge. MS-63. Thick planchet ☆ (1849-50) R.F. Thomas. M NY-898. Brass. Reeded edge. AU-50 ☆ (1850s) A. Wise. M NY-955A. Copper. Plain edge. AU-50. A few pieces show some light spotting, but the overall group is of strong quality. (Total: 9 pieces)
- 1488** Louisiana. A quintette of issues from N.C. Folger, circa 1853-58. All have reeded edge details: ☆ M La-11B. Brass. MS-63 ☆ M La-13. Brass. MS-63, prooflike ☆ M La-15. Copper. MS-60 RD ☆ M La-15F. Copper. MS-63 RB ☆ M La-20. Gilt brass. EF-40. A nice group overall. (Total: 5 pieces)
- 1489** New York. Selection of tokens. Chesebrough, Stearns & Co.: ☆ M NY-150. Copper. Plain edge. MS-63 RB ☆ M NY-151. Brass. Reeded edge. MS-63, prooflike. Address on obverse, eagle reverse. A nice pair. N. Leask: ☆ M NY-418. White metal. Plain edge (2). MS-60 and EF-40. Merritt & Langley, all German silver with plain edge. All have counterstamped values represented as fractions: ☆ M NY-537. VF-20. Counterstamped 2 / 3 ☆ M NY-547. VF-30. Counterstamped 1 / - ☆ M NY-550. VF-20. Counterstamped 1 / 9 ☆ M NY-Unlisted denomination. VF-20. Counterstamped 2 / 6. Moss' Hotel tokens. All are brass, with plain edge, and all are VF-20: ☆ M NY-594. 1 / 9 ☆ M NY-597. 2 / 6 ☆ M NY-601. 3 / 6 ☆ M NY-603. 4 / -. All display varying degrees of toning. Wm. H. Richardson: ☆ M NY-657. Brass. Reeded edge. MS-63 ☆ M NY-657A. Brass. Reeded edge. MS-63, prooflike. (Total: 14 pieces)
- 1490** A selection of merchant tokens from various states and locales: ☆ New York: (1845-55) Olcott & Brother. M NY-1019. Brass. Reeded edge. MS-63 ☆ (1858-60) T.L. Kingsley & Son. M NY-1064. Brass. Reeded edge. MS-60 ☆ Ohio: (1851) Dodd & Co. Hatters. M Ohio-10. Silvered brass. Plain edge. MS-60 ☆ 1851 E. & D. Kinsey. M Ohio-19. Copper. Plain edge. AU-50 ☆ Pennsylvania: (1851) C.W. Jackson. M Pa-235. Brass. Plain edge. MS-60 ☆ (1858-60) H. Mulligan. M Pa-370A. Brass. Reeded edge. MS-60 ☆ (1853) W. H. Richardson. M Pa-417. Brass. Plain edge. MS-60 ☆ (1850s) Sleeper & Fenner. M Pa-476. Brass. Plain edge. MS-60 ☆ (1850s) Smith, Murphy & Co. M Pa-482. Brass. Plain edge. EF-40. Attempted puncture. Some pieces display spots. (Total: 9 pieces)

- 1491** Pennsylvania. Selection of tokens. Wm. A. Drown. All are plain edge: ☆ (1844) M Pa-127. Brass. F-12. Dark ☆ 1857 M Pa-130. Brass. MS-60, prooflike ☆ 1857 M Pa-135. White metal. MS-60, prooflike. Dark ☆ M Pa-139. Brass. MS-60, prooflike. Pair of Saml. H. Hart & Co. tokens, circa 1858-59, both with reeded edge details: ☆ M Pa-195. Silvered brass. MS-60 ☆ M Pa-196A. Brass. MS-60. A few light spots are present on some of the pieces. (Total: 6 pieces)
- 1492** Virginia. Pair of James E. Wolff tokens, circa 1850s, both with plain edge: ☆ M Va-20. Brass. MS-60 ☆ M Va-22. German silver. MS-60, prooflike. Both have light spots. (Total: 2 pieces)

Bahama Islands Token Rarity

Edwin Rahming, Circa 1845

Finest Known by Far



- 1493** Bahama Islands. Undated (1845). Edwin Rahming. Long Island, Bahamas. Rulau VMS-29. Brass. Plain edge. Weight: 19.8 grains. Diameter: 15.1 mm. MS-60. An important rarity, far and away the finest of just five specimens currently known. According to Russell Rulau, the other four specimens of this rarity were found in the ruins of Rahming's home, and all are porous and in much lesser condition than the current piece. An important opportunity for the token specialist. This piece is "recycled" from our March sale, where it was incorrectly listed under the tokens of New York.

According to information graciously relayed by Russell Rulau, Edwin Rahming was a salt merchant, circa 1845, on Long Island in what is now the independent territory of the Bahamas. Rahming employed many people in his business, and the tokens no doubt represented a work tally or something along those lines. The present specimen brings the number of reported examples of the issue to just five pieces.

CIVIL WAR STORE CARD

- 1494** Ohio. 1862 Marsh & Miner. Fuld OH-165-DJ-1a, with reverse 1008. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 58.0 grains. Diameter: 19.0 mm. MS-63 RB. Generous amounts of lustrous red on satiny brown surfaces. Obverse with 13 stars around, date below an Indian Head, Liberty on head band, reverse with MARSH & MINER / VEST / MANUFACTURERS / 207 / WADE ST. / CINCINNATI.

MILITARY MEDALS

- 1495** 1885 U.S. Grant Memoriam medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 978.7 grains. Diameter: 62.5 mm. AU-50, holed for suspension. Lustrous silver gray, slightly deeper gray on the high points. Dies by George T. Morgan.
- Obverse with high relief bust of Grant to right, IN MEMORIAM U.S. GRANT 1822-1885 immediately around the bust, SOLDIER PRESIDENT CITIZEN THOUGH TO EARTH NO MORE IN OUR HEARTS FORVER in an outer circle, MORGAN in tiny letters on truncation. Reverse with full figure of Grant on horseback, other cavalry, infantry, and a caisson in the background, FORT DONELSON 1862 VICKSBURG 1863 RICHMOND 1865 PRESIDENT 1869 around.

- 1496** Undated Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson natus / obit medal. White Metal. Plain edge. Weight: 648.5 grains. Diameter: 50.0 mm. AU-50, prooflike. Subdued silver gray with deep gold at the rims. Dies signed CAQUE F, the celebrated French medalist. A very nice example of this Confederate-related issue.

Bust of Jackson to left, LIEUT. GENERAL T.J. JACKSON, STONEWALL, BORN 1821, DIED 1863 around, CAQUE F. in very tiny letters below, reverse with ornate wreath bedecked with ribbons that list the following Civil War military campaigns: BULL RUN, SUDLEY, HARPER'S FERRY, SHEPHARDSTOWN, FREDERICKSBURG, CHANTILLY, MARTINSBURG, ANTIETAM, and THE WILDERNESS. The center of the wreath lists: KERNSTOWN / FRONT ROYAL, MIDDLETOWN / WINCHESTER, STRASBURG / HARRISONBURG, PORT REPUBLIC / MECHANICSVILLE, COLD HARBOUR / WHITE OAK SWAMP / MALVERN HILL, CEDAR MOUNTAIN / MANASSAS.

- 1497** Pennsylvania. 1866 Pennsylvania Volunteers medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 243.3 grains. Diameter: 38.5 mm. AU-50, prooflike. Medium silver gray. Some light edge marks are noted.

Obverse with Arms of Pennsylvania, PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS arcs above, GETTYSBURG / JULY 3, 1863 below. Reverse with furred flags and shield motif at center, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE / RETURN / OF THE STATE / FLAGS OF / PENNA. / REGIS. above, INDEPENDENCE HALL / JULY 4, 1866 below.

MINT MEDALS

- 1498** 1851 (1881) Robert M. Patterson. Julian MT-2. Bronzed copper. Plain edge. Weight: 1,763.6 grains. Diameter: 65.0 mm. Proof-60, essentially as struck. Medium chestnut brown. A few light patina spots are scattered about the obverse. Dies by Charles Cushing Wright. First minted in the early part of 1881 for public sale, it was nearly two years before the first sale was recorded.

Obverse with bust of Robert Maskell Patterson to left, ROBERT M. PATTERSON DIRECTOR OF THE U.S. MINT 1835-51 around the bust, C.C. WRIGHT. F. in tiny letters below the truncation. The reverse features a fanciful snake with its tail in its mouth (the never-ending circle, symbolic of eternity) entwined in a wreath. At the inside top of the wreath is a scroll with CODEx / MONETAE / 1837 upon it, A PARTING TOKEN / OF REGARD / FROM THE OFFICERS / AND CLERKS / OF THE MINT. / 1851 below the scroll.

The reverse is inspired by a die by Moritz Fürst done earlier for the Winfield Scott medal (Julian MI-20). In his landmark work *Medals of the United States Mint, The First Century 1792-1892*, R.W. Julian suggests the medal may have been struck at the behest of Chief Coiner Franklin Peale (who partook too freely of the Mint's equipment and personnel to enhance his personal worth and to conduct his private business affairs; he was thrown out of his position at the Mint in 1854).

In July 1835, Robert Maskell Patterson succeeded his brother-in-law, Samuel Moore, as Mint director, and served in that position until 1851. Patterson was succeeded by George N. Eckert, who served until April 1853. Not surprisingly, Robert Maskell Patterson was the son of Robert Patterson, who served as Mint director from 1805 to 1824. Nepotism was a longtime tradition at the Mint, with perhaps the Eckfeldt family being the most intertwined. Such occurred at branch Mints also, for example, Dahlonga.



- 1499** 1836 First Steam Coinage. MAR. 23 over FEB. 26. Julian MT-21d. Bronzed copper. Plain edge. Weight: 252.2 grains. Diameter: 28.1 mm. Proof-63 BN, essentially as struck. Medium chestnut brown with some deeper highlights. Dies by Christian Gobrecht.

Obverse with a Phrygian cap, inscribed LIBERTY, in a glory (a circle of rays). A rim cud is developing at 6:00. Reverse with UNITED STATES MINT 1836 around an inner circle, FIRST / STEAM / COINAGE / MAR. 23 AT THE CENTER OF THE CIRCLE. Remnants of FEB 22 can be seen behind MAR 23 on the medal.

On March 23, 1836, Director Robert M. Patterson wrote to Treasury Secretary Levi Woodbury "I also send, by this mail, some copper pieces struck at the mint today on our new press by steam. They are the first ever struck by this power in America. We must consider this day, therefore, as marking an epoch in our coinage." Cent planchets, as manufactured by Crocker Brothers of Taunton, Massachusetts, were used for the first strikes in 1836. The original medals of March 23, 1836 were struck using the first reverse of February 22, 1836; the March date was punched into the die over the February date. Everything was ready and set on February 22, but did not go. Hence the postponement.

PERSONAL MEDALS

- 1500** (1856) Commodore Matthew C. Perry. Julian PE-26. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 2,519.0 grains. Diameter: 65.8 mm. Proof-63 BN, essentially as struck. Medium chestnut brown with some deeper highlights. Dies by Francis N. Mitchell. Commissioned by the merchants of Boston to celebrate the success of Matthew Calbraith Perry's expedition to Japan in 1853-54, a journey that opened that island nation to world trade.

Obverse with high relief bust of Perry to left, COMMODORE M.C. PERRY around, F.N. MITCHELL. F. in tiny letters below the truncation. Reverse with fanciful wreath, crown at bottom surmounted by five sailing vessels, MISSISSIPPI (the name of Perry's flagship) upon the crown, PRESENTED / TO / COM. M.C. PERRY / SPECIAL MINISTER FROM THE / U.S.A. / BY MERCHANTS OF BOSTON / IN TOKEN OF THEIR APPRECIATION / OF HIS SERVICES IN NEGOTIATING / THE TREATY WITH JAPAN. / SIGNED AT YOKU-HAMA / MARCH 31 / AND WITH LEW CHEW / AT NAPA JULY 11 / 1854 within the wreath. One gold, 20 silver, and 104 bronze examples of this medal were minted.

Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry (1794-1858) is one of the best-known and best respected of all U.S. Navy officers. His travels and lifetime achievements on behalf of the United States are legion. Perry sailed the first manumitted American slaves to what is now Liberia; he helped write the first study plans for the U.S. Naval Academy (his instigations with the Senate were almost single-handedly responsible for the Academy's very existence); he was responsible for the first U.S. Naval gunnery school at Sandy Hook, New Jersey; he commanded the U.S. fleet during the final years of the Mexican War. His achievements are nearly endless, and more than one volume has been penned chronicling the life of Perry, affectionately called "Old Bruin" by those who served under him during his long and venerated career. His most famous trip was to Japan in 1853-54, where he opened that country to world trade "without firing a shot," as Perry himself proudly wrote, a moment that was clearly the finest hour in a fine career. His life and times are further chronicled in the catalogue of our sale of the Commodore Matthew C. Perry Collection, January 1995. During the course of our research in presenting the Perry Collection we had occasion to contact the Naval Academy in Annapolis, and were fascinated to learn that the most enthusiastic visitors to view the Perry items on display there are Japanese, many of whom are thankful that Perry propelled Japan into the modern world perhaps Perry should be given the Sony Award (if there is such a thing).

- 1501** (Undated) Daniel Webster. Julian PE-37. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 3,703.5 grains. Diameter: 76.4 mm. Proof-63 BN, essentially as struck. Medium chestnut brown with some deeper highlights. Dies by Charles Cushing Wright.

Obverse with bust of Webster to right, dividing DANIEL and WEBSTER, C.C. WRIGHT. D&F. in tiny letters at bottom. Reverse with a closed wreath around, shield at bottom of wreath, a pillar surmounted by globe at center, small buildings in the background, LIBERTY AND UNION, NOW AND FOREVER, ONE AND INSEPARABLE around the pillar, MEADE. BROS. DAG: and F.W. GREEN. PUB: in tiny letters below the pillar.

According to R.W. Julian, "There is no proof that this medal was struck at the Mint."

COMMEMORATIVE MEDAL

- 1502** 1876 United States Diplomatic medal. Julian CM-15. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 2,474.9 grains. Diameter: 67.9 mm. Proof-63 BN, essentially as struck. Medium tan with some chestnut brown highlights. Dies by Charles Barber, after originals by Augustin Dupré.

Obverse with America as an Indian maiden, seated and facing right, holding cornucopia, other accoutrements of trade about her feet, welcoming Commerce (as Hermes) to our shores, DUPRE. F. in tiny letters below the foot of Hermes. TO PEACE AND COMMERCE arcs above the scene, IV JUL. MDCCCLXXVI runs below, C. BARBER 1876 in tiny letters at the rim. Reverse with THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around a stylized Heraldic eagle, quite similar in style to the reverse of the Barber quarters and half dollars of 1892 and later, but with a radiant sun with 13 stars within above the eagle.

SCHOOL MEDALS

- 1503** MDCCCXLIX (1849) Baltimore Female College. Julian SC-5. Bronze or copper, unlisted as such. Plain edge. Weight: 1,214.7 grains. Diameter: 50.5 mm. MS-60 BN, essentially as struck. Deep tan with a blending of pleasing brown highlights. Dies by Robert Lovett of Philadelphia. Rare in this metallic composition.

Obverse with standing angel facing right, right hand on a pedestal, opened Bible on pedestal reads PROV. CAP IV / V.S. 9 (Proverbs, Chapter 4, Verse 9?), COLLEGIUM BALTIMORENSE IN USUM FEMINARUM around, R. LOVETT, PHILA. / INSTITUTUM / MDCCCLIX below the angel. Reverse with a wreath, PRAEMIUM / OB EMINENTIAM / IN at the center, space left for engraving of recipient's name.

The U.S. Mint struck medals for the Baltimore Female College from 1865 through 1887. According to Julian, the medals were struck only in silver with two exceptions. Both of the exceptions (amounting to a few bronze pieces in 1868 and a single gold specimen in two consecutive years, 1872 and 1873) were struck from different dies, Julian SC-6, and on smaller planchets than the off-metal specimen offered here.

- 1504** MDCCCXLIX (1849) Baltimore Female College. Julian SC-7. Bronze or copper, unlisted as such. Plain edge. Weight: 262.8 grains. Diameter: 32.5 mm. MS-60 BN, essentially as struck. Deep chestnut to chocolate with a blending of pleasing brown highlights. Dies by Robert Lovett of Philadelphia. Rare in this metallic composition.

Obverse with building, BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE arcs above, CHARTERED, / MDCCCXLIX below building, R. LOVETT PHA. in small letters at bottom rim. Reverse with TO / FOR / EXCELLENCE / IN within an open-topped wreath, suitable space remains for engraving.

The Julian reference lists this variety only in silver.

- 1505** (Undated, circa 1873) Public Schools of Buffalo, New York. Julian SC-15b. Silver. Plain edge. Weight: 769.4 grains. Diameter: 48.8 mm. AU-50. Richly and deeply toned in iridescent blue, violet, and gold. A few stray handling marks are present, but the overall quality is sufficient for the grade. Numbered (657 hand engraved on reverse). Dies by William and Charles Barber.

Obverse with THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF BUFFALO, N.Y. JESSE KETCHUM 1782-1867 around a bust of same to left, reverse with SAPIENS ERIT SAPIENTIOR (the wise will be wiser) arcing above a crowned and seated female, facing left and arm resting on shield, pouring oil into the lighted lamp of learning, SELLSTEDT. D. and W & C. BARBER. F. in tiny letters below the figure, 657 hand-engraved in exergue.

As noted in the Julian reference, "One curious feature of the series, both large and small, is the consecutive numbering of each medal in the exergue of the reverse."

- 1506** (Undated, circa 1868-69) City College of New York. Julian SC-17. Brass, unlisted as such by Julian. Plain edge. Weight: 349.3 grains. Diameter: 34.3 mm. MS-60, essentially as struck. Attractive deep olive-gold surfaces. A touch of patina is noted on the reverse. Dies by Key of Philadelphia.

Obverse with three-quarter facing half-bust of Elisha Riggs, unadorned by titulature save for a tiny KEY F. in field at truncation. Reverse with ANNUAL MEDAL / FOUNDED 1864 / BY / ELISHA RIGGS / FOR THE BEST ENGLISH COMPOSITION / IN THE CLASS / AWARDED TO at the center, with blank exergue for engraving purposes below the legends. THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK curves below the exergue.

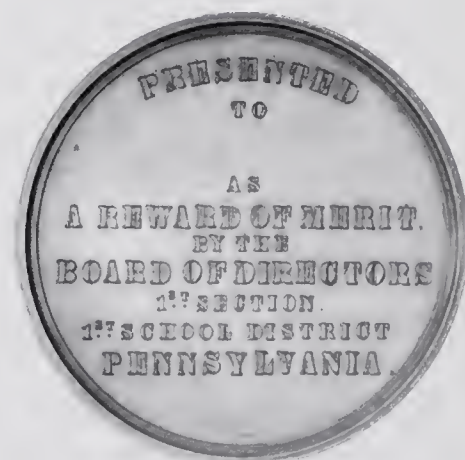
Struck at the Mint circa 1868-69, the Riggs Medal was funded by the interest on an endowment of \$1,000 set up by Riggs sometime prior to 1868; he also paid for the dies.

- 1507** (Undated, circa 1868-69) City College of New York. Julian SC-17. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 276.6 grains. Diameter: 34.4 mm. MS-60, essentially as struck. Medium brown.

From the same dies as the preceding lot.

- 1508** (Undated, circa 1865-71) Pennsylvania Female College. Julian SC-33. Bronze, unlisted as such by Julian. Plain edge. Weight: 372.8 grains. Diameter: 38.4 mm. MS-60, essentially as struck. Prooflike. Rich chestnut brown. Julian notes "A total of 11 silver medals were struck for this college in 1865, 1868, and 1871." No mention is made in the Julian reference regarding bronze specimens such as that offered here.

Obverse with standing female figure to right, helmeted, holding cross, banner from cross reads EXCELSIOR. A lighthouse is on her left, a globe on her right, COLLEGIUM PENNSYLVANIENSE FEMINIS CONDITUM MDCCCLXI surrounds the center. Reverse with an open-topped wreath, DONATUM / OB / EMINENTIAM / IN at the center with space allowed for engraving.



- 1509** (Undated, circa 1866-71) Pennsylvania First District School. Julian SC-35. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 592.2 grains. Diameter: 45.1 mm. MS-60, essentially as struck. Prooflike. Deep chestnut brown. Referred to as a "pattern" in the Julian reference (see below). Dies by William Barber. An attractive medal where quality and design are concerned.

Obverse with ornate table, draped, opened bible on table, a globe on each side, SCIENTIA SINE RELIGIO VANITATEM EST arcs above, WB in tiny letters in the lower left exergue. Reverse with PRESENTED / TO with a space for engraving purposes below, AS A REWARD OF MERIT BY THE / BOARD OF DIRECTORS / 1st SECTION / 1st SCHOOL DISTRICT / PENNSYLVANIA below the space.

According to the Julian reference, the medal offered here is a pattern of sorts. It seems that in the W.E. Woodward sale of April 4-7, 1881, Lot 1310, Woodward wrote that the medal was suppressed, "As it ought to have been, for its execrable Latin." Evidently, VANITATEM on the obverse should have read VANITAS, as was later adopted on the type of Julian SC-34, which was possibly struck later.

- 1510 (Undated, circa 1867-92) Pittsburgh Female College. Julian SC-42. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 587.9 grains. Diameter: 41.4 mm. MS-60, essentially as struck. Prooflike. Deep chestnut brown. A few light spots are noted. Dies by Key of Philadelphia.

Obverse with bust to left, THOMAS McKEE PRIZE arcs above, FOR SUPERIOR EXCELLENCE IN MUSIC curves below, W.H. KEY F. appears in tiny letters below the truncation. Reverse with PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE above a wreath, LAURUS DIGNISSIMO DETUR below the wreath.

- 1511 (Undated, circa 1870-84) Washington, D.C. Schools. Julian SC-67. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 177.2 grains. Diameter: 30.3 mm. MS-60, essentially as struck. Prooflike. Pale rose on the obverse, sea green on the reverse.

Obverse with bust of woman to left, a lamp before her, an urn behind, MRS. M.M. AMIDON at the top rim, IN MEMORIAM on a ribbon above the bust, BORN JAN. 21 1827 / DIED DEC. 3 1869 / PRINCIPAL OF THE LADIES GRAMR. S. 4, DIST. below. Reverse with AWARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON / FOR AMIABILITY AND SCHOLARSHIP / TO MISS above a field suitable for engraving.

The Amidon medals were struck in gold and bronze. Bronze specimens were produced only in 1870, with gold medals struck from 1870 to 1884.

- 1512 (Undated, circa 1861-67) Worcester, Massachusetts Schools. Julian SC-71. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 558.6 grains. Diameter: 41.1 mm. MS-60, essentially as struck. Attractive chestnut surfaces. Dies by Charles Lang.

Obverse with seated woman to left, outstretched hand holding laurel wreath, books at her feet, WORCESTER HIGH SCHOOL BULLOCK MEDAL 1859 around, KINNEY.D. and LANG.F. on base. Reverse with AWARDED TO atop an open-topped wreath, space for engraving below.

According to the Julian reference, this medal was funded by Alexander H. Bullock through a \$1,000 gift to the Worcester schools in November 1859. Medals were to be awarded for Greek and Latin, mathematics, physics, declamation and reading, composition, practical penmanship, spelling, drawing, and French; the schools were also allowed to expand that list at will.

Today in the year 2000 Worcester remains proud of its schools—and a prominent sign in the city states that while most places would be delighted to have even a single college, Worcester has 10. The city was home to Ed Rochette, executive director of the American Numismatic Association. The medals of Lang are recorded by Storer, but many more must have been made then are noted in the literature (the editor QDB, is mildly interested in Lang, has some of his early advertisements, and would welcome correspondence from anyone with a similar curiosity).

- 1513 Massachusetts. 1852 (awarded 1891) Harvard University. Delta Kappa Epsilon medal. Silver. Plain edge. Weight: 487.6 grains. Diameter: 41.9 mm. EF-40. Loop at top for suspension. Rich steel blue and gray toning. Interesting.

Obverse with arms of fraternity, Greek inscriptions on ribbons around shield, reverse with P.B. Valle / '91 engraved on two ribbons, with other Greek inscriptions and HARVARD / 1852 on two other ribbons at the bottom.

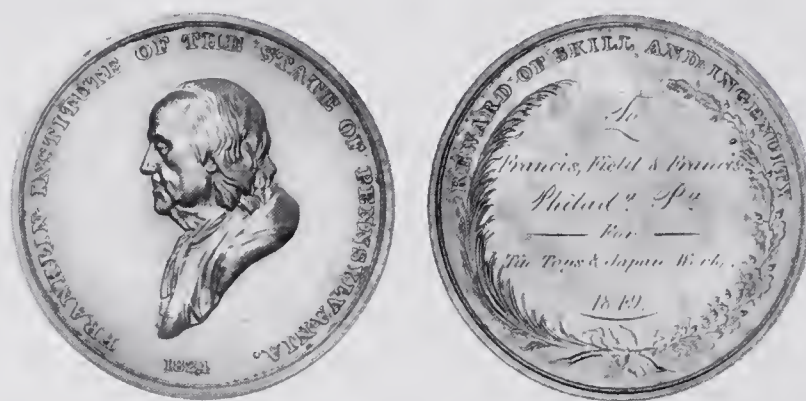
- 1514 Pair of unrelated college medals, both struck in white metal: ☆ Massachusetts. Amherst. 1863 Massachusetts Agricultural College. Farnsworth Rhetorical medal. 322.0 grains. 34.5 mm. AU-50 ☆ Pennsylvania. (Undated) Alumni Association of Haverford College. For Undergraduate Oration. 409.7 grains. 41.6 mm. AU-55, fully prooflike. Dies by George H. Lovett. (Total: 2 pieces)

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND PROFESSIONAL MEDALS

The medals in this section which are listed in the Julian reference are catalogued first, followed by a selection of unlisted medals.

Silver Franklin Institute Medal

Dies by Gobrecht



(photo reduced)

- 1515 1824 Franklin Institute (Awarded 1849). Julian AM-17. Silver. Plain edge. Weight: 957.8 grains. Diameter: 50.7 mm. AU-50. Deep mirror surfaces display deep silver gray and blue highlights. A few scattered marks and some tiny edge bruises are noted, but the overall quality is still substantial. Dies by Christian Gobrecht slightly more than a decade before he signed on as member of the Mint staff.

Obverse with high relief bust of Benjamin Franklin to left, FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA around, 1824 below. Reverse with REWARD OF SKILL AND INGENUITY above a wreath, center hand-engraved TO / FRANCIS, FIELD & FRANCIS / PHILADa Pa / FOR / TIN TOYS & JAPAN WORK / 1849 in fancy script.

In the near future, at the ANA Millennium Sale conducted by us in August in Philadelphia, numismatic items from the collection of the Franklin Institute will be showcased.



(photo reduced)

- 1516 1881 Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association. Julian AM-39. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 1,010.4 grains. Diameter: 51.2 mm. Proof-63 BN. Medium chestnut brown with delightful Proof surfaces. An outstanding and intricate obverse design speaks highly of the skills of F.N. Mitchell, the designer and engraver. Accompanied by the original box of issue, black leatherette outside, red velvet and satin inside, brass hasp in working order. The outside is somewhat tattered, the velvet

somewhat faded; the condition of the box is in stark contrast to the quality of its contents.

Obverse with a female representation of Industry seated to left, fist to chin in a pose highly reminiscent of Rodin's famous sculpture *The Thinker*. The intricate scene includes a shield with an arm and hammer motif, a ribbon draped over the shield with BE JUST AND FEAR NOT upon it, plus the accoutrements of industry—cogs, an anvil, a steam locomotive, and other items—around her feet. F.N. MITCHELL SC. appears in tiny letters in the exergue. The reverse shows a wreath with a small arm and hammer motif at the top, MASSACHUSETTS CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION FOUNDED 1795, INC. 1806 around, AWARDED / AT THE / FOURTEENTH / EXHIBITION / 1881 within the wreath. The box is essentially as described, and displays HENRY MITCHELL / MEDALLIST / STUDIO BUILDING / BOSTON embossed in small gold letters on the inside of the box's top.

- 1517** 1854 Michigan State Agricultural Society. Julian AM-45. Silver. Plain edge. Weight: 964.8 grains. Diameter: 56.8 mm. EF-40. Dies by Charles Cushing Wright. Medium silver gray with some deep golden highlights in the recessed areas. Possibly the remnants of a removed museum acquisition number can be seen in the left obverse field.

Obverse with a female representation of Agriculture seated to right, head to left, shield with Arms of Michigan, wheat sheaf, plow, and other accoutrements of agriculture and industry around her, MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY arcs above, C.C. WRIGHT. D. & F. in tiny letters below the design, reverse with MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ORGANIZED MARCH 24th 1849 around an inner circle, engraved AWARDED / TO W.C. FONDA / FOR 5 SPANISH MERINO EWES / AT THE 6TH ANNUAL / MEETING 1854 within the circle; TO / FOR / AT THE / 18 are in the die, the balance of the wording and the date are engraved in a fancy manner.

- 1518** Undated New York State Agricultural Society. Julian AM-62. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 231.8 grains. Diameter: 30.8 mm. MS-60. Dies by George H. Lovett. Rich chestnut brown with somewhat reflective fields.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY around a standing representation of Ceres, surrounded by grain stuffs, CERES below, G.H.L. below in tiny letters, reverse an empty wreath for engraving purposes, AWARDED / TO at top of wreath.

The Julian reference noted that these medals were first struck at the Mint prior to 1854, as the dies for the medal are listed in Peale's register for 1841-1854. This type was produced sporadically up to 1900.

- 1519** (Undated) St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association. Julian AM-74. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 2,019.3 grains. Diameter: 69.5 mm. AU-55. Medium chestnut brown.

Obverse with Ceres, standing with cornucopia and scythe in her hands, implements of agriculture and industry around her feet, ST. LOUIS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION around. A small L appears in a diamond on the bale of cotton to the viewer's left of Ceres; perhaps the dies are by Lovett (see below). Reverse with INDUSTRY BRINGS PLENTY arcing above a wreath, an eagle clasping farming tools in its talons surmounts the wreath, ribbon in eagle's beak reads AWARDED TO, space for engraving within the wreath.

In his reference, Robert W. Julian notes "engraver unknown" for this issue. He quotes previously published information by Robert Lindesmith that discusses different sizes of this medallic issue, wherein Lindesmith noted that the dies were signed by "L." The medals were first struck in 1873.

- 1520** 1849 Salem Charitable Mechanic Association. Julian AM-77. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 601.8 grains. Diameter: 43.8 mm. MS-60. Dies by Francis N. Mitchell. Rich chocolate brown. A beautiful medal from a design viewpoint.

Dynamic obverse design shows Hercules, draped in a lion pelt, astride a slain dragon, a tree in the background from which two children pluck fruit and a pair of men are carrying a bushel of fruit, MITCHELL. S. in tiny letters in exergue. Reverse with SALEM CHARITABLE MECHANIC ASSOCIATION 1849 around an empty wreath, suitable for engraving at the center. It is thought that these were struck prior to 1854.

- 1521** 1841 Worcester County Mechanics Association. Julian AM-84. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 691.7 grains. Diameter: 43.8 mm. AU-55. Dies by Francis N. Mitchell. Deep chestnut brown.

Obverse with standing woman, probably emblematic of Commerce or Industry, amidst various inventions and mechanical implements, MITCHELL. in tiny letters in the exergue below, reverse with WORCESTER COUNTY MECHANICS ASSOCIATION 1841 around an empty field for engraving. These were struck as late as 1874.

- 1522** California. Undated Sacramento City Agricultural and Horticultural Fair. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 919.8 grains. Diameter: 51.0 mm. AU-50. Lustrous silver gray with some deeper highlights. A lovely design type.

Obverse with standing female figures facing each other, representing Agriculture and Horticulture, DESIGNED ARRANGED & PRIZES PRESENTED BY WARREN & SON SEPT 18 SACRAMENTO CITY CAL around, reverse with AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL FAIR SACRAMENTO CITY around a wreath and State Arms of California, AWARDED TO on a scroll above a blank space suitable for engraving, BALL, BLACK & Co. N.Y. in tiny letters at the bottom.

- 1523** California. 1917 California State Agricultural Society. Silver. Plain edge. Weight: 599.8 grains. Diameter: 45.6 mm. AU-50. Lustrous silver gray with some deeper golden highlights. Dies by Larson & Co., San Francisco. An attractive design.

Obverse with THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA around the Arms of California, reverse with AWARDED BY / THE CALIFORNIA STATE / AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY / TO / (the following is engraved in the medal) SISKIYOU COUNTY / EXHIBIT / FREE GOLD ORES / 1917.

- 1524** Louisiana. New Orleans. Pair of white metal issues of the 1884-1885 World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, both EF to AU, and both with plain edge: ☆ 715.2 grains. 50.7 mm. Holed for suspension ☆ 438.2 grains. 45.2 mm. Holed and looped. Both display the facades of several buildings at the Exposition. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1525** Michigan. 1841 (awarded 1842) Roscommon Union Agricultural Society medal. Silver. Plain edge. Weight: 852.1 grains. Diameter: 50.8 mm. EF-45. Loop attached. Attractive silver gray with deep gray in the protected areas. A lovely bit of artwork.

Obverse with an intense farm scene presented. A pig, lamb, horse, cow, and bull all graze in the foreground amid farm and garden implements, buildings, and trees. Three farmers loading a hay rick drawn by a team of two horses set the background scene. The artwork is intricate and finessed, certainly from the hand of a master engraver, with even the tiniest details well rendered. The obverse is signed G.R. COLLIS on the exergue line; this artist is not listed in the Forrer reference on engravers and die workers. Reverse with ROSCOMMON UNION AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841 around a wreath, center of wreath engraved ADJUDGED TO / LUKE CORR, ESQ. / FOR THE / BEST BARLEY 1842.

American Institute Medal in Silver

- 1526** New York. 1850 (date awarded). American Institute medal. Silver. Plain edge. Weight: 956.7 grains. Diameter: 51.0 mm. AU-50. Delightful silver gray with strong blue and slate gray toning highlights. Plenty of eye appeal present on this attractive and popular medal. Much scarcer than the bronze issues of the same type.

Obverse with AMERICAN INSTITUTE arcing above, NEW-YORK below a seated Liberty, Liberty pole and cap in hand, shield, eagle, accoutrements of industry around, G.H. LOVETT on base, wreath on reverse with AWARDED TO at top, S.B. SNEDAKER FOR A BLIND HINGE OR FASTENER 1850 engraved in fancy Spencerian script at the center.

- 1527 New York. 1870 American Institute medal. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 1,761.8 grains. Diameter: 60.1 mm. AU-50. Deep mahogany. Lustrous and attractive for the grade.

Obverse with AMERICAN INSTITUTE arcing above, NEW-YORK below a seated Liberty, Liberty pole and cap in hand, shield, eagle, accoutrements of industry around, G.H. LOVETT N.Y. on base, wreath on reverse with AWARDED TO at top, JOHN B. SCHENCK & SON / FOR THE BEST SCHENCK WOODWORTH PLANING & / MOULDING MACHINE / 1870 engraved in fancy Spencerian script at the center. This medal is of related interest to anyone collecting Hard Times tokens of an earlier era, as the same mechanical device is featured on certain examples.

- 1528 Virginia. 1888 Virginia State Agricultural and Mechanical Society Exposition. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 1,600.6 grains. Diameter: 63.7 mm. MS-60, as struck, prooflike. Lustrous silver gray. A beautiful design graces the obverse.

Obverse with a ring of 32 shields around an inner circle, an armored woman warrior with sword and spear stands astride a vanquished foe, broken shackles on the ground, SIC SEMPER TYRANNIS arcs above her, reverse with VIRGINIA STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL SOCIETY EXPOSITION 1888 around an inner circle, a fancy wreath of grains and hardware implements within the circle, FIRST PREMIUM / AWARDED / BY THE at the center of the wreath.

- 1529 A group of assorted Agricultural Society and Agricultural and Mechanics Society medals, all of various compositions and sizes: ☆ California: 1877 San Francisco Industrial Exhibition. Bronze. 3,454.0 grains. 76.1 mm. EF-40. Date engraved 1877. "Awarded by the Mechanics' Institute" ☆ Connecticut: Connecticut State Agricultural Society. Bronze. 3,312.8 grains. 76.0 mm. MS-60. Engraved and awarded 1910. "Awarded to Spring Hill Farm Litchfield Sweepstakes Devon Bull Berlin 1910" ☆ Illinois: Illinois State Agricultural Society. Silver. 463.2 grains. 40.9 mm. EF-40, holed for suspension. Engraved and awarded 1867. "Charles E. Allen for Best Display of Mechanical Tools & Cutlery at the Fair of 1867" ☆ Illinois: Peoria County Agricultural Society. Silver. 205.3 grains. 30.8 mm. EF-40. Engraved but undated. "Awarded to Shipe's Patent Plain Guide" ☆ Iowa: Iowa State Agricultural Society. Bronze. 1,574.0 grains. 57.2 mm. EF-45. Undated, reverse not engraved ☆ Maine: Maine Charitable Mechanic Association. Bronze. 988.8 grains. 51.0 mm. MS-60. Undated, reverse not engraved ☆ New York. Union Agricultural Society of Ridgeway and Shelby. White metal. 319.6 grains. 44.7 mm. AU-50. "Organized July 17th 1858." An intriguing group of medals, most with attractive and intricate designs. (Total: 7 pieces)

- 1530 Selection of various silver medals, all with plain edge: ☆ Minnesota: 1876 Minnesota State Forestry Association. 358.2 grains. 37.9 mm. EF-40. Medium gray. "AWARDED TO" reverse blank ☆ New Hampshire: Undated New Hampshire Mechanical & Art Association. 380.2 grains. 42.4 mm. MS-60. Medium gray, somewhat prooflike. Awarded to Ames Plow Co. for American Hay Tedder ☆ Pennsylvania: 1886 National Lodge Amalgamated Association Iron & Steel Workers. 173.9 grains. 32.2 mm. AU-50. Medium gray. Delegate badge to 11th annual convention ☆ Virginia: Undated Lynchburg Agricultural and Mechanical Society. 352.0 grains. 38.1 mm. AU-50. Deep blue highlights. "AWARDED TO" reverse blank ☆ 1901 Samuel J. Bridge medal. 267.8 grains. 34.0 mm. EF-45. Bust of Bridge to left, GIFT OF SAMUEL J. / BRIDGE arcs around, MDCCCLXXVIII (1879) below. Reverse with AWARDED TO on a ribbon, JULES / PROVOST / 1901 engraved. (Total: 5 pieces).

RELIGIOUS AND FRATERNAL MEDALS

- 1531 Massachusetts. 1895 Knights Templar. Pittsfield, Berkshire Commandery. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 138.0 grains. Diameter: 35.6 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Holed for suspension.

Obverse with arms of knights Templar organization, PITTSFIELD / BERKSHIRE / COMMANDERY / K.T. No. 22 / MASS on shield, reverse with BOSTON / 1895 within a beaded circle, C.B. WILKINSON in tiny letters at the bottom.

- 1532 Pennsylvania. Pair of church-related medals, both bronze and both with plain edge: ☆ Philadelphia. (1867) Third Presbyterian Church. 448.2 grains. 38.2 mm. MS-60, but once dipped. Bust of Thomas Brainerd, D.D. on obverse, church building and related history on reverse ☆ Pittsburgh. 1895 Pittsburgh Synod Evangelical Lutheran Church Jubilee medal. 362.6 grains. 38.4 mm. MS-60. Mahogany red surfaces. Bust of unnamed person on obverse, scriptures and other quotes on reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1533 Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh. Undated Knights Templar medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 428.3 grains. Diameter: 42.5 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Silver gray with deep prooflike fields. Sharply struck in high relief.

Obverse with Knights of Templar motif at center, reverse with PITTSBURGH / COMMANDERY / No. 1 within an inverted wreath.

- 1534 Pennsylvania. 1869 Semi-Centennial of Odd Fellows. A pair of differing white metal issues, both with plain edge, descriptions given below. (Total: 2 pieces)

Two medals are in this lot, and are described here.

The first weighs 307.8 grains, diameter is 38.5 mm, and grade is MS-60, prooflike. The obverse features a bust to left, THOMAS WILDEY above, BORN JAN. 15, 1783 / DIED OCT. 19, 1861 below, W.H. KEY F. below shoulder. Reverse with NATIONAL SEMI CENTENNIAL arcing above the Odd Fellows symbol, a radiant all-seeing eye, with ANNIVERSARY / OF / ODD FELLOWSHIP / HELD AT / PHILADELPHIA / April 26, 1869.

The second of the two weighs 759.5 grains, diameter is 50.8 mm, and grade is AU-50. The obverse features the all-seeing eye above several angels and other figures, FRIENDSHIP, LOVE AND TRUTH on a ribbon below, reverse with IO.OF / GRAND NATIONAL / CELEBRATION / OF THE / FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY / PHILADELPHIA / APRIL 26, 1869 above a sprig. Dies unsigned.

- 1535 Wisconsin. 1890 Knights of Pythias medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 233.2 grains. Diameter: 35.0 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Bright silver gray with outstanding cameo contrast.

Obverse with circle of stars, three figures at the center, one with axe and chopping block, reverse with BIENNIAL CONCLAVE K. OF P. MILWAUKEE, WIS. around Arms of Knights of Pythias, JULY at left of arms, 1890 at right.

NUMISMATIC TOKENS AND MEDALS

- 1536 Connecticut. Hartford. 1861 Alfred S. Robinson. Rulau Ct Ha-14. Brass. Plain edge. Weight: 145.7 grains. Diameter: 27.4 mm. MS-60 PL. Reflective olive-gold with some spots noted on both sides.

Obverse styled after the famous and rare Higley coppers of Connecticut, with VALVE ME AS YOU PLEASE around a standing stag to left, reverse with ALFRED S. ROBINSON / BANKER / NUMISMATIST & / NOTARY PUBLIC / DEALER IN / STOCKS, BONDS, NOTES, / LAND WARRANTS / UNCURRENT MONEY / & ALL KINDS OF / AMERICAN & FOREIGN / SPECIE. / HARTFORD, CONN. 1861 in 12 lines.

Alfred S. Robinson, a successful banker of Hartford, Connecticut, was also a great numismatist. We know this because the cover of his own April 16, 1861 sale catalogue noted that it contained pieces "from the cabinet of Alfred S. Robinson, the great numismatist." He did business from an office in the Marble Block in Hartford.

On December 21, 1871, coin dealer Ebenezer Locke Mason, Jr. had the pleasure of calling upon Robinson in Hartford, later writing the following

about the visit: "Was generously received and entertained by Alfred S. Robinson, Esq., the distinguished broker and coin dealer, at whose residence we passed the night, the coldest one we remember, the thermometer being seven degrees below zero. Neither Mr. Robinson nor the writer will forget that bitter cold midnight we walked from his office to his residence against a head wind, loaded down with a pellisier, crammed with coins, and part of the time walking backwards to keep the eyelids, nose and ears from freezing. Carriages could not be had; cars did not run; the frozen ground creaked under our cold hoofs like a new, heavily-laden country sled. December 22, we parted with Mr. Robinson reluctantly. A more whole-souled gentleman we seldom meet with, and Mr. Robinson parted with his cash to the amount of \$180, receiving, in the gladness of his heart, some beautiful and rare coins as a *quid pro quo*."



- 1537 New York. New York City. A pair of 1859 John K. Curtis tokens:** ☆ Miller NY-180. Copper. Reeded edge. 181.0 grains. 31.0 mm. MS-63 RD, prooflike ☆ M NY-181. Brass. Reeded edge. 165.1 grains. 31.1 mm. AU-50. (Total: 2 pieces)

Dies by George Hampden Lovett. Shared obverse reads A REAL ANTIQUE, BUT ALAS! IT IS INDECIPHERABLE around a gentleman dressed in colonial era garb, examining coins at a desk, THE ANTIQUARY / 1859 below the gentleman. Shared reverse reads AUTOGRAPHS, PORTRAITS, CURIOSITIES & ANTIQUITIES around, JOHN K. CURTIS / JEWELLER / AND / NUMISMATIST, / 83 / BLEECKER ST. / N.Y.

Curtis was a professional numismatist of excellent ability, with certain of his catalogues of the 1859-1860 era being very comprehensive and well done.

- 1538 New York. New York City. 1859 John K. Curtis/Johannes Allan muling.** M NY-184. Copper. Reeded edge. Weight: 189.1 grains. Diameter: 31.2 mm. MS-60 RB, prooflike. Bright red and brown with some violet iridescence present on both sides; a few tiny carbon flecks are noted on each side as well. Some striking weakness noted at the centers.

Dies by George Hampden Lovett. Obverse with THE ANTIQUARY 1859, as in the previous lot, reverse with JOHANNES ALLAN. ANTIQUARIUS SCOTUS. NATUS FEB. 26. 1777 around a bust of Allan to right, small G.H.L. below the bust.

John Allan (1777-1863) was a Scottish immigrant and an antiquary who resided in New York City at the time of his demise. He was perhaps the earliest rare coin dealer in America, and his clients included Philip Hone, who for a time in the 1820s served as mayor of New York City.

- 1539 New York. New York City. A pair of 1860-dated tokens of E. Hill, both pieces somewhat prooflike, and both sharing an identical reverse design:** ☆ M NY-312. White metal. Plain edge. 119.8 grains. 28.0 mm. MS-60. Satiny silver gray. Obverse with DANIEL behind, WEBSTER in front of a Roman bust of same to right, reverse with E. HILL, / DEALER IN / COINS, MEDALS, / MINERALS, / AUTOGRAPHS / ENGRAVINGS, / OLD CURIOSITIES &c. / No. 6 / BLEECKER ST., N. YORK / 1860 ☆ M NY-316. White metal. Plain edge. 137.4 grains. 28.2 mm. MS-60. Lustrous silver gray. Roman style bust of Edwin Forrest to right, within wreath on obverse. (Total: 2 pieces)

Ezra Hill was an active coin dealer in the late 1850s and into the 1860s. He was well known to his contemporaries, including Augustus B. Sage. Indeed, Hill was present at Sage's 121 Essex Street home when the American Numismatic Society had its formative meeting on March 15, 1858.

In 1867 in the pages of *American Journal of Numismatics*, Sage contributed this reminiscence: "Poor Ezra Hill, long since dead and buried, a victim of consumption, commenced collecting in 1858; he never was fortunate enough to obtain any very rare pieces, but was enthusiastic and by his earnest nature and pleasant ways assisted materially in the good work of creat-

ing a taste for the science. Many and many a night have I examined with him our collections, comparing the acquisitions of the day and speculating as to how soon our collections would rival that of Mickley's. A short time prior to his death he obtained a small place in Bleecker Street, No. 6, and did for a while quite a thriving business in buying and selling articles in the line of coins, autographs, etc."

- 1540 New York. New York City. 1860 E. Hill. M NY-316. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 138.2 grains. Diameter: 28.0 mm. EF-45. Bright silver gray in the fields, deep slate gray on the high points. Edwin Forrest to right on obverse, E. Hill advertisement on reverse.**

Edwin Forrest (1806-1872) was born in Philadelphia. An American actor of some great renown, Forrest first came to the public's attention while playing Othello in 1826. His stage success was such that practically everyone in New York City was familiar with his name. His archival, or at least the recipient of his petty jealousies, was one William Charles Macready (1793-1873), an English tragedian actor who appeared on stage on several occasions in New York City during Forrest's heyday. On May 10, 1849, during an appearance by Macready at the Astor Place Opera House, a riot broke out. Fueled by Forrest's rhetoric—no doubt tinged with severe professional jealousy—the rioters clashed with state militia, the end result being 22 dead and 39 wounded. Two years later, in 1851, Forrest was involved in a sensational divorce trial against his wife, Catherine Sinclair.

- 1541 New York. New York City. Pair of 1860 E. Hill tokens with identical reverse style:** ☆ M NY-318. Brass. Reeded edge. 126.8 grains. 27.9 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Some tiny spots present on both sides ☆ M NY-320. White Metal. Reeded edge. 108.6 grains. 28.0 mm. MS-60, prooflike. A touch of toning on the high points. (Total: 2 pieces)

Shared obverse with NO PLEASURE CAN EXCEED curving above, THE SMOKING OF THE WEED arcing below a full facing bust of a jovial cigar smoker, puff of smoke emanating from his mouth. Reverse for both is the E. Hill advertisement.

- 1542 New York. New York City. Pair of 1860 E. Hill tokens with identical reverse design:** ☆ M NY-319. Copper. Reeded edge. 149.6 grains. 27.9 mm. MS-63 BN, prooflike. A goodly quantity of red present on somewhat reflective surfaces. NO PLEASURE CAN EXCEED obverse, E. Hill ad reverse ☆ M NY-322. Brass. Reeded edge. 123.4 grains. 27.8 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Reflective olive-gold with a touch of toning on the high points. Obverse with Cupid and sea serpent motif at center in a fanciful wreath, 1860 below. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1543 New York. New York City. Trio of 1860 E. Hill tokens in three different alloys, all with Cupid and sea serpent obverse, E. Hill ad reverse:** ☆ M NY-322. Brass. Reeded edge. 128.9 grains. 27.8 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Bright and reflective olive-gold with a small reverse spot noted ☆ M NY-323. Copper. Reeded edge. 144.8 grains. 27.9 mm. MS-63 RB, prooflike. Reflective red surfaces with a touch of toning on the high points; a tiny reverse spot is noted near the rim at 10:00 ☆ M NY-324. White metal. Reeded edge. 117.0 grains. 28.1 mm. MS-60, prooflike. A few stray marks, but still quite choice for the assigned grade. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1544 New York. New York City. 1860 E. Hill. M NY-340. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 107.7 grains. Diameter: 28.3 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Lustrous silver gray. Obverse with VIRTUE / LIBERTY / & / INDEPENDENCE, reverse with E. Hill ad. A nice specimen overall.**



- 1545 New York. New York City. (Undated) G.H. Lovett. M NY-488. White metal. Reeded edge. Weight: 145.9 grains. Diameter: 31.0 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Lustrous silver with deeply mirrored fields and frosted devices. A few stray marks are easily forgiven. A high quality specimen of a popular variety.

Obverse with Cupid on sea serpent, reverse with MEDALS STRUCK IN GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE &c and 13 stars around, GEO. H. LOVETT / MEDAL / DIE-SINKER / 131 / FULTON STREET / NEW YORK. at the center.

New York City directories place George Hampden Lovett in business with his father, Robert Lovett, Sr., at 5 Dey Street during 1848-1849. George H. Lovett remained in business until 1893. Of all New York City commercial engravers active circa 1860, Lovett is the best known today—from the tremendous variety of dies and mulings that survive. Curiously, a few years later his activities in the field of copper civil war tokens, 1863, were minimal (so far as is known).

- 1546 New York. New York City. Pair of G.H. Lovett tokens: ☆ M NY-488. White metal. Reeded edge. 141.8 grains. 31.0 mm. VF-20/F-12, holed ☆ M NY-488A. Copper. Reeded edge. 150.4 grains. 31.0 mm. AU-50. Cupid and sea serpent obverse, Lovett ad reverse. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1547 New York. New York City. A pair of 1860-dated G.H. Lovett tokens: ☆ M NY-491A. White metal. Plain edge. 109.8 grains. 27.4 mm. MS-60, prooflike ☆ M NY-491C. Copper. Plain edge. 135.7 grains. 27.3 mm. MS-60 BN, prooflike. (Total: 2 pieces)

Shared obverse with WE ALL HAVE OUR HOBBIES arched above a Halloween-style witch on a broomstick, small GHL below, shared reverse with DEDICATED / TO / COIN / AND / MEDAL / COLLECTORS within a wreath, 1860 below the wreath.

- 1548 New York. New York City. (Undated) J.D. Lovett. M NY-497. Copper. Reeded edge. Weight: 100.5 grains. Diameter: 24.9 mm. MS-60 RB, prooflike. Lustrous with generous amounts of red remaining.

Obverse with J.D. LOVETT / 1 COURTLAND ST. / N.Y. above a fancy embossing machine with the head of a lion, ENGRAVER below, reverse with WEDDING & VISITING CARDS and three stars around, SEALS, / DIES, / JEWELRY, / &c / ENGRAVED. at the center. John D. Lovett was George H. Lovett's brother. John's output of tokens was much smaller than George's. Meanwhile, in Philadelphia, another brother, Robert Lovett, Jr., made many tokens and medals.

- 1549 New York. New York City. Pair of J.D. Lovett tokens, both brass with reeded edge: ☆ M NY-498. 61.0 grains. 24.7 mm. AU-50. Embossing machine obverse, Lovett ad reverse ☆ 1860/56 overdate. M NY-503. 106.5 grains. 24.9 mm. MS-60. Lustrous. Embossing machine obverse, reverse with NEW CONGRESS HALL, a depiction of the building, and the date within a central oval. The date is very obviously an overdate. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1550 New York. New York City. 1860/56 overdate J.D. Lovett. M NY-502. Brass. Reeded edge. Weight: 108.6 grains. Diameter: 25.0 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Lustrous olive-gold with some darker areas and small spots noted.

Embossing machine obverse, New Congress Hall reverse.

- 1551 New York. New York City. (Undated) Louis Rahm. M NY-653. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 99.1 grains. Diameter: 25.3 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Mirror fields and frosty motifs. Choice for the grade.

Obverse with LOUIS RAHM. / 178 WILLIAM ST. / N.Y. / COPPER-SMITH / ALL KINDS / OF COPPER & / BRASSWORK, reverse with an old style building with ERECTED 1660 above, 178 / WILLIAM ST. N.Y. below, with HORTER on a sign at the angle of the roof, and with RAHM on a second sign above the door, and HORTER / DIE / SINKER on a third sign above an open door with stairs leading upward.



- 1552 New York. New York City. Trio of 1860-dated tokens issued by Augustus B. Sage, City Hall, all with plain edge: ☆ M NY-750. Copper. 184.4 grains. 30.9 mm. MS-64 RB, prooflike. A few tiny spots seen on rich burnt orange surfaces ☆ M NY-751. Brass. 165.9 grains. 30.9 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Bright olive-gold, a few scattered spots ☆ M NY-752. White metal. 151.0 grains. 30.8 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Bright silver mirrors and frosty pale gray devices. A nice trio overall. (Total: 3 pieces)

Shared obverse reads A.B. SAGE & CO. / DEALERS IN / COINS / MEDALS & TOKENS / BOOKS STATIONERY, / ENGRAVINGS & PAINTINGS / AUTOGRAHS / & / CURIOSITIES. / CIRCULATING LIBRARY / 24 DIVISION ST. / NEW YORK / 1860, shared reverse with CITY HALL, WALL ST. N.Y. arched above that building, ERECTED IN 1700 / DEMOLISHED / 1812 below the building.

Much information about Augustus B. Sage and his interrelated series of token types can be found in *American Numismatics Before the Civil War, 1760-1860*, by Q. David Bowers.



- 1553 New York. New York City. Trio of 1860-dated tokens issued by Augustus B. Sage, Sir Henry Clinton House, all with plain edge: ☆ M NY-754. Copper. 183.9 grains. 30.9 mm. MS-63 RB, prooflike. A few tiny spots seen on rich burnt rose surfaces ☆ M NY-755. Brass. 165.3 grains. 31.0 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Bright yellow gold with olive highlights, a few scattered spots ☆ M NY-756A. White metal. 150.3 grains. 31.0 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Dusky gray toning highlights on reflective silver gray surfaces. Another pleasing threesome. (Total: 3 pieces)

Shared obverse with A.B. Sage & Co. ad, reverse with SIR HENRY CLINTON'S HOUSE arched above a building, No. 1 BROADWAY, N.Y. curving below.

- 1554 New York. New York City. Pair of 1860-dated tokens issued by Augustus B. Sage, Sir Henry Clinton House, both with plain edge, both MS-60: ☆ M NY-754. Copper. 160.8 grains. 30.9 mm. Reflective red and violet fields ☆ M NY-755. Brass. 158.3 grains. 30.9 mm. Yellow gold with olive highlights. Deep black toning crescent on reverse at 9:00, other scattered spots noted. (Total: 2 pieces)



- 1555 New York. New York City. 1860 A.B. Sage & Co. token. Washington Head. M NY-758, Baker-571. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 82.2 grains. Diameter: 20.6 mm. MS-63 BN, prooflike. Satiny tan devices stand out nicely from reflective rose-red fields.

Obverse with Roman bust of Washington to left, PATER before, PATRIE behind, reverse with A.B. SAGE & CO'S / CIRCULATING / LIBRARY / 24 / DIVISION ST. N.Y. / TERMS / 1 YEAR \$2.00 / 6 MONTHS 1.00 / 3 MONTHS .50 / 1860.

- 1556 New York. New York City. 1860 A.B. Sage & Co. token. Washington Head. M NY-760, Baker-571 for type. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 62.2 grains. Diameter: 20.6 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Smoky silver gray with brighter fields. A pleasing specimen overall.

Design type as previous lot.

- 1557 New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Historical Tokens No. 1. Old Provoost. Bronzed copper. Plain edge. Weight: 193.2 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. MS-60 BN. Pleasing shades of chestnut.

Obverse with THE OLD PROVOOST, N.Y. curving above a building, L (Lovett) on base of building, reverse with A / BRITISH / PRISON / DURING THE / REVOLUTION / No. 1 / AUG. B. SAGE'S HISTORICAL TOKENS.

- 1558 New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Historical Tokens No. 1. Old Provoost. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 179.5 grains. Diameter: 30.6 mm. MS-60 BN. BRISON variety. Splashes of red in the recessed areas. Identical in type to the previous lot save for the curious BRISON (instead of PRISON) misspelling on the reverse.

- 1559 New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Historical Tokens No. 2. City Hall. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 199.1 grains. Diameter: 30.8 mm. MS-60 BN. Faded red highlights in the fields.

Obverse with CITY HALL, WALL ST. N.Y. above a depiction of the building, ERECTED IN 1700 / DEMOLISHED / 1812 below the building, L (Lovett) on base of building, reverse with A / BRITISH / PRISON / DURING THE / REVOLUTION / No. 2 / AUG. B. SAGE'S HISTORICAL TOKENS within manacles and chains, accompanied by two skull-and-cross bones vignettes.

- 1560 New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Historical Tokens No. 3. Faneuil Hall. Brass. Reeded edge. Weight: 167.5 grains. Diameter: 30.9 mm. MS-60. Lustrous olive-gold with a few scattered spots.

Obverse with FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON, MASS. above depiction of same, small G.H.L. (George Hampden Lovett) below the building, reverse with THE / CRADLE / OF / AMERICAN / LIBERTY within a wreath, No. 3 / AUG. B. SAGE'S HISTORICAL TOKENS below the wreath.



- 1561 New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Historical Tokens No. 4. Carpenter's Hall. Brass. Reeded edge. Weight: 170.0 grains. Diameter: 31.1 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Reflective olive-gold with a few scattered spots.

Obverse with CARPENTER'S HALL, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA. and nine stars around a depiction of the building, reverse with UNITE OR DIE above a circular snake divided into nine sections, forming a wreath, THE / ASSEMBLING PLACE / OF THE / FIRST / CONTINENTAL / CONGRESS. / SEP. 3, 1774 within the snake, AUG. B. SAGE'S HISTORICAL TOKENS No. 4 below the snake.

- 1562 New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Historical Tokens No. 4. Carpenter's Hall. White metal. Reeded edge. Weight: 124.1 grains. Diameter: 31.2 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Lustrous silver gray with some deeper toning on the high points. A few tiny patches of tinpest are seen.

Note: the Sage tokens offered here were not studied by Dave Bowers when he wrote his book on the subject, and thus in terms of population they must be considered additional to the pieces he described.

- 1563 New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Historical Tokens No. 8. Old Hasbrouk House. Brass. Plain edge. Weight: 196.1 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. AU-50. Deep tan with a touch of golden toning.

Obverse with THE OLD HASBROOK HOUSE above a building, G.H.L. / NEWBURG, N.Y. below, reverse with an open-topped wreath at center, 13 stars and a Liberty cap and pole at top, WASHINGTON'S / HEAD / QUARTERS / 1782-3 within the wreath, No. 8 / AUG. B. SAGE'S HISTORICAL TOKENS below the wreath.

- 1564 New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Historical Tokens No. 9. Richmond Hill House. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 191.3 grains. Diameter: 30.6 mm. MS-60 BN. Deep chestnut.

Obverse with RICHMOND HILL HOUSE, N.Y. above a building, ERECTED 1760 below, reverse with an open-topped wreath at center, partly surrounded by a circle of small stars, scales of Justice at top of wreath, WASHINGTON'S / HEAD / QUARTERS / MAY, 1776 within the wreath, No. 9 / AUG. B. SAGE'S HISTORICAL TOKENS below the wreath.

- 1565 New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Historical Tokens No. 11. Washington's Headquarters, Valley Forge. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 176.1 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. AU-55, prooflike. Perhaps lightly brushed long ago. Iridescent chestnut highlights.

Obverse with WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS above a building, AT VALLEY FORGE below, reverse with a coiled snake at the center, DON'T TREAD ON ME / I HAVE DANGEROUS FANGS curving above the snake, seven stars below the snake, No. 11 / AUG. B. SAGE'S HISTORICAL TOKENS below the stars.



- 1566 New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 1. Charles I. Bushnell. Copper. Plain edge.

Weight: 172.9 grains. Diameter: 30.6 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Pale rose red with reflective surfaces. Some faint flecks are noted, and a small spot has been scratched from the obverse at the tip of Bushnell's nose.

Bust of Bushnell to left on obverse, CHARLES I. before face, BUSHNELL behind head. Reverse with fancy *Olde English* style A.B. SAGE'S / NUMISMATIC / GALLERY / No. 1 within a wreath.

In the 1850s and 1860s, Charles I. Bushnell of New York City, a lawyer by vocation, was perhaps the most prolific researcher in such diverse disciplines as tokens and colonial coins. Of the various Sage tokens, this is perhaps the most desired in terms of having a wide audience—simply because Bushnell is so well remembered.

- 1567** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 1. Charles I. Bushnell. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 182.9 grains. Diameter: 30.6 mm. AU-55. Medium brown with plenty of red in the recessed areas, particularly on the reverse.

- 1568** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 2. Henry Bogert. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 177.5 grains. Diameter: 30.6 mm. AU-50. Medium tan, some red on the reverse.

Obverse with bust to right, between HENRY and BOGERT, reverse with 11 stars above fancy *Olde English* A. B. SAGE'S / NUMISMATIC / GALLERY / No. 2, 11 stars below.

Henry Bogert, a New York City numismatist of the 1850s, is one of the mystery men of early U.S. numismatics. Very little is known of his coin collecting past, although other parts of his life are well chronicled. A printer by trade, Bogert was a business associate of Augustus B. Sage at 24 Division Street in 1859. Bogert's collection was catalogued by Sage and sold by Bangs, Merwin, & Co. February 28 through March 5, 1859. It is entirely probable that Bogert's appearance on the presently offered token is due more to his business association with Sage than with any prominence in the field of numismatics.

- 1569** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 3. Jeremiah Colburn. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 177.2 grains. Diameter: 30.6 mm. AU-55. Medium tan with some red in the recessed areas.

Obverse with bust to left, between JEREMIAH and COLBURN, reverse with nine stars above AUG. B. SAGE'S / NUMISMATIC / GALLERY / No. 3, nine stars below. Colburn was one of the great numismatist of the 1850s and 1860s, but because he did not leave a legacy of books, and the articles he wrote tended to be obscure places (the *Boston Evening Transcript*, and *Historical Magazine*, for example), his name is scarcely known today—except to the most dedicated historians.

- 1570** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 5. Frank Jaudon. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 176.1 grains. Diameter: 30.6 mm. AU-55. Red and brown on the obverse, olive-brown on the reverse.

Obverse with bust to left, between FRANK and JAUDON, reverse with five stars above A. B. SAGE'S / NUMISMATIC / GALLERY / No. 5, five stars below.

Mostly forgotten by numismatics, Frank Jaudon was a wealthy broker with offices on William Street in New York City. Very little is known of his numismatic activities; his name is certainly not a byword in numismatics of the era. Perhaps friendship or business dealings with Sage were the reason Jaudon appears on the token.

- 1571** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 5. Winslow Lewis, M.D. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 171.9 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. MS-60 BN, prooflike. Lustrous brown with plenty of red, particularly on the reverse.

Obverse with bust to left, between WINSLOW and LEWIS, M.D., reverse with three stars above AUG. B. SAGE'S / NUMISMATIC / GALLERY / No. 5, three stars below.

Curiously enough, this token, No. 5 in the Sage *Numismatic Gallery* series, shares an identical number with the Frank Jaudon token; the reverses are substantially different, however. On the specimen offered here, the 5 on the reverse appears to be struck over another numeral, perhaps a 3 or a 6.

- 1572** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 6. Frank Jaudon. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 171.7 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. MS-60 BN. Lustrous brown with plenty of red, particularly on the reverse.

Obverse with bust to left, between FRANK and JAUDON, reverse with five stars above AUG. B. SAGE'S / NUMISMATIC / GALLERY / No. 6, five stars below. NUMISMATIC and GALLERY are on banners. This is the second appearance of Jaudon, albeit from different reverse dies.

The reverse is broken at the rim from 7:00 to 10:00, with a large cud in that area.

- 1573** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 6. William H. Chesley. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 181.8 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. MS-60 BN, prooflike. A lustrous mix of brown and red.

Obverse with bust to right, between WILLIAM and H. CHESLEY, reverse with five stars above AUG. B. SAGE'S / NUMISMATIC / GALLERY / No. 6, five stars below. NUMISMATIC and GALLERY are on banners. This is the second use of the No. 6 designation in Sage's *Numismatic Gallery* series.

- 1574** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 7. William H. Chesley. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 180.7 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. MS-60 BN. A lustrous mix of brown and red.

Obverse with bust to right, between WILLIAM and H. CHESLEY, reverse with a circle of small stars around AUG. B. SAGE'S / NUMISMATIC / GALLERY / No. 7. This is the second appearance of Chesley in the *Numismatic Gallery* token series, although from slightly different dies both times.

- 1575** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 8. Horatio N. Rust. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 180.5 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. AU-55. Deep tan.

Obverse with bust to right, between HORATIO and N. RUST, reverse with eight beaded hemispheres joined, stars at the intersections, AUG. B. SAGE'S / NUMISMATIC / GALLERY / No. 8 within the beaded outline.

The Bowers' book gives quite a bit of information concerning Horatio Rust, whose activities were rather curious, especially with regard to the 1787-dated Fugio and restrike.

- 1576** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 8. Horatio N. Rust. White Metal. Plain edge. Weight: 131.2 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. AU-50. Pale silver gray with some deeper toning on the high points. A hint of tin pest is seen at Rust's shoulder.

- 1577** New York. New York City. (Undated) A.B. Sage. Numismatic Gallery token No. 9. Robert J. Dodge. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 181.7 grains. Diameter: 30.7 mm. MS-60 BN. Deep tan with red highlights in the protected areas.

Obverse with bust to right between ROBERT and J. DODGE, reverse with three stars flanked by two diamonds on each side, AUG. B. SAGE'S / NUMISMATIC / GALLERY / No. 9, stars and diamonds below.

- 1578** New York. New York City. (1876) J.W. Scott & Co. M NY-794. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 64.7 grains. Diameter: 22.9 mm. EF-40, holed for suspension. Silver gray with a few tiny spots of tinpest.

Obverse with 100 Y'RS OF NAT. IND. arcing above, 16 Y'RS / BUSINESS IN / COINS & STAMPS / J.W. SCOTT & CO. / 146 / FULTON ST. below. One of his competitors called Scott the "Fulton Street octopod." It is not quite known when Scott entered the *coin* business, certainly by the late 1860s, or, take your pick, 1860 or 1862 or one of several other dates in the decades, depending upon which advertisement and statement is read.

- 1579 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 1859 Edward Cogan. M Pa-89A, Baker-527. Washington obverse. White metal. Reeded edge. Weight: 146.1 grains. Diameter: 31.2 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Reflective silver gray with some deeper smoky gray on the high points.

Bust of Washington to right, between GEORGE and WASHINGTON, LOVETT on the truncation in tiny letters, reverse with EDWARD COGAN / DEALER IN BOOKS / COINS, MEDALS / AND / ENGRAVINGS / 1859 / PHILADELPHIA.

Edward Cogan, decided to become a professional numismatist after having a successful sale of copper cents in November 1858, later styling himself as the "father of the rare coin trade" in America, although he was hardly that. Notwithstanding this exaggeration, he was a colorful and pivotal personality in numismatics during his lifetime. His last notable public appearance was in 1882, when he appeared as a guest auctioneer and friend of the Chapman brothers at their sale of the Bushnell Collection.



- 1580 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 1859 Edward Cogan. M Pa-89B, Baker-527C. Washington obverse. Silver. Reeded edge. Weight: 159.4 grains. Diameter: 31.2 mm. Rarity-7. MS-60, prooflike. Rich blue, deep gold, and violet iridescence on both sides. A rare variety.

Accompanied by a New Netherlands Coin Co., Inc. envelope.

- 1581 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. A trio of 1860-dated Edward Cogan tokens, all with reeded edge. All are prooflike: ☆ M Pa-90. Copper. 81.4 grains. 20.7 mm. MS-60 RB. Tan and subdued orange ☆ M Pa-90B. Brass. 74.5 grains. 20.7 mm. MS-60. A few tiny obverse spots ☆ M Pa-90D. Silvered white metal. 61.0 grains. 20.7 mm. MS-60. Splashes of rich rose and blue iridescence on reflective smoky gray surfaces. A nice group. (Total: 3 pieces)

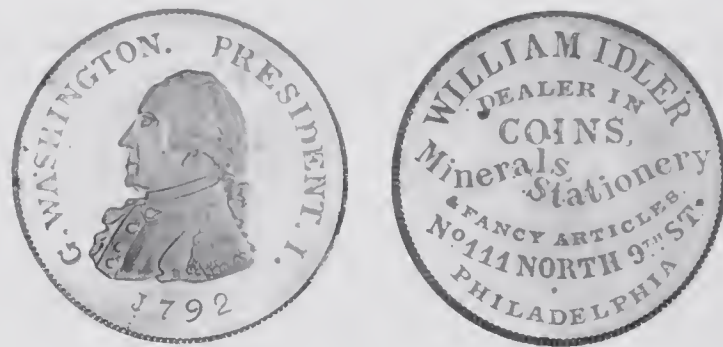
Shared obverse with EDWARD COGAN / COIN / DEALER / 48 / N. TENTH St. / PHILADELPHIA, shared reverse with 1860 at the center of an open-topped wreath.



- 1582 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) Evans & Watson. M Pa-145, Baker-530. Washington obverse. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 266.8 grains. Diameter: 31.9 mm. Thick planchet, in this case 3.4 mm in thickness. AU-50. Bright silver gray with some deeper toning on the high points.

Bust of Washington on the obverse, GEORGE WASHINGTON above, SECURITY below, LOVETT on the truncation in tiny letters, R.L. below the truncation. Reverse with a safe at the center, DICKESON'S COIN & MEDAL SAFE / EVANS & WATSON above the safe, MAKERS / 304 CHESTNUT St. PHILADELPHIA below.

Perhaps someone should prevail upon Pete Smith to write a biography of Dickeson for publication in *The Numismatist*, or, send it along to us, and we'll put it in the *Rare Coin Review*. While Dickeson looms large in the field of American numismatics, he also operated a museum, traveled widely, was a archeologist, and was involved in other disciplines—truly an interesting individual. By coincidence, he was the landlord of the building in which coin dealer E.L. Mason, Jr., conducted business in Philadelphia in the early days.



- 1583 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. "1792" William Idler. M Pa-211, Baker-544A. Washington obverse. Copper. Plain edge. Weight: 214.0 grains. Diameter: 33.7 mm. MS-63 RD, prooflike. Fiery orange red with a few tiny flecks noted for accuracy.

Bust of Washington to left on the obverse, G. WASHINGTON. PRESIDENT. I. around, 1792 below, reverse with WILLIAM IDLER / DEALER IN / COINS, / MINERALS / STATIONERY / & FANCY ARTICLES. / No. 111 NORTH 9th ST. / PHILADELPHIA.

- 1584 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) William Idler. M Pa-212, Baker-544B. Washington obverse. Brass. Plain edge. Weight: 260.1 grains. Diameter: 34.0 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Lustrous olive-gold. Some small scattered spots are noted, and a large, deep gray spot is seen on the reverse rim at 9:00.

Same design type as the previous lot.

- 1585 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) William Idler. M Pa-215A. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 175.6 grains. Diameter: 33.8 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Bright silver mirrors and lightly frosted devices.

Obverse with Idler advertisement, reverse with Heraldic eagle, 13 stars above, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA around, COPY in tiny letters near 7:00. A popular token issue.

- 1586 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) William Idler. Trio of Idler store cards, all MS-63, prooflike, and all with plain edge: ☆ M Pa-217. Copper. 77.5 grains. 20.5 mm. Red and brown ☆ M Pa-219. Brass. Thin planchet. 46.7 grains. 20.4 mm. Rich olive-gold ☆ M Pa-222. Nickel. 56.6 grains. 20.4 mm. Reflective silver gray with nice cameo contrast. Modeled after the Baltimore coinage of Cecil Calvert. A nice group. (Total: 3 pieces)

Shared obverse with bust of Calvert to right, TERRE MARIE & CT CÆCILIVS DNS in an outer circle, W. IDLER, DEALER IN COINS, MINERALS & C PHILA. around, reverse with crown and flags at center, DENARIUM TERRE MARIE around.

- 1587 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) William Idler. Pair of Idler store cards, both with plain edge: ☆ M Pa-217. Copper. 78.5 grains. 20.4 mm. MS-60 BN ☆ M Pa-219. Gilt brass. 82.1 grains. 20.6 mm. Bright yellow gold. (Total: 2 pieces)

Identical type to the previous lot.

- 1588 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) William Idler. Three—some of Idler store cards: ☆ M Pa-230. Copper. Plain edge. 82.6 grains. 20.4 mm. MS-60 RB, prooflike ☆ M Pa-230F. Brass. Plain edge. 71.6 grains. 20.4 mm. MS-60 ☆ M Pa-unlisted. White metal. Reeded edge. 64.4 grains. 20.6 mm. MS-60, prooflike. (Total: 3 pieces)

Shared obverse with W. IDLER / DEALER IN / COINS MINERALS / SHELLS / ANTIQUES & C / 111 N. 9th St. / PHILADA., shared reverse with CONTINENTAL / PAPER / MONEY / AUTOGRAPHS, / ENGRAVINGS / & C / BOUGHT & SOLD W. IDLER 111 N. 9th St. PHILADA.

- 1589 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) William Idler. M Pa-230E. Copper. Reeded edge. Weight: 82.8 grains. Diameter: 20.6 mm. MS-60 BN. Generous amounts of subdued red remains.

Same design type as the previous lot.

- 1590 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) William Idler. M Pa-230F. Brass. Plain edge. Weight: 69.5 grains. Diameter: 20.6 mm. MS-60. Lustrous olive-gold with a few faint, scattered spots.

Same design type as the previous lot.

- 1591 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) William Idler. M Pa-unlisted (230E for type). White metal. Reeded edge. Weight: 65.6 grains. Diameter: 20.7 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Rich deep blue, violet, and rose iridescence on smoky slate gray surfaces. Undoubtedly rare.

Unlisted in this metallic composition and edge style in the Rulau reference. Same design type as the previous lot.

- 1592 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) William Idler. M Pa-unlisted (230D for type). White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 64.3 grains. Diameter: 20.6 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Rich midnight blue, violet, and rose iridescence on deep silver gray surfaces. A rarity.

Same design type as the previous lot.

- 1593 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) John W. Kline. M Pa-288. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 42.2 grains. Diameter: 25.5 mm. Net AU-50, MS-60 but with small areas of tinpest.

Obverse with bust of William Penn to front, names to each side, reverse with JOHN W. KLINE, 212 SOUTH 8th St. PHILADELPHIA around an inner circle, MANUFACTURER OF / MEDALS / TOKENS, CARDS, &c / IMPORTER & DEALER IN / COINS, / MEDALS, / SHELLS, MINERALS / ENGRAVINGS / AND / CURIOSITIES within the circle.

Anyone with an interest in 19th-century American numismatic history should hence to acquire a copy of our Little Editions monograph by Dr. Joel Orosz, *The Curious Case of The Collectors Kline*.

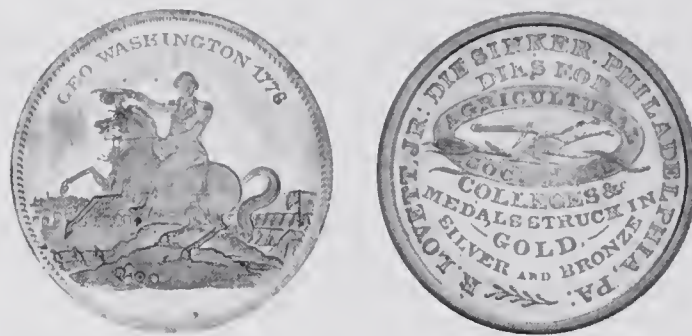


- 1594 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) R. Lovett, Jr. M Pa-331. White metal. Reeded edge. Weight: 141.4 grains. Diameter: 31.6 mm. AU-58. Silver gray, somewhat prooflike in areas, particularly on the reverse.

Obverse with statue of Stephen Girard, names to each side, reverse with R. LOVETT, Jr. DIE SINKER, PHILADELPHIA, PA around, DIE FOR / AGRICULTURAL / SOCIETIES / COLLEGES &c / MEDALS STRUCK IN / GOLD / SILVER AND BRONZE at the center.

- 1595 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) R. Lovett, Jr. Three-some of tokens, all with prooflike surfaces: ☆ M Pa-331. White metal. Reeded edge. 141.2 grains. 31.6 mm. MS-60. Some light marks, but still quite nice overall ☆ M Pa-333. Brass. Reeded edge. 159.3 grains. 31.5 mm. MS-63. Lustrous olive-gold ☆ M Pa-334. Copper. Plain edge. 174.7 grains. 30.9 mm. MS-63, BN. Lovely subdued red highlights. A pleasing trio. (Total: 3 pieces)

Same design type as the previous lot.



- 1596 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) R. Lovett, Jr. M Pa-339, Baker-556 for type. Washington obverse. Brass. Reeded edge. Weight: 160.4 grains. Diameter: 31.5 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Deep olive-gold with orange-gold highlights. A lovely specimen.

Obverse with equestrian figure of Washington on a rearing horse, battle-field around, GEORGE WASHINGTON 1776 above, reverse is R. Lovett, Jr. storecard style.

- 1597 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) R. Lovett, Jr. M Pa-340, Baker-556 for type. Washington obverse. White metal. Reeded edge. Weight: 139.4 grains. Diameter: 31.6 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Warm silver gray with some deeper gray on the high points.

Same design type as the previous lot. The Washington equestrian obverse is from Lovett's Siege of Boston medalet series.

- 1598 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) R. Lovett, Jr. M Pa-342, Baker-556 for type. Washington obverse. Copper. Reeded edge. Weight: 159.7 grains. Diameter: 31.6 mm. MS-63 RD, prooflike. An outstanding specimen with strong reflectivity and delightful red surfaces.

Same design type as the previous lot.

- 1599 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) R. Lovett, Jr. M Pa-343, Baker-556 for type. Washington obverse. Cupro-nickel. Reeded edge. Weight: 165.7 grains. Diameter: 31.5 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Attractive rose highlights on silver gray surfaces. Some central striking weakness is noted. A lovely example of the design type.

Same design type as the previous lot.

- 1600 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) R. Lovett, Jr. M Pa-348. German silver. Plain edge. Weight: 18.5 grains. Diameter: 14.8 mm. MS-63. Lustrous silver gray. Some tiny flecks are noted on both sides.

Obverse with a representation of Pistrucci's "St. George and the Dragon" motif, reverse with R. LOVETT, Jr. / DIE / SINKER above a tiny bust of William Penn, PHILADELPHIA below.

- 1601 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. (Undated) R. Lovett, Jr. M Pa-349A. Copper. Reeded edge (unlisted in the Rulau reference as such). Weight: 25.0 grains. Diameter: 14.8 mm. MS-63 RB. Deep red on the high points, lighter in the fields.

Same design type as the previous lot.



- 1602 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 1860 R. Lovett, Jr. M Pa-355. Cupro-nickel. Plain edge. Weight: 62.6 grains. Diameter: 19.1 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Reflective honey gold surfaces, choice in appearance overall.

Obverse with head of Liberty to left, Phrygian cap on her head, R. LOVETT, Jr. ENGRAVER & DIE SINKER around, date below. Reverse with METALLIC BUSINESS CARDS PHILADELPHIA around a wreath, 200 SO. / FIFTH St. within the wreath.

This design gained a great deal of fame when it appeared on the Confederate cent introduced to numismatists in the early 1870s, and bearing the signature of Lovett.

- 1603 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 1860 R. Lovett, Jr. M Pa-355. Cupro-nickel. Plain edge. Weight: 62.5 grains. Diameter: 19.1 mm. AU-58. Attractive reddish gold highlights.

Same design type as the previous lot.

- 1604 California. San Francisco. 1930 Farran Zerbe. Token of Esteem. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 160.9 grains. Diameter: 30.5 mm. AU-50. Medium tan with some red in the protected areas. Deep brown toning in places on the reverse.

Obverse with FARRAN ZERBE / FOUNDER / P.C.N.S. / SAN FRANCISCO / 1915, reverse with TOKEN / OF / ESTEEM / 1930 / H.L.H. E.R.W.

- 1605 Michigan. Detroit. (1940) Albert A. Grinnell. Aluminum. Plain edge. Weight: 44.0 grains. Diameter: 28.7 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Frosty devices and mirror fields.

Obverse with bust of Lincoln to right, 16th PRESIDENT U.S.A. / 1861 1865-65 above, ABRAHAM LINCOLN below, reverse with LIFE MEMBER #20 / ALBERT A. GRINNELL / NUMISMATIST / 1515 WOODWARD / AVENUE / DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Accompanied by a 2x2 paper envelope with Grinnell's statistics printed upon it (which read essentially as the description for the reverse of this token). Written upon the envelope in lead pencil is the following notation: "Personally Rec'd. Sept. 13-1940."

This token was distributed in August 1940 during the annual A.N.A. Convention, held that year in Detroit. The October 1940 issue of *The Numismatist* related the following about the manner of distribution of this token: "When the members arose Sunday morning it was raining, but some of the Detroiters said it would be clear by noon. At 3:30 it was still raining, and at that hour the party boarded buses and private cars for the Detroit Golf Club, where we were the guests at a complimentary dinner given by A.A. Grinnell, a member of the Detroit Coin Club and one of our best-known collectors. At each place had been placed an aluminum token struck by Mr. Grinnell for the occasion. The obverse bore the bust of Lincoln. The reverse read: 'Life Member #20, ANA Albert A. Grinnell, Numismatist, 1515 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.' The dinner was one of the most enjoyable features of the entire convention, and Mr. Grinnell was congratulated on all sides for being an ideal host."

- 1606 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 1867 Joseph J. Mickley. Numismatic and Antiquarian Society medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 739.4 grains. Diameter: 50.4 mm. AU-55, nearly as struck, lightly mishandled over the years. A faint edge bruise is seen on the obverse at 5:00. Prooflike in appearance, with a hint of deep gray toning on silver gray surfaces. Dies by Mickley's friend and sometime Mint employee William H. Key.

Obverse with JOSEPH J. MICKLEY above, 1867 below a half bust of Mickley, facing left, small W.H. KEY F. on shoulder. Reverse with PRESIDENT / OF THE / NUMISMATIC / AND / ANTIQUARIAN / SOCIETY / OF / PHILADELPHIA.

Long a central figure in American numismatics, Joseph J. Mickley was well known in his time as a prominent collector and researcher. His interest in coins is said to have begun in 1816. That year, young Mickley began a search of circulating coinage for a large cent from his birth year, 1799. He found virtually every year ever struck, save for the 1799 issue, apparently a great rarity even then. This search led to a lifetime of numismatic research and fraternity for Mickley.

- 1607 Pennsylvania. Philadelphia. 1879 Eli K. Price. Numismatic and Antiquarian Society medal. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 759.0 grains. Diameter: 42.0 mm. MS-60 BN. Iridescent chestnut toning. A tiny obverse patina spot is noted at the shoulder of Price. Obverse struck in extremely high relief. Dies by William H. Key.

Obverse with bust to left, ELI K. PRICE PRESIDENT around bust of same, 1879 below, W.H. KEY F. in small letters on the shoulder. Reverse with THE NUMISMATIC & ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA FOUNDED JAN. 1, 1858 around an inner circle, arms of the society within the circle, this is the earliest founded numismatic group in America. Unfortunately, it is no longer active today. With regard to currently active organi-

zations, the palm goes to the American Numismatic Society, New York, founded in March 1858, but some purists may take issue with the inactivity of the A.N.S. for several years after 1859, before it was revived.

- 1608 Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh. Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. Trio of 1879 Pittsburgh Exposition Society medals, two in white metal, one in brass. Average grade about MS-60, as struck. The white metal specimens are prooflike. Some spots are noted on the brass specimen. (Total: 3 pieces)

Shared obverse style reads WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY PITTSBURGH, PA around a wreath, FOUNDED / JUNE 14th. / 1878 at the center. The reverse of the white metal issues has PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION arcing above a building, SOCIETY / 1879 / W.P.N.S. NO. 2 below the building. The reverse of the brass medal reads PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION / SOCIETY above the building, EXPOSITION / OF / 1878 below. The editor (QDB) would enjoy seeing a copy of a *numismatic* catalogue of the exhibits there, at least one of which was destroyed by fire.

- 1609 Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh. Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. 1879 Pittsburgh Exposition Society medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 219.1 grains. Diameter: 34.5 mm. MS-63, prooflike. Essentially as struck save for a few minor hairlines. Lively silver gray with a touch of gold.

Obverse with WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA NUMISMATIC SOCIETY PITTSBURGH, PA around a wreath, FOUNDED / JUNE 14th. / 1878 at the center. Reverse with PITTSBURGH EXPOSITION / SOCIETY above a building, EXPOSITION / OF / 1878 below.

- 1610 Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh. Western Pennsylvania Numismatic Society. 1879 Pittsburgh Exposition Society medal. Brass. Plain edge. Weight: 300.0 grains. Diameter: 34.6 mm. MS-60. Bright olive-gold. A few tiny flecks are noted, but the overall quality is barely affected.

Same design type as the previous lot.

MISCELLANEOUS TOKENS AND MEDALS

- 1611 1896 Bryan "dollar" by Gorham. HK-781, Zerbe-6. Campaign of 1896. Silver. Plain edge. Weight: 822.6 grains. Diameter: 52.3 mm. AU-50. Richly toned with deep blue and gold highlights. A few light edge marks noted.

Obverse with A GOVERNMENT DOLLAR CONTAINS / 412 1/2 GRAINS / COIN SILVER 900/1000 FINE / THIS PIECE CONTAINS 823 GRAINS COIN SILVER / IN VALUE THE EQUIVALENT OF / ONE GOLD DOLLAR / SEPTEMBER 16TH 1896 / GORHAM MFG. CO., SILVERSMITHS. Reverse blank.

- 1612 California. San Francisco. Pair of 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition medals: ☆ Brass. Plain edge. 2,062.2 grains. 70.5 mm. AU-55. Male and female nudes on obverse, DIVINE DISINCTA JVNXT HOMO below, reverse with PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION SAN-FRANCISCO MCMXV around wreath of palm fronds, building at center, MEDAL / OF AWARD on cartouche ☆ Copper. Plain edge. 854.2 grains. 43.5 mm. EF-40, tiny rim dings. Obverse with standing representation of Columbia at center, PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION SAN FRANCISCO 1915 around, reverse with PRESENTED / TO / HARRY GRANT (this line is engraved) / IN RECOGNITION OF HIS / PARTICIPATION IN THE / GRAND PRIX / AUTOMOBILE RACE / FEBRUARY 27 / 1915 / SAN FRANCISCO. An interesting pair. (Total: 2 pieces)

- 1613 Illinois. Chicago. 1892-93 World's Columbian Exposition. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 694.6 grains. Diameter: 58.5 mm. EF-40. Slate gray with lighter high points. Dies unsigned.

Obverse with scenes of the landings of Columbus and the Pilgrims, reverse with scene of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, American eagle, and busts of Columbus and Washington.

- 1614** New York. 1853 Crystal Palace medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 723.4 grains. Diameter: 51.5 mm. MS-60. Medium pewter gray. Three tiny corrosion spots are noted on the reverse rim. Dies by Dowler of Birmingham, England.

Obverse with BUILDING FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS arcs above a building, here in high relief, NEW YORK / MDCCCLIII below the building, DOWLER BIRM. in tiny letters at the bottom rim, reverse with a wreath, THE / FIRST PILLAR / WAS ERECTED / OCTOBER 30th / 1852 / OPENED / JUNE / 1853 with MESSrs. CARSTENSEN & GILDEMIESTER / ARCHITECTS in very tiny letters curving below.



- 1615** Pennsylvania. Semi-Centennial of Allegheny City medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 270.7 grains. Diameter: 37.7 mm. MS-64, prooflike. Bright and frosty silver gray devices and deep mirror fields. Heavy cameo contrast present on both sides. A beautiful medal.

Obverse with SEAL OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY, PA around a log cabin, reverse with SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF ALLEGHENY CITY around a wreath, HELD / JULY 17 / 1890 within the wreath.

- 1616** Pennsylvania. Pair of 1888 Allegheny County Centennial Anniversary medals, both with plain edge: ☆ Bronzed. 316.7 grains. 37.7 mm. MS-65. Lovely mahogany red ☆ White metal. 236.4 grains. 37.7 mm. MS-65, prooflike. A delightful pair that share the same design type (see below). (Total: 2 pieces)

Obverse with CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA. HELD SEP. 24-26 1888 around the Arms of Allegheny County, reverse with two buildings, OLD COURT HOUSE at the top, THE NEW at the bottom, 1788 and 1888 on ribbons between the buildings.

- 1617** Pennsylvania. Group of 1888 Centennial of Allegheny County medals, all with plain edge, and comprised of several metallic compositions: ☆ Bronze. 307.6 grains. 33.1 mm. MS-64 BN, prooflike. Chestnut brown ☆ Brass. 258.3 grains. 33.1 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Olive-gold ☆ White metal (2). 188.4 grains average. 33.0 mm average. MS-64, prooflike. A great looking group that share common designs (see below). (Total: 4 pieces)

Obverse with a wreath at center, 1788 and 1888 on ribbons at the wreath's sides, Arms of Allegheny at the center, CENTENNIAL OF ALLEGHENY arcs above, COUNTY PENNA SEP 24-26, reverse with NEW COURT HOUSE over a building; the style is stark and quite reminiscent of the Middlesex and Warwickshire buildings series in the English conder token series.

- 1618** Pennsylvania. 1894 McKeesport Centennial Anniversary medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 222.3 grains. Diameter: 35.0 mm. Lustrous silver devices and deep mirror fields. A pleasing medal overall.

Obverse with PENNSYLVANIA over Arms of Pennsylvania, reverse with CENTENNIAL / ANNIVERSARY / OF / McKEESPORT PA. / HELD / SEP. 13-14 / 1894 at the center, encircled by dentils at the rim.

- 1619** Pennsylvania. 1875 Pittsburgh Exposition (2). White metal. Plain edge. 169.4 grains. 30.3 mm. EF-45. Steel gray with some brightness in the recessed areas ☆ Brass gilt on white metal. 165.5 grains. 30.4 mm. AU-50, holed for suspension. (Total: 2 pieces)

Obverse with building at center, TRADEMENS INDUSTRIAL arcing above, INSTITUTE below, reverse with wreath, PITTSBURGH / 1875 / EXPOSITION at center.

- 1620** 1837 (date awarded) Teetotal Declaration medal. Silver. Plain edge. Weight: 565.8 grains. Diameter: 45.4 mm. AU-50. Holed for suspension, bar at top. An interesting item, a look at 18th-century alcohol abstinence.

Obverse engraved PRESENTED / AS A / TOKEN OF RESPECT / BY A FEW / TEETOTAL [SIC] FRIENDS / OF SETTLE, TO / Wm. e ELTON, / MAY, 1837 in fancy script. Reverse with TEETOTAL DECLARATION and a partial wreath around a snake with its tail in its mouth (the worm, Ouroboros, a symbol of eternity), clasped hands at the top center, I DO VOLUNTARILY / PROMISE TO ABSTAIN / FROM ALL INTOXICATING / LIQUORS AND WILL NOT / GIVE NOR OFFER THEM / TO OTHERS EXCEPT / AS A MEDICINE / OR IN A / RELIGIOUS ORDINANCE.

Regarding "medicine," there are any number of potions from which to select, the numismatically famous Drake's Plantation Bitters being just one (the main constituent of that "medicine" was rum).

- 1621** Undated James Fenimore Cooper medal. Bronze. Plain edge. Weight: 1,118.8 grains. Diameter: 51.0 mm. AU-50. Deep chocolate brown. Edge test cut at 1:00. Dies by R. Lovett.

Bust of Cooper to left, THE PERSONIFICATION OF HONOR, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE around, R. LOVETT N.Y. below in tiny letters, reverse with wreath, slightly open at top, TO / J. FENIMORE COOPER / THE OFFERING / OF A / GRATEFUL HEART / FOR / HIS DISINTERESTED / VINDICATION / OF HIS / BROTHER SAILOR / JESSE D. ELLIOTT.

- 1622** New York. 1842 Croton Aqueduct medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 862.4 grains. Diameter: 51.2 mm. AU-50. Some reflectivity and brightness on silver gray surfaces. Some light marks on both sides, a tiny touch of tin pest noted on the reverse.

Obverse with BUILT BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK COMMENCED A.D. 1837 / WATER INTRODUCED 4TH JULY, 1842 arcs over a cross-section of pipe that includes all its measurements written therein, reverse with depiction of reservoir with other pertinent information. Dies unsigned.

- 1623** New York. 1853 World's Fair perpetual calendar medal. Wright-929. Brass. Reeded edge. Weight: 458.8 grains. Diameter: 43.0 mm. EF-40. Deep olive-gold with warm reddish brown highlights. An unusual World's Fair souvenir.

Obverse with CALENDAR FOR TIME PAST, PRESENT, AND TO COME 1853 WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL ENTERED IN THE CLERKS OFFICE IN THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK BY H.W. SABIN 1853 in very tiny letters around a calendar, reverse very similar but reading CALENDAR FOR ALL TIME only.

- 1624** Ohio. A trio of medals from various cities, all white metal, and all with plain edge: ☆ Cincinnati. 1873 Bundes-Turnfest. 131.1 grains. 28.5 mm. AU-55, prooflike. Loop at top broken ☆ Cincinnati. 1888 Cincinnati Centennial Exposition. Octagonal. 148.3 grains. 31.8 mm. EF-40. Holed for suspension ☆ Dayton. 1884 Soldier's Monument dedication. 125.4 grains. 29.1 mm. AU-50, prooflike. Holed for suspension. (Total: 3 pieces)

- 1625** Pennsylvania. Group of medals from German-American organizations in Allegheny. All are white metal, and all are with plain edge: ☆ 1887 Saengerfest (4). 214.9 grains average. 31.8 mm average. Average grade MS-60 to 63, prooflike. All are holed for suspension. Commemorates the 1887 Singing Festival held July 18-21, 1887 ☆ 1889 Turn-Halle medal. 217.1 grains. 38.4 mm. MS-60, prooflike. Holed for suspension. A neat group. (Total: 5 pieces)

- 1626** Pennsylvania. 1891 Washington Monument Allegheny Park medal. White metal. Plain edge. Weight: 275.9 grains. Diameter: 37.8 mm. MS-65, prooflike. A lovely gem with strong lustre and grand cameo contrast.

Obverse with equestrian statue of Washington, WASHINGTON MONUMENT ALLEGHENY PARK, PA DEDICATED FEB. 23, 1891 around, reverse with ERECTED BY THE JR. ORDER UNITED AMERICAN MECHANICS around the arms of the organization.

- 1627** Pennsylvania. Ben Avon. 1890 Odd Fellows Orphan Home medals. Aluminum. Plain Edge (2). 138.7 grains average. 38.2 mm average. Both are MS-60, prooflike. Common design (see below). (Total: 2 pieces)

Obverse with building at center, HOME FOR WIDOWS & ORPHANS OF ODD FELLOWS BEN AVON PA around, reverse with FRIENDSHIP LOVE AND TRUTH INCORPORATED MARCH 8th 1890 around Odd Fellows devices.

- 1628** Pennsylvania. A pair of Polish-American medals of Pittsburgh, both white metal with plain edge, and both MS-63, prooflike. Each weighs 273.8 grains, and each is 37.7 mm. Struck to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Polish Constitution. (Total: 2 pieces)

Obverse with shield surmounted by crown, with eagle, equestrian knight, angel, and Madonna and Christ child on shield, Polish legend below, reverse with Polish legends and date of May 3, 1791-1891.

- 1629** Pair of bronze medals: ☆ Undated Martin Van Buren. 293.8 grains. 34.6 mm. MS-60. Mahogany. Bust of Van Buren to right, MARTIN VAN BUREN 8TH PRESIDENT OF THE U.S. STATES and wreath around, reverse with his residence ☆ Louisiana. 1871 Oscar J. Dunn Lieutenant Governor obit medal. 388.6 grains. 39.4 mm. AU-50. (Total: 2 pieces)

END OF SALE

TERMS OF SALE



1 This is a public auction sale conducted by licensed and bonded auctioneers. All bids are to be per lot. No lots will be broken. Lots will be sold in numerical sequence unless the auctioneer otherwise directs. In the event of identical bids on the same lot, the lot will be awarded to the first bid received. Floor bids will take precedence over mail bids. In the event of a dispute during the floor bidding, the auctioneer's decision to award the lot to a bidder will be final. The auctioneer, at his sole discretion, may re-open any lot or put the lot up for sale again.

2 A buyer's premium of 15% will be added to the hammer price of each lot which sum will be the purchase price. This buyer's premium will be added to all invoices, without exception. (Under the present arrangement, we normally charge a fee to the seller, plus a buyer's premium to the purchaser.)

3 All sales are strictly for cash in United States funds. All remittances must be drawn on United States banks. **Invoices must be paid for promptly upon receipt in good U.S. funds.** No credit cards will be accepted for auction purchases or deposits. Shipping, handling, postage, private and/or postal insurance, and registration charges will be added for lots delivered by mail. All bidders not furnishing applicable resale permits will be responsible for sales tax as required to be collected under the laws of the state and/or other entity in which the sale is conducted. By bidding in the sale, a successful bidder agrees to be liable for any tax liabilities which may accrue by virtue of the purchase.

4 All lots must be paid in full prior to delivery, unless credit arrangements for this sale have been specifically agreed to in writing by Bowers and Merena Galleries, A Collectors Universe™ Company (subsequently referred to as Bowers and Merena in the present Terms of Sale). Previously established lines of credit, at the sole option of Bowers and Merena, may not be honored. Please contact our Accounting Department in advance if you have any questions regarding your purchasing plans. At the sole discretion of Bowers and Merena, we reserve the right to deny participation in any auction if there have been, in our opinion, credit problems, unreasonable returns, delays in payment, or any other problems in past or current sales. On any account not paid within the prescribed terms of this sale, Bowers and Merena reserves the right to extend credit and to impose periodic finance charges at the rate of 1½% per month (18% per annum) on the unpaid balance, which charges shall continue to accrue until fully paid. On any sums unpaid, if the account is referred to an attorney for collection, the buyer agrees to pay all costs, including attorneys' fees, with interest accruing on the balance, until fully paid, at the specified rate.

5 Bidders not known to us must furnish references satisfactory to Bowers and Merena and/or deposit a sum equal to 25% of the bids submitted. This sum will be applied to successful bids with the overage refunded within 10 days of the sale date. Any difference will be billed.

We reserve the right to require payment in full by all bidders, prior to the delivery of lots, even if satisfactory references or credit have been established.

6 Title does not pass until lots are paid for in full. It is the responsibility and obligation of the buyer to maintain insurance on any coins in his possession. Risk of loss is on the buyer. By bidding in the sale, the bidder agrees to permit Bowers and Merena to file any financing statement permitted under the Uniform Commercial Code without debtor's signature and to offset any accounts due, whether now or in the future, against funds or collateral in their possession. The buyer agrees not to sell, pledge, or hypothecate these auction purchases until paid for in full. Any person submitting bids on behalf of a corporation or any other entity agrees to be personally responsible for the transaction.

7 No "buy" or unlimited bids will be accepted. No bids will be accepted from minors. The auctioneer and/or Bowers and Merena reserve the right to open a lot at a reasonable price, to set bidding increments as they shall determine, and to refuse any bid which in the judgment of the auctioneer or Bowers and Merena is believed not to be made in good faith or does not qualify by reason of credit, or otherwise. Bowers and Merena may open bidding on any lot by placing a bid on behalf of the seller. Bowers and Merena may further bid on behalf of the seller, up to the amount of the reserve, by placing successive or consecutive bids for a lot, or by placing bids in response to other bidders. Any estimates of value which appear in this catalogue are an opinion, based on price lists, catalogues, and other information, as to what the lot may realize (excluding the 15% buyer's charge). At the sale, higher or lower prices may prevail. In any event, in the case of a reserve, the reserve will not exceed the high published estimate. As the catalogue is prepared considerably in advance of the sale date, estimates are subject to change. Any change in the reserve outside of the guidelines noted will be announced at the sale.

8 We cannot be responsible for errors in bidding. Please check your bid sheet carefully. Please bid in even dollar increments. All bids not in even dollar amounts, including those increased by 10% to 30% (see our special service on the bid sheet), will be rounded off to the lower whole dollar amount. We request that all bid sheets be signed, and we reserve the right to not enter bids on any sheet that has not been signed. Realizing that certain bids may be submitted by fax, telegram, or other means without a signature, we note that in any event, bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of all of the Terms of Sale.

9 All items offered in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine within the context of the prevailing scholarship of their respective series. Auction sales are not approval sales. Any lot may be examined before bidding.

FOR BEST ATTENTION:

please submit mail and fax
bids by:

**NOON, WEDNESDAY,
June 21, 2000**

No lots may be returned for any reason by floor buyers (including those acting as agents for others) or by successful mail bidders who have examined the lots prior to the sale except for reasons of authenticity. No lot may be returned by a mail bidder without the advance written permission of Bowers and Merena. Any such request must be made within three days of the receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be returned (for any reason other than authenticity) must be received in our offices within 30 days from the date of sale. After that 30-day period, no lots may be returned for reasons other than lack of authenticity. A dispute involving a given lot in an auction sale does not negate or in any manner affect the obligation of a bidder to pay for all other lots for which they were the winning bidder pursuant to these terms of sale. Any lot returned must be in its original unopened container or holder. The removal of any item from such container or holder negates the return privilege. The late remittance for purchases is cause for Bowers and Merena to negate this privilege.

10 The auctioneers reserve the right to postpone or cancel the sale without notice, should they in their sole discretion determine that such action is warranted. Any lot may be withdrawn without notice prior to the sale. Neither the auctioneer nor the consignor will have any obligation to the intended bidders as a result of any postponement, cancellation, or withdrawal.

11 Grading is a subjective description that represents the opinion of the cataloguer as to the state of preservation of a particular coin or lot. A split grade, such as Proof-63/65, refers to a coin which in our opinion has a Proof-63 obverse and Proof-65 reverse. "Proof" is used to describe a method of manufacture and is not a grade or condition. All such terms, including adjectival and numerical descriptions of coins and other numismatic items, are the opinion of Bowers and Merena and are not an attribution. No warranty, whether expressed or implied, **including the warranty of merchantability**, is made with respect to such adjectival or numerical descriptions, which can and do vary among experts; nor is any warranty or representation made that any other expert, grading service or other entity will grade a given piece the same as we do; nor is any warranty or representation made that a coin or other numismatic item has not been cleaned, or that the toning of any item is natural, or that there is the absence of any other defect which would render it unsuitable for encapsulation by any grading service or the acceptance by a third party. References to population reports and grading service census figures are as of the cataloguing time, which may be several months prior to the sale date. All such comments are subject to revision; consult recent data issued by the grading services. Certain items that are described as restrikes, or patterns, or colonials, may be struck at dates other than those on the coin, but they are described in accordance with prevailing numismatic custom at the time the sale takes place. Comments concerning the rarity of a given item are the opinions of a

particular cataloguer and may or may not be correct given the difficulty and time constraints in many instances of verifying the rarity of any given coin. If given, pedigree listings are developed by a particular cataloguer using readily available resources, but may or may not be correct given the difficulty and time constraints in many instances of verifying the pedigree of a given item. All warranty disclaimers in this Terms of Sale apply to comments related to rarity and pedigree. By bidding in this sale, the buyer agrees to hold Bowers and Merena harmless for any numismatic item graded and described by a third party grading service and presented as any lot within this catalogue. The buyer further acknowledges that the opinion of Bowers and Merena on any such item may be different than that described by a grading service. Further, the buyer agrees to accept the grade, attribution, pedigree, authenticity or any other designation as described by a grading service. In general, with the exception of those lots described by a grading service, descriptions are the Bowers and Merena interpretation of standards in the *Photograde* book, with the addition of certain intermediate grades, such as MS-64 and Proof-64, as determined by the opinion of our staff. Bowers and Merena Galleries is a Collectors Universe™ company which owns PCGS.

12 This paragraph is intended to be part of all lot descriptions contained in this catalogue. Bowers and Merena acts as agent for the various consignors. For this reason, no claims of any kind can be considered after the settlements have been made with the consignors. Any dispute after the settlement date (45 days following the date of the sale) is strictly between the bidder and consignor without involvement or responsibility of Bowers and Merena and/or the cataloguers. Cash advances have been made to some consignors in anticipation of sale proceeds. Bowers and Merena, or any affiliated person or company, reserves the right to consign items to this auction sale, and to participate as a bidder. The auctioneer, consignors, employees, assignees, and agents for Bowers and Merena or the consignor may bid for his or her own account at any auction and may have information not otherwise available to the public regarding reserves, values or other material facts relating to the articles which are the subject of the auction. When an item is sold to the book, it may be sold, passed, withdrawn, returned to the owner or bought in. A consignor or his agent may bid on any lot including those in his own consignment. Certain terms pertaining to this sale and consignments to it are subject to negotiation. In the event of a typographical error or attribution error, the cataloguer reserves the right to withdraw any item from the sale without notice, to correct the error orally at the sale, or, if discovered at a later date, to refund the buyer's money without further obligation. The maximum obligation of Bowers and Merena to any bidder shall be the sum paid for any lot in dispute or for which a refund or adjustment is made for any reason. While every effort will be made to properly enter and execute bids received by mail or by other means, Bowers and Merena assumes no liability for any errors in this regard or failure to enter bids.

FLOOR BIDDER REGISTRATION

will begin 30 minutes before the session at the entrance to the auction room.

NEW BIDDERS

If you have not participated with us before, be sure to send your credit information: **Attn: Natalie Smith**, at least 10 days before the auction. There is very little time, if any, to review this information during the auction.

13 By placing a bid in this sale, you agree that this transaction shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New Hampshire. Any dispute, claim or controversy (except for non-payment) shall be settled exclusively by binding arbitration under the rules then in effect of the Professional Numismatists Guild, Inc., as if both parties to the dispute were members, at Wolfeboro, New Hampshire, or another suitable location at the option of Bowers and Merena. In the event of non-payment, at its option, Bowers and Merena may refer the matter to the PNG arbitration or elect to proceed judicially, in which case the buyer consents to jurisdiction in the courts of Carroll County, New Hampshire.

14 In the event of unsuccessful litigation, the plaintiff shall pay Bowers and Merena's legal costs, counsel and witness fees, and all other costs incurred by it in defense against such suit, together with interest at the prime rate from the date of actual disbursement.

SPECIAL SERVICES

15 If you wish to limit your total expenditure, please fill in the maximum amount you wish to spend on the MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE line at the upper portion of your bid sheet. You can then submit bids for amounts up to eight times the amount of the maximum expenditure. This is a personal service and a Bowers and Merena customer representative will personally attend to your bid sheet by bidding from the auction floor, buying lots for your account until your authorized expenditure is reached. While we will do our best in your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly. Due to the bookkeeping involved, this service is offered only to bidders with maximum expenditures of \$1,000 or more. MAXIMUM EXPENDITURE and ONE LOT ONLY bidding can be combined.

16 Up to five lots may be grouped with brackets for a ONE LOT ONLY purchase, if you wish to purchase only one example of a coin of which several examples appear in the sale. Such lots should be bracketed on your bid sheet. While we will do our best on your behalf, due to the speed of the auction sale and the sometimes crowded conditions, we cannot be responsible for failure to execute such a bid properly.

17 We invite you to take advantage of the optional 10% to 30% increase to help your chance of being a successful bidder. Check the appropriate place on your bid sheet.

18 Bidding in this auction sale constitutes acceptance by the bidder of the foregoing terms of sale.

IMPORTANT!

- ◆ Credit cards will not be accepted for auction deposits or payments.
- ◆ The Prices Realized list will be published approximately 30 days after the auction. Prices realized will be posted on the Internet soon after the sale at bowersandmerena.com

Please note: Transparent holders in which the auction lots are stored are to facilitate viewing and inspection of the lots and ARE NOT for long-term storage.

SUGGESTIONS FOR MAIL BIDDERS

Bidding in our auctions can be an interesting, enjoyable, and a numismatically rewarding experience. Even if you have been bidding in our sales for many years, you may find that some of the following comments will increase your success. In the event that you wish to ask further questions, phone Cynthia LaCarbonara or Carolyn Craigie.



Mail your bid sheet as early as possible. This is particularly important if you are a new bidder, for it takes us time to check your references. A bid sheet mailed a few days before the sale might not reach us until a week later—at which time the coins will have been sold to others!



As the sale date draws near, fax us your bids anytime 24 hours a day [our fax number is (603) 569-5319]. Or, telephone your bids to our Auction Department. Please follow up your phone and fax bids with written confirmation.



We've found it best to use a work sheet to compile bids. In this way you can check back and forth throughout the catalogue, make changes and revisions, and so on. Then when you've decided on your final bids, enter them on the bid sheet. Try your best to keep the bid sheet neat and clearly understandable, listing the lots in order. Check your bid sheet carefully. You will be responsible for any bids on wrong lots or for the wrong amounts. Please be careful!



Don't bid more than you want to pay! Review your financial circumstances carefully before bidding. There is always the possibility that you may be awarded all of the lots you bid on. If you are awarded lots, you are legally bound to pay for them immediately.



Please keep current price levels in mind when bidding. While high and low prices sometimes occur, most items sell within market ranges. If a popular coin sells for \$500 on the retail market, chances are not good that a bid of, say, less than \$400 will win it. On the other hand, chances are excellent that a bid in the \$500 to \$600 range will be competitive. There is no harm in bargain hunting, but as your time is valuable (and so is ours), it is most productive if you keep current values in mind while bidding. The higher you bid, the greater your chances are for success. It has been our experience that many people who bid strongly, or check the options to increase bids by an optional 10% to 30%, actually purchase at least some lots below their maximum authorization once the sale takes place.



Ink is best for writing bids. Pencil tends to blur. If bid changes are necessary, do not write over figures. Instead, cross them out completely and re-enter the bids. Put your telephone number on the bid sheet. This way we can call you if there is a question about a bid.



Lots may be inspected by mail prior to the auction (except for large or bulk lots, or other multiple-coin lots). Please write or call for further information. Mail inspection requests must be received sufficiently early to permit return to us in time for general lot viewing prior to the sale. The person requesting mail inspection agrees to pay postage and insurance both ways and to insure and be responsible for the pieces in his or her possession.

INDEX



Half Cents	1-37
Large Cents	38-300
Small Cents	301-352
Two-Cent Pieces	353-358
Nickel Three-Cent Pieces	359-372
Silver Three-Cent Pieces	373-376
Nickel Five-Cent Pieces	377-419
Half Dimes	420-428
Dimes	429-449
Quarter Dollars	450-464
Half Dollars	465-554
Silver Dollars	1076-1140
Trade Dollar	1141
Gold Dollars	1142-1154
Quarter Eagles	1155-1177
Three-Dollar Gold Pieces	1178-1181
Half Eagles	1182-1201
Eagles	1202-1217
Double Eagles	1218-1287
Commemorative Silver Coins	1288-1442
Commemorative Gold Coins	1443-1450
Modern Commemoratives	1451
Miscellaneous U.S. Coins	1452-1485
Numismatic Americana	1486-1629
Pattern Coin	555
Mint Set	556
Proof Sets	557-577
Currency	578-694
Private and Territorial Gold Coins	1001-1071
California Small Denomination Gold	1072-1075

WHEN GREAT COLLECTIONS ARE SOLD,
BOWERS AND MERENA SELLS THEM.



BOWERS AND MERENA GALLERIES

A Collectors Universe™ Company

Box 1224 • Wolfeboro, NH 03894

800-438-4646 • In NH: 569-5095 • Fax: 603-569-5319

www.bowersandmerena.com • e-mail: auction@bowersandmerena.com